"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local showers today; Tuesday, fair; fresh, shifting winds, becoming northwest.
☞For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,610. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CALIFORNIA GOES ON ROCKS IN FOG

Tory Island, Off Northwest Irish Coast, Scene of Mishap to Anchor Liner.

IN NO IMMEDIATE DANGER

Bows Badly Stove In and Ship Taking Water Through Two Holes in Hold.

PASSENGERS STILL ABOARD

Ship Carries 1,000 Persons—Rescue Vessels, Called by Wireless, Standing By Throughout Night.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 28.—The Anchor liner California, with more than 1,000 persons aboard, has gone ashore on Tory Island, off the northern coast of Ireland. The destroyer Swift, the fastest and largest vessel of her class in the world, and other vessels have gone to her assistance in response to wireless calls for aid.

The ship is said to be in no immediate danger.

The accident to the California occurred in a thick fog. The latest news received early this morning was that although the position of the liner was serious, no lives had been lost.

In reply to a wireless message, the Captain sent the following details:

California ran ashore Tory Island in fog, about half mile from lighthouse. Did not hear foghorn blowing. Quiet sea. No danger. Three men of war and steamer Cassandra standing by to transfer passengers.

The California went on the rocks with such force that the lower part of her bows were badly stove in, and the two front holds soon filled with water. She is in five fathoms of water forward and seven fathoms aft. There was no panic on board.

News has been received from Londonderry that the landing of the Irish passengers may be expected before noon today.

News of the stranding was caught by the Malin Head wireless station and the entire torpedo boat destroyer flotilla which was for duty off the Ulster voast looking for gun runners, was called up and wireless orders were given to all the destroyers from the cruiser Hecla in Lough Swilly to hurry with all speed to the scene of the accident.

Subsequently orders were received by all the telephone and telegraph stations on the coast from Bangor to Bunbeg, County Donegal, to keep their offices open all night.

By 11 o'clock six destroyers were making for Tory Island.

LONDONDERRY, June 28.—In a thick fog and rain which rendered Tory Island invisible from the mainland, the Anchor Line steamer California, bound from New York for Glasgow, went ashore tonight on the rocks off that island. Wireless calls for help brought speedy assistance from a number of small gunboats and torpedo boats which were patrolling the Northwest Irish Coast for gun runners in connection with the Ulster movement.

The latest news received here is that the California is stuck fast on the rocks, but is in no immediate danger. She struck with such force that the lower part of her bows was badly stove in, and she is making water through two holes in her forehold and second hold.

The steamer, which has on board 121 saloon and more than 300 second cabin passengers, lies in five fathoms of water forward and seven fathoms aft.

The passengers and crew are still on board. There was no panic when she struck the rocks.

Several steamers, including one liner, and the gunboats are standing by, and other vessels are expected to arrive at the scene during the night.

LONDON, June 28.—Capt. Coverley of the California late tonight sent out this wireless dispatch:

"Ran ashore in fog about half mile from the lighthouse. Did not hear foghorn. Sea quiet. Three men-of-war and steamer Cassandra standing by to transfer passengers."

CARRIED 841 PASSENGERS.

Place Where California Struck Ten Miles Out of Her Course.

The California sailed from New York at noon on Saturday, June 20, for Glasgow via Moville with 116 first-class, 350 second-class, and 375 third-class passengers. She signaled Malin Head yesterday afternoon, and should have been off Moville about 8 o'clock. Tory Island is more than ten miles out of her course.

The California carried a crew of 240 officers and men, and was commanded by J. A. Coverley, one of the most experienced Captains in the Anchor Line service. This was his second voyage on the California after having been twelve years on the Calabria in the New York-Mediterranean service, and more recently in command of the liner Elysia in the Indian service of the Anchor Line.

The California is the second largest vessel of the Anchor Line in the New York trade, and was built at Glasgow by D. & W. Henderson Bros. in 1907. She is 470 feet long, with a beam of 58 feet 2 inches and a depth of hold of 23 feet 6 inches. She is a twin-screw steamer, with an average speed of 15 knots.

The Captains and other officers of the Anchor Line are accustomed to fog around the coasts of Scotland and Ireland and always keep a man on the lookout on the foc'sle head, as well as

Continued on Page 2.

STAYS IN AIR 21 HOURS.

Berlin Aviator's Feat Held to be a World's Record.

BERLIN, June 28.—Herr Landmann, an aviator, today concluded a non-stop flight of 21 hours 49 minutes.

It is asserted that this flight constitutes a world record.

Twenty-one hours would be almost enough to carry the seaplane America either to the coast of Ireland, or to the Azores. Plans for the forthcoming trans-Atlantic flight are based on the America's reaching the Azores in twenty hours.

DEWEY IN CANAL PARADE.

Will Be Invited to Make Trip Aboard His Old Flagship Olympia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Admiral George Dewey may take his old flagship, the Olympia, through the Panama Canal next March in the naval parade. Rear Admiral Clark, retired, has been ordered to take command of his old ship, the Oregon, for the occasion, and Secretary Daniels said this afternoon that he had decided to invite Admiral Dewey to take part. If the Admiral does not feel like making the journey via the canal, he may go overland to San Francisco and go aboard the Olympia upon the arrival of the pageant fleet there.

The President and Secretary Daniels will make addresses upon the arrival of the fleet at the exposition city. It is likely that Admiral Dewey and Admiral Clark also will speak. The entire brigade of midshipmen will be taken to San Francisco for the occasion. This will probably take the place of their annual cruise.

The Oregon and the Olympia will be moored at a specially constructed wharf and will be on exhibition throughout the entire exposition. Behind them will be anchored seven typical modern naval ships—a dreadnought of the New York or Oklahoma type, a battleship of the Connecticut or Minnesota type, an armored cruiser of the Tennessee or Montana type, one of the three scout cruisers, a destroyer, a submarine, and a collier, each of the latest build. In addition, the entire Atlantic Fleet will remain throughout nearly the whole of the exposition.

Neither Admiral Dewey nor Rear Admiral Clark has been aboard his ship since relinquishing their commands shortly after the close of the Spanish-American war.

A NEW GAME FOR BROADWAY.

But Auto Owners Hope Trundling Stolen Tires Won't Become Popular.

Harry E. Sullivan with his brother and two women rode up to Shanley's Restaurant, in West Forty-third Street, last evening in a limousine auto with a new white tire strapped like a life preserver to the back. Two men who had the appearance of chauffeurs came down the street after the owners of the auto entered the restaurant. With businesslike briskness they unbuckled the new white tire and trundled it down the street. The taxicab starter at Shanley's scratched his head. Then he spoke to Patrolman Louis Fick.

"They did it so natural," he explained, "that I didn't think to bother them."

The patrolman jumped into an auto and started in pursuit of the tire. By its tread-prints on the damp pavement he followed it down to Ninth Avenue, up to Forty-fourth Street, around the corner, and there the artful dodgers foiled him by rolling it into the street where its trail was lost in a maze of tire tracks. The tire was worth $75.

"If it's as easy as that," said Mr. Sullivan when he heard of his loss, "rolling rubber hoops in Broadway is apt to become a popular pastime. The first rule of the game is: 'A rolling tire must gather no moss.'"

SCORES BRYAN AND TREATY.

Francis B. Loomis Calls Colombian Agreement "Stupendous Blunder."

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Bryan's proposed treaty between the United States and Colombia is vicious as to motives and purpose, says Francis B. Loomis, former Assistant Secretary of State. In a statement here tonight Mr. Loomis said:

"Bryan's Colombian treaty is a covert attempt to loot the United States Treasury by lobbyists and political brigands, into whose hands the Secretary of State is playing.

"Bryan and the President are trying to besmirch and discredit the achievement of the previous Administration, which made the canal a reality.

"The treaty is one of the most stupendous blunders made by Bryan, who is running wild with his 'world peace' theories. The United States owes Colombia nothing, either by treaty or otherwise.

"Mr. Bryan's contention that the people of Latin America feel aggrieved because we refuse to permit the Colombian troops to cross the Isthmus for the purpose of engaging in bloody encounters, and closing the lines of transit is not supported by ascertainable facts. The truth is the important Governments of South America such as Argentina, Brazil, and Chile care nothing about Colombia, and they deplore her misdeeds as much as we do."

STATE'S TOLL OF ACCIDENTS

Automobiles Killed Nearly Half as Many as Railroads in April.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 28.—There were nearly half as many deaths in New York State from automobile accidents during April as there were from railroad accidents. This is shown in the vital statistics issued by the State Department of Health for April. The deaths resulting from railroad accidents numbered 58, from automobiles 25, from street cars 15, and other vehicles 20. Landslides killed 12 individuals, and 3 others died from injuries inflicted by animals. There were 128 suicides during the month and 35 homicides.

The other external causes of death ran the total up to 735 for the month.

$120,000 FOR SHACKLETON.

Sir James Caird's Gift for His Antarctic Expedition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 28.—Sir James Key Caird, the millionaire jute manufacturer of Dundee, has given $120,000 toward the expenses of the Shackleton antarctic expedition.

Sir James made the gift after Sir Ernest Shackleton had personally explained to him the programme which he hoped to carry out.

Sir Ernest says the gift puts the expedition on a sound basis, and there is now no fear that it will not start well equipped.

[illegible]

FEDERALS DESERT AGUASCALIENTES

Town South of Zacatecas Evacuated by Huerta's Forces, but Villa Turns Back.

IS CAMPAIGN ABANDONED?

Border Hears His Ammunition Is Exhausted — Row with Carranza Will Not Down.

ENVOYS WAIT ON CARRANZA

Rebel Chief Said He Must Consult Generals—Reply Called Favorable.

ZACETAS, June 27, via El Paso, June 28.—Aguascalientes, capital of the States of the same name, has been evacuated by the Federals, according to information reaching Gen. Villa's headquarters today.

Owing to this, his plan of campaign has been changed, and the troops of the division are returning to Torreon.

Part of the division left last night. The rest will leave for the north today. Gen. Villa will follow his troops during the day. Last Wednesday it was announced that the Villa troops would be taken toward Aguas Calientes overland.

Late reports show that the losses of the Federals here were much greater than at first supposed. The number of prisoners taken by Villa's troops exceed 4,300. The number of killed was close to that figure.

The latest casualty report of the Constitutionalists was over 700 dead and 1,100 wounded, but these figures are not complete.

EL PASO, June 28.—Gen Villa's campaigns are apparently postponed indefinitely.

Lack of ammunition is given as the principal cause, but recent developments, still concealed in the Carranza-Villa estrangement, are believe by partisans of trangement, are believed by partisans of the quiet situation below this point.

The victory of Zacatecas, won by Villa last week, occasioned the expenditure of nearly all his ammunition during the four days of almost continuous fighting.

Since then Villa has not been able to replenish his supply from the United States on account of the strict embargo by United States troops along the frontier. It is said that he has not been assisted in this regard by Gen. Carranza, who could draw on the arsenals at Monterey and Saltillo.

He has only the little ammunition left after the fighting at Zacatecas and an unstated quantity captured from the Federals there.

Gen. Villa returned today to Torreon, according to telegrams from him dated from that place. Some matters connected with his relations with Carranza, it is stated, will be taken up by Villa as well as the obtaining of ammunition for his army.

The statements of Alfredo Breceda, one of Carranza's agents at Washngton, fell here today as oil on the fire.

Carranza and Villa adherents are now outspoken in their views of the recent estrangement, and regard Breceda's statements as an additional indication that discussion of the matter will not subside for some time. Breceda's remarks closely followed in effect those made a few days previously by Roberto Pesqueira. Constitutionalist confidential agent. The Villa men have remained silent.

CARRANZA-HUERTA DEAL?

Report of Peace Negotiations Comes from Mexico City.

VERA CRUZ, June 28.—Secret peace negotiations between Gen. Carranza and President Huerta have been in progress in the capital, according to Antonio Magnon, an American who arrived from Mexico City today. Mr. Magnon said it was positively known that representatives from Carranza had been in the capital for several days in conference with President Huerta, but that the details of the discussions had been kept secret.

It was thought in the capital that a peace agreement between Huerta and Carranza based upon Huerta resignation, was certain to come soon, Carranza having been forced to make some concessions because of his disagreements with Gen. Villa and Gen. Angeles.

It is reported in Mexico City that supporters of Villa and Carranza have been fighting near Monterey.

Mr. Magnon said also that President Huerta's volunteer forces at San Luis Potosi, including all the noted chieftains, such as Gen. Pasquale Orozco and Gen. Antonio Rojas, had refused to cooperate further with the regular army or to withdraw toward the capital, but would fight the Constitutionalists in that region. The volunteer leaders, most of whom are veterans of the three years' border warfare, and all frontiersmen, and, according to Mr. Magnon, say that the Federal recruits are hopeless as soldiers and only hamper the actions of the veteran volunteers.

Gen. Joaquin Maass, Federal commander at San Lois Potosi, went to the capital last Friday to confer with President Huerta, Mr. Magnon said, and was still there when Magnon left Saturday. Mr. Magnon said Gen. Maass, whom he had known for years, confirmed the reported action of the volunteers.

The Federals are fortifying Aguascalientes against a Constitutionalist advance, but it is understood in the capital that Gen. Villa plans to direct his next blow against Queretaro, cutting both the National and Central Railways and compelling the abandonment by the Federal forces of much territory in order to prevent themselves from being cut off from the capital.

Mr. Magnon said that he learned at Soledad that the Federals were gathering railway equipment for the narrow

Continued on Page 2.

Propose Pan-American Memorial to Columbus

A splendid tomb topped by a great light is proposed to be erected in Santo Domingo, in the Caribbean Sea, by subscriptions from peoples of all lands. See

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

OUR GUNS FIRE ON SANTO DOMINGO

Few Shots from the Machias Stop Bombardment of Puerto Plata by President Bordas.

WARNED BY CAPT. RUSSELL

Told Not to Endanger Foreigners in Attack on Rebels There—Refugees Taken Off by Our Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Following general instructions from the Navy Department to protect the lives and property of Americans and foreigners in Santo Domingo, the little American gunboat Machias on Friday afternoon entered the inner harbor of Puerto Plata, and with a few shots from her main battery silenced a battery of President Bordas's forces that was bombarding the town.

The bombardment was in violation of emphatic orders from Capt. Russell, commanding the American squadron, that the attack on the city, which is in the hands of rebels, be conducted in such a way as not to imperil the lives of foreigners.

Capt. Russell is in personal command of the first line battleship South Carolina, that was detached from service at Vera Cruz when conditions in Santo Domingo became threatening. His dispatch to the department, which, like all dispatches from Santo Domingo, took two days to come, makes no mention of casualties. His dispatch follows:

> PUERTO PLATA, June 26, 1914.
>
> This afternoon, about 5:30, when the Bordas artillery ashore fired shells into the city of Puerto Plata, the Machias anchored in the inner harbor and with some shots from her main battery stopped the artillery fire into the city, after which there was no further firing. We have the situation well in hand, and no additional vessels, either United States or foreign, will be needed to prevent the bombardment of Puerto Plata. The prompt stopping of the artillery fire into the city this afternoon will have a very reassuring effect upon the Americans and other foreigners in the city, who have recently displayed great anxiety about their protection and safety.
>
> At 8:30 P. M. Friday the revenue cutter Algonquin took on board forty-two persons for passage to San Juan, thirty-three being Porto Ricans and nine Americans, ten men, thirteen women, and nineteen children, and then steamed for San Juan. The Clyde Line steamer Seminole, from Norfolk en route to Santo Domingo City, arrived at 3 P. M. Friday, and after delivering mail took away from Puerto Plata four persons—one French, two Spanish, and one Chinaman. The Clyde Line steamer Algonquin, en route to New York, arrived at 7 P. M. Friday and took away from Puerto Plata twenty-four persons—five Americans, thirteen British, three French, and three Cubans. These passengers were put on board the three vessels named by the South Carolina boats. RUSSELL.

The Navy Department today was emphatic that Capt. Russell's summary enforcement of his orders indicated no change in policy, and that the silencing of President Bordas's battery did not mean that American intervention on a wider scale would be undertaken. The orders had been emphatic, and the attacking forces seemed to think they could be disregarded with impunity. The United States has never indicated its sympathies as to the contending forces, though as under the treaty it was responsible for the Custom House at Puerto Plata, its obligation in this instance was clearly not to encourage attack by the Government's troops.

The Machias is a gunboat of 1,177 tons, 204 feet in length, and with 32 feet beam. Her main battery consists of eight guns of about 4-inch calibre and four smaller guns. She was formerly used by the Naval Militia of Connecticut.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels said the other day that there was no intention to send more ships to the island, and Friday's incident is not thought to have changed his mind on that score.

$500,000 FIRE AT DOVER, N. J.

Incendiaries Destroy Richardson & Boynton Stove Plant.

DOVER, N. J., June 28.—All of the plant of the Richardson & Boynton Company, except the shipping department building, was destroyed by fire today. The firm manufactured stoves and ranges, and its plant, which was Dover's largest industry, covered thirty acres of ground. The loss is $500,000, partly covered by insurance. The works, which ordinarily employ 1,100 men, were shut down three weeks ago for repairs.

Charles Helfer, a night watchman, says he made the rounds of the works at 6:30 A. M. and found everything all right. At 7:30 o'clock he saw smoke coming from the trimming shop. Men who were in the street say they saw flames in three or four different places at the same time.

Dover's two steamers and an auto chemical engine and truck manned by the Volunteer Fire Department responded to the general alarm. All the buildings were frame except the shipping building, which is built of concrete. The water pressure was inadequate, and the flames spread rapidly to the casting and cleaning shop, the mounting, boiler, patent filing, drill and patternmakers' shops, each in a separate building. Three Lackawanna Railroad box cars in the yard near the shipping building were burned. All the finished stock on hand was in the shipping building. The firemen concentrated their efforts to save that building.

For an hour or two there was fear the flames might spread to the town. The firemen successfully defended the nearest buildings.

Incendiarism is suspected. Secretary and Treasurer W. L. R. Lynd, who is also Mayor of Dover, said he couldn't account for the fire. There was no fire in any building of the plant, and the engines had been cold since the shutdown. It is recalled that a threatening letter was sent to Mayor Lynd demanding he should prevent the delivery of the Slattery anti-Catholic lectures. He declined to interfere, and the lectures were delivered on May 15 and 16 last.

The plant will be rebuilt at once. At noon a gang of laborers was put to removing the debris. The company has offices in New York.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH [illegible]

HEIR TO AUSTRIA'S THRONE IS SLAIN WITH HIS WIFE BY A BOSNIAN YOUTH TO AVENGE SEIZURE OF HIS COUNTRY

Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his Consort the Duchess of Hohenberg

Slain by Assassin's Bullets.

Francis Ferdinand Shot During State Visit to Sarajevo.

TWO ATTACKS IN A DAY

Archduke Saves His Life First Time by Knocking Aside a Bomb Hurled at Auto.

SLAIN IN SECOND ATTEMPT

Lad Dashes at Car as the Royal Couple Return from Town Hall and Kills Both of Them.

LAID TO A SERVIAN PLOT

Heir Warned Not to Go to Bosnia, Where Populace Met Him with Servian Flags.

AGED EMPEROR IS STRICKEN

Shock of Tragedy Prostrates Francis Joseph—Young Assassin Proud of His Crime.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SARAJEVO, Bosnia, June 28, (By courtesy of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse.)—Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, were shot and killed by a Bosnian student here today. The fatal shooting was the second attempt upon the lives of the couple during the day, and is believed to have been the result of a political conspiracy.

This morning, as Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the Duchess were driving to a reception at the Town Hall a bomb was thrown at their motor car. The Archduke pushed it off with his arm.

The bomb did not explode until after the Archduke's car had passed on, and the occupants of the next car, Count von Boos-Waldeck and Col. Morizzi, the Archduke's aide de camp, were slightly injured. Among the spectators, six persons were more or less seriously hurt.

The author of the attempt at assassination was a compositor named Gabrinovics, who comes from Trebinje.

After the attempt upon his life the Archduke ordered his car to halt, and after he found out what had happened he drove to the Town Hall, where the Town Councillors, with the Mayor at their head, awaited him. The Mayor was about to begin his address of welcome, when the Archduke interrupted him angrily, saying:

"Herr Burgermeister, it is perfectly outrageous! We have come to Sarajevo on a visit and have had a bomb thrown at us."

The Archduke paused a moment, and then said: "Now you may go on."

Thereupon the Mayor delivered his address and the Archduke made a suitable reply.

The public by this time had heard of the bomb attempt, and burst into the hall with loud cries of "Zivio!" the Slav word for "hurrah."

After going around the Town Hall, which took half an hour, the Archduke started for the Garrison Hospital to visit Col. Morizzi, who had been taken there after the outrage.

As the Archduke reached the corner of Rudolf Street two pistol shots were fired in quick succession by an individual who called himself Gavrio Princip. The first shot struck the Duchess in the abdomen, while the second hit the Archduke in the neck and pierced the jugular vein. The Duchess became unconscious immediately and fell across the knees of her husband. The Archduke also lost consciousness in a few seconds.

The motor car in which they were seated drove straight to the Konak, where an army Surgeon rendered first aid, but in vain. Neither the Archduke nor the Duchess gave any sign of life, and the head of the hospital could only certify they were both dead.

The authors of both attacks upon the Archduke are born Bosnians. Gabrinovics is a compositor, and worked for a few weeks in the Government printing works at Belgrade. He returned to Sarajevo a Servian chauvinist, and made no concealment of his sympathies with the King of Servia. Both he and the actual murderer of the Archduke and the Duchess expressed themselves to the police in the most cynical fashion about their crimes.

ARCHDUKE IGNORED WARNING.

Servian Minister Feared Trouble if Heir Went to Bosnia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.]

VIENNA, June 28.—When the news of the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the Duchess was broken to the aged Emperor Francis Joseph he said: "Horrible, horrible! No sorrow is spared me."

The Emperor, who yesterday left here for Ischl, his favorite Summer resort, amid acclamations of the people, will return to Vienna at once, in spite of the hardships of the journey in the terrible heat.

The Archduke, who was created head of the army, went to Bosnia to represent the Emperor at the grand manoeuvres there. This was the first time the Archduke had paid an official visit to Bosnia. The Emperor visited the provinces immediately after their annexation, in 1908, and the manner in which he mixed freely with the people was much criticised at the time, as those in his party were always afraid lest some Slav or Mohammedan fanatic might attempt the monarch's life. The Emperor's popularity, however, saved him from all danger of this kind.

Before the Archduke went to Bosnia last Wednesday the Servian Minister here expressed doubt as to the wisdom of the journey, saying the country was in a very turbulent condition and the Servian part of the population might organize a demonstration against the Archduke. The Minister said if the Archduke went himself he certainly ought to leave his wife at home, because Bosnia was no place for a woman in its present disturbed state.

The Minister's word proved correct. The people of Sarajevo welcomed the Archduke with a display of Servian flags, and the authorities had some difficulty in removing them before the Archduke made his state entry into the city yesterday, after the conclusion of the manoeuvres. In these manoeuvres were the famous Fifteenth and Sixteenth Army Corps, which were stationed on the frontier throughout the recent Balkan war, and they carried out the evolutions before the Archduke.

Greeted with Cheers.

The details of the tragedy, as received in Vienna, were as follows: The Archduke was driving in a motor car toward the Town Hall in Sarajevo, with the Duchess of Hohenberg by his side. A large crowd assembled to watch them go by. The Archduke, raising his hand to his military cap, acknowledged the cheers, while the Duchess was smiling and bowing, her pretty face framed by her blonde hair.

Suddenly the Archduke's sharp eye caught sight of a bomb hurling through the air. His first thought was for his wife, and he threw up his arm in time to catch the bomb, which thus was turned aside from its course and fell on the pavement and exploded. The Archduke's motor car hastened on its way, its occupants unharmed, but the two Adjutants who were seated in the next motor car were injured by splinters from the bomb. Several persons on the pavement were very seriously hurt by the explosion of the bomb, which was thrown by a young man named Tabrinovitch, (Gabrinovics,) who is a typist from Trebenje, in Herzegovina, and is of Servian nationality. He was arrested some twenty minutes later.

The Archduke and his wife left the Town Hall, intending to visit those who had been injured by the bomb, when a schoolboy 19 years old, named Prinzip, who came from Grahovo, fired a shot at the Archduke's head. The boy fired from the shelter of a projecting house.

Wore Bullet-Proof Coat.

The boy must have been carefully instructed in his part, for it was a well-guarded secret that the Archduke always wore a coat of silk strands which were woven obliquely, so that no weapon or bullet could pierce it. I once saw a strip of this fabric used for a motor-car tire, and it was puncture-proof. This new invention enabled the Archduke to brave attempts on his life, but his head naturally was uncovered.

The Duchess was shot in the body. The boy fired several times, but only two shots took effect. The Archduke and his wife were carried to the Konak, or palace, in a dying condition.

Later details show that the assassin darted forth from his hiding place behind a house and actually got on the motor car in which the Archduke and his wife were sitting. He took close aim first at the Archduke, and then at the Duchess. The fact that no one stopped him, and that he was allowed to perpetrate the dastardly act indicate that the conspiracy was carefully planned and that the Archduke fell a victim to a political plot. The aspiration of the Servian population in Bosnia to join with Servia and form a great Servian kingdom is well known. No doubt today's assassination was regarded as a means of forwarding this plan.

Break News to Children.

The Archduke's children are at Glumex, in Bohemia, and relatives already have left Vienna to break the news to them. The Duke of Cumberland motored to Ischl immediately upon receipt of the news and was received by the Emperor, who will arrive in Vienna at 6 o'clock tomorrow. The bodies of the Archduke and his wife will not be brought to Vienna until tomorrow a week.

The Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, the new heir to the throne, is at Reichenau, near Vienna, with his wife, Princess Zita of Parma, and their little son and daughter. He is expected in Vienna tonight.

When the first news of the assassination became known in Vienna, early this afternoon, crowds collected in solemn silence and discussed the report, which was not credited at first. Every one connected with the press was stormed by crowds asking whether confirmation had been received, and on hearing the truth they said, "How awful!" and then dispersed, to go about their ordinary business or pleasure. The newspapers are getting out extra editions, and the whole city talks of nothing else.

New Heir Popular.

The Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, who is now heir to the throne, always has enjoyed great popularity. He was trained for the throne from the first, although he was kept somewhat in the background, being sent to country garrisons. He was not allowed to undertake to act as the representative of the Duchy of Vienna to as great an extent as the Viennese would have wished. This, however, did not detract from his popularity, while the Princess Zita, his wife, won all hearts before she married the heir to the throne, and the birth of a son two years ago completed her popularity, if, indeed, anything was lacking.

General opinion here connects the assassins with the Servian faction, and it is feared that it will lead to serious complications with that unruly kingdom, and may have far-reaching results. The future of the empire is a subject of general discussion. It is felt that the Servians have been treated too leniently, and some hard words are being said about the present foreign policy.

All the public buildings are draped in long black streamers and the flags are all at half-mast.

BRAVERY OF ARCHDUKE.

Gave First Aid to Those Wounded by the Bomb.

SARAJEVO, Bosnia, June 28.—Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and the Duchess of Hohenberg, his morganatic wife, were shot dead in the main street of the Bosnian capital by a student today while they were making an apparently triumphant progress through the city on their annual visit to the annexed provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Archduke was hit full in the face and the Duchess was shot through the abdomen and throat. Their wounds proved fatal within a few minutes after they reached the palace, whence they were hurried with all speed.

Those responsible for the assassination took care that it would prove effective, as there were two assailants, the first armed with a bomb and the other with a revolver. The bomb was thrown at the royal automobile as it was proceeding to the Town Hall, where a reception was to be held, but the Archduke saw the deadly missile coming and warded it off with his arm. It fell outside the car and exploded, slightly wounding two aids de camp in a second car, and half a dozen spectators. It was on the return of the procession that the tragedy was added to the long list of those that have darkened the pages of the recent history of the Hapsburgs.

As the royal automobile reached a prominent point in the route to the palace, an eighth grade student, Gavrio Prinzip, sprang out of the crowd and poured a fusillade of bullets from an automatic pistol at the Archduke and the Duchess. Both fell mortally wounded.

Prinzip and a fellow-conspirator, a compositor from Trebinje, Nedeljo Gabrinovics, barely escaped lynching by the infuriated spectators and were finally seized by the police, who afforded them protection. Both men are natives of the annexed province of Herzegovina.

Wards Off the Bomb.

The first attempt against the Archduke occurred just outside the Girls' High School. The Archduke's car had restarted after a brief pause for an inspection of the building, when Gabrinovics hurled the bomb. This was so successfully warded off by the Archduke that it fell directly beneath the following car, the occupants of which, Count von Boos-Waldeck and Col. Merizzo, were struck by splinters of iron.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand stopped his car, and after making inquiries as to the injuries of his aids and lending what aid he could, continued his journey to the Town Hall. There the Mayor began the customary address, but the Archduke sharply interrupted and snapped out, "Herr Burgomeister, we have come here to pay you a visit and bombs have been thrown at us. This is altogether an amazing indignity."

After a pause, the Archduke said: "Now you may speak."

On leaving the hall the Archduke and his wife announced their intention of visiting the wounded members of their suite at the hospital on their way back to the palace. They were actually bound on their mission of mercy when, at the corner of Rudolf Street and Franz Josef Street, Prinzip opened his deadly fusillade.

A bullet struck the Archduke in the face. The Duchess was wounded in the abdomen and another bullet struck her in the throat, severing an artery. She fell unconscious across her husband's knees. At the same moment the Archduke sank to the floor of the car.

Plunges Into River.

After his unsuccessful attempt to blow up the imperial visitors Gabrinovics sprang into the River Miljachka in an effort to escape, but witnesses plunged after him and seized him.

A few yards from the scene of the shooting an unexploded bomb was found.

WIDESPREAD POLITICAL PLOT THOUGHT TO HAVE INSPIRED KILLING OF ARCHDUKE

which, it is suspected, was thrown away by an accomplice after he had noted the success of Prinzip's attack.

The assassins were questioned by the police during the course of the afternoon, and both seemed to glory in their exploit. Prinzip said he had studied for a time at Belgrade. He declared he had long intended to kill some eminent person from nationalist motives. He was awaiting the Archduke at a point where he knew the automobile would slacken speed, turning into Franz Josef Street. The presence of the Duchess in the car caused him to hesitate, but only for a moment. Then his nerve returned and he emptied his pistol at the couple. He denied that he had any accomplices.

Prinzip is 18 years old and Nedeljo Gabrinovics is 21. Gabrinovics told the police that he had obtained the bomb from Anarchists at Belgrade, whose names he did not know. He similarly denied that he had accomplices and treated the whole tragedy with cynical indifference.

Anti-Servian demonstrations began tonight. The crowds knelt in the streets and sang the national anthem. The Mayor of Sarajevo issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the city denouncing the crime, and declaring that by the confessions of the assassins it was shown beyond all doubt that the bomb thrown at the Archduke's car came from Belgrade.

It is said that after the attempt with the bomb the Duchess tried to dissuade the Archduke from venturing in the motor car again. To allay her fears M. Potiorek, Governor of Bosnia, said: "It's all over now. We have not more than one murderer in Sarajevo," whereupon the Archduke decided to go on.

At a meeting of the provincial Diet tonight the President of the Chamber expressed Bosnia's profound sorrow and indignation over the outrage and paid a glowing tribute to the Archduke and the Duchess. He also declared his devotion to the Emperor and the ruling house.

FRANCIS JOSEPH PROSTRATED.

Aged Emperor Takes to His Room on Hearing of the Tragedy.

ISCHL, June 28.—Emperor Francis Joseph suffered a profound shock when he was informed of the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the Duchess, and retired immediately to his private apartment after giving orders that everything should be in readiness for his return to the palace of Schoenbrunn on Monday. The Duke of Cumberland paid a visit of condolence this afternoon.

The three young children of the Archduke and the Duchess, who remained here with the aged Emperor when their parents went to Bosnia, were playing in the gardens of the palace when the news came. Nobody had the heart to inform them of their bereavement.

The succession, if no change is made hereafter, now passes to Archduke Charles Francis, son of the late Archduke Otto, and a nephew of Francis Ferdinand, who married Princess Zita of Parma. They have one son and one daughter.

VIENNA, June 28.—The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the Duchess of Hohenberg caused a profound sensation here. The streets were quickly thronged, and anxious inquiries were made regarding the details of this, the latest addition to the list of tragedies that have befallen some of the most prominent members of the imperial family during the present reign.

Immediately the assassination became known, the authorities took possession of all telegraphic and telephonic facilities at Sarajevo and shut off unofficial communications.

The utmost sympathy is expressed everywhere for the venerable Emperor Francis Joseph, who only yesterday left Vienna for Ischl, upper Austria, to recuperate after a serious illness.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife left the capital on Wednesday in the best of health and spirits for a tour of Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the Archduke was also to take command of important manoeuvres. According to reports received here, they had met with an enthusiastic reception everywhere. Rumors of a plot against the life of the heir to the throne had been in circulation for the past few days, and the police thought they had taken effective precautions to safeguard the Archduke and the Duchess.

It is feared that the Sarajevo tragedy will still further embitter the none too friendly relations existing between Austria and Servia. Both the youth who fired the fatal shots and the bomb thrower are Servians, with close associations with Belgrade. The bombs also came from Belgrade. It is likewise remarkable that the first news of the assassination received at Budapest came from the Servian capital.

The effect of the tragedy on the stock market was the subject of discussion by brokers, but tomorrow being St. Peter's and St. Paul's Day, and a holiday, will give the Boerse an opportunity to recover before the opening on Tuesday.

Telegrams are being received tonight from all parts of the kingdom announcing the immense sensation caused by the crime. All public festivities have been canceled.

Anti-Servian demonstrations occurred tonight outside the Servian Legation, and stones were thrown at the residences of prominent Servians. Troops were ordered out to suppress the disorders.

It is reported here that several Bosnians and Serbs have been arrested at Sarajevo for complicity in the plot, which is said to have wide ramifications. The newspapers have issued special editions with black borders, expressing abhorrence at the crime.

The Wiener Zeitung pays high tribute to the extraordinary zeal and devotion to the empire displayed by the Archduke, to whose indefatigable care, it says, were due the great developments of recent years in the Austrian army and navy.

POPE MUCH DEPRESSED.

Spends a Long Time in Prayer—Italian Foreign Office Anxious.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 28.—The terrible crime at Sarajevo, though not a personal grief to the Italian sovereigns as they did not know the Archduke Ferdinand, is causing considerable anxiety at the Foreign Office. Although the Archduke was considered unfriendly to Italy, being very clerical and also under the influence of the military party, his successor is an unknown quantity, and might not be such a stanch supporter as the aged Emperor of the Triple Alliance.

The Pope was much depressed by the crime. At first his entourage intended to withhold the news, but Cardinal Merry del Val broke it as gently as possible to the Pope who every year is less able to withstand the shock of such news.

The deep impression made by the news was shown by the Pope's melancholy today. He spent a long time at the altar, praying for the repose of the souls of the Archduke and the Duchess.

WILL SEND CONDOLENCES.

United States Government Notified of Assassination by Embassy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Secretary Bryan said this evening that the American Embassy at Vienna had notified him of the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

He said official condolences to the aged Emperor of Austria would be sent promptly.

Prince Maximilian Charles of Hohenberg

Princess Sophie of Hohenberg

Prince Ernest of Hohenberg

CHILDREN OF THE LATE ARCHDUKE.

WARSHIP SPEEDS TO TELL THE KAISER

Found on Racing Yacht, He Returns, Deeply Affected, to Kiel Harbor.

LEAVES FOR BERLIN TODAY

Kaiserin Motors to Join Him—German Emperor Recently Guest of the Dead Archduke.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KIEL, June 28.—"The regatta will continue; I myself leave for Berlin tomorrow." This, uttered in low tones, was the first observation of the Kaiser on returning, grave-faced, to the yacht Hohenzollern at 6:30 o'clock tonight after having learned while racing in the Baltic the terrible fate of Archduke Ferdinand and his consort.

As soon as the news reached Kiel, about 4:30 o'clock, the fastest torpedo boat at the station was dispatched to pick up the Meteor. The Kaiser ordered the race broken off forthwith, and the yacht taken in tow of the torpedo boat. He stood silent on the deck but acknowledged the salutes offered to him en route. How deeply he was affected could plainly be seen by those on the British flagship King George V., which the Meteor passed at close range.

Before proceeding to the harbor the Kaiser sent a wireless from the torpedo boat canceling a large dinner party on the Hohenzollern tonight. Previously all German and British warships had placed their flags and the Austrian royal standard at half-mast, the sudden appearance of the mourning emblem being the first inkling the vast Sunday crowds on the quayside had of the day's dread happening at Sarajevo.

Prince Henry of Prussia, who was addressing the Danish war veterans at Sonderburg, canceled his stay there and telegraphically ordered the garden party, to be held at his castle at Kiel at sundown, abandoned. Then the Prince hurried to Kiel by motor.

The Kaiserin was spending the week end at her ancestral home at Grünholz, in Schleswig-Holstein. She also motored to Kiel and joined the Kaiser on the Hohenzollern. The Kaiserin accompanies her husband to Berlin.

The Emperor will of course proceed to Vienna for the funeral, and would doubtless be prepared to go sooner if he thought his presence could comfort Emperor Francis Joseph.

The tragedy has a special poignancy for the Kaiser owing to his Majesty's having been a guest of his assassinated ally, together with Admiral von Tirpitz, at Konopischt, Bohemia, the first week of June. The Archduke was an ardent advocate of a forward naval policy for Austria-Hungary, and it was supposed he sought the experienced counsel of von Tirpitz in connection with future projects.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Monday, June 29.—The Berlin press comment in serious vein on the killing of Emperor Francis Joseph's heir.

The Tageblatt thinks the crime will further intensify the already tense situation in the dual monarchy.

The Tages Zeitung says the shooting is directly connected with the Servian discontent at Austria's assistance in the creation of an Albanian State. It calls the death of the Archduke "a great loss to Austria, removing a strong figure, upon whom the hopes of all patriots rested."

The Morgen Post says:

"General opinion will ascribe the crime to the Pan-Slavistic propaganda, and great efforts will be necessary to prevent it from having as eventful results for Europe as did the events at Prague preceding the thirty years' war."

The Vorwaerts says that the fatal shots are a fearful warning to Austria-Hungary and that the Archduke fell as a sacrifice to the Austro-Hungarian policy toward the Balkans.

ENGLISH COURT MOURNS.

No Officials in London to Receive Report of Assassination.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 29.—News of the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, reached London early yesterday afternoon, and was speedily made public by a special edition of a weekly paper. Official and diplomatic persons in many cases were apprised of the tragedy long after it was widely known among the general public, for, as usual on a Summer Sunday, practically all the official world had gone out of town.

Nobody was at the Foreign Office to receive the news, and up to after 7 o'clock last evening inquiries at the Austro-Hungarian Embassy elicited the response that nothing official to confirm the reports was known there. Further investigation showed this meant merely that no member of the embassy staff was on hand to open the dispatches which poured into the embassy. An attaché arrived post haste in the course of the evening, and immediately thereafter information was given out that the embassy had

Two future Emperors of Austria. Archduke Charles Francis Joseph and his Son, the Archduke Francis Joseph Otto.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria

The New Heir and the Present Ruler.

received official dispatches confirming the reports of the double tragedy.

King George himself received the first news through the good offices of a newspaper. The Daily Mail telephoned Buckingham Palace early yesterday afternoon and imparted the information to a member of the royal household, who conveyed it to King George. His Majesty immediately dispatched Sir Charles Cust to the Austrian Embassy, where the royal messenger learned that Count Mensdorff was in the country, and all the members of his staff likewise out of town.

The King has given orders that the state ball which was to be held at Buckingham Palace this evening be postponed, and that court mourning be observed for one week. The King's levee arranged for tomorrow morning has not been countermanded, as it is regarded merely as an official function and not a festivity.

At Marlborough House, Queen Alexandra's residence, the news came as an especial shock, for not only were the Archduke and Duchess well known there, but one of Queen Alexandra's guests is Queen Olga of Greece, whose husband, Queen Alexandra's brother, died at the hand of an assassin last year.

The chief note struck by all editorial comment is the tragic history of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

The London Times says:

"His public successes have always been overshadowed by his private griefs. The death of his brother Maximilian in Mexico, the tragedy of the Crown Prince Rudolf, the crowning blow of the assassination of the Empress Elizabeth, and now this last dreadful occurrence make a story of woe for which history furnishes few parallels.

"The sympathy of the whole world will go forth to the bereaved Emperor and all Englishmen will pray he may be able to bear this final affliction with the fortitude he has never failed to show in his deepest trial.

"We should say the events of yesterday will probably tend to strengthen the dual system, at any rate for a time, but the more the southern Slavs see their hopes recede the greater will be the danger of an ultimate explosion. Already they grow restive under repression, and if their dreams are thwarted in one direction they may turn in another. For the moment the horror of the assassinations engrosses thought, but they must assuredly add fresh clouds to the political outlook in Austria-Hungary."

Speculation is rife in London as to the effect of the assassination upon the aged Emperor. No love was lost between the Kaiser and his heir. Indeed, after Francis Joseph's recovery from his recent illness, at one time expected to prove fatal, it was a current saying among the Viennese that the Emperor was helped to pull through by his keen desire to spite his nephew and delay his accession to the imperial and royal throne as long as possible.

Among the Viennese the Archduke was highly unpopular. His manner was brusque and occasionally overbearing. He possessed none of those qualities of frank bonhomie and democratic good-fellowship which characterized his uncle.

With the Hungarians the Archduke was even less of a favorite. Despite his marriage to the Hungarian Countess Chotek, the Archduke's sympathies were never with the Magyar faction of his future subjects. The great nobility of Budapest on their side rather resented the marriage which raised a woman belonging to one of the smaller families above their heads, and the possibility of the Duchess of Hohenberg's children succeeding to the Hungarian Throne while debarred from the Austrian imperial honors, was not considered a compliment by the Magyars.

Notwithstanding Francis Joseph's personal dislike to his nephew, the shock of today's news is likely to exercise a prejudicial effect upon the physical health of a man of 84.

LONDON, June 28.—The Archduke Ferdinand and his wife were almost as great favorites in England as they were in German Court circles. They were frequent visitors to London, generally coming incognito because of the Court etiquette, which prevented the Duchess from being officially recognized for the reason that she was not of royal blood.

Last year the Archduke and the Duchess visited King George and Queen Mary at Windsor and received every possible attention.

It was generally believed that upon the Archduke's accession Hungary would recognize the Duchess as Queen of Hungary, and that in time the Archduke would succeed in getting Austria to do likewise, although their children could never hope to ascend the throne.

Those who met them on their visits to England describe the Archduke and his wife as a much attached couple, entirely free from any affectation. They moved about among friends in England, and besides visiting at the royal palaces, spent many weeks at different times in English country homes.

The Archduke's successor as heir to the throne, Archduke Charles Francis, is likewise a popular figure in England and other countries. He represented Austria at the Coronation of King George, as Archduke Francis Ferdinand would not attend because his wife could not take her place by his side. Archduke Charles, besides speaking English and German fluently, has a thorough knowledge of the Slav tongue. He is of athletic build and carriage, and shows distinct traces of his military training. With Austria and Hungary alike, he is immensely popular, and the close study of Slavonic and Balkan problems to which he has devoted himself should be of good service when he comes to the throne.

In unofficial London the opinion seems to prevail that the crime could not be attributed to any political intrigue, but rather to the inherent hatred of the Serbs for their Austrian neighbors, which has become more bitter since the recent events in the Balkans, in which the Serbs charge Austria with taking part against Servia.

"There is no more pathetic figure in Europe today," said one official, "than the venerable Emperor, the sunset of whose days has been clouded by this last of the dreadful calamities which have befallen the tragic Hapsburg line."

Archduke Francis Ferdinand's death is certain to have considerable effect upon the European situation. Rightly or wrongly, he was credited with having ambitions for the further extension of Austrian territory toward the Gulf of Salonika, which would, if attempted, lead to a conflict with Austria's neighbors and thus again cause a rupture between the dual monarchy and Russia.

The Archduke's friendship for the German Emperor also gave his enemies in Europe an opportunity to accuse him of favoring an aggressive policy, and it had been a fetish in the continental capitals that when he came to the throne there would be an end to the peace that had prevailed among the great powers.

Where he was better understood, however, the Archduke received credit for being an ardent patriot, whose only ambition was to maintain the greatness of his country, which he believed could only be accomplished by making the army and navy such as to be feared by the strongest enemy.

PARIS PRESS FEARS WAR

But Thinks There Will Be an End of Ferdinand's Projects.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Monday, June 29.—The French press devotes a great deal of space to Archduke Ferdinand's assassination. The general tone indicates a belief in the end of his projects and reputed intention to make Austria a greater Slav power. Combined with the admitted hostility of Servia and the opposition of Russia, French interests caused him to be regarded as the European stormy petrel.

A note of genuine regret is that, deprived of the Archduke's strong personality, Austria inevitably will be more subject to German influence. Several journals express the fear that the consequences will be sufficiently serious again to plunge the Balkans, if not Europe, into a conflict.

PARIS, Monday, June 29.—Apprehension lest the Sarajevo crime prove a dire blow to the stability of Europe almost overshadows the feeling of horror and reprobation over the assassination and the deep sympathy for the aged Emperor in the comments of the morning papers. The opinion is expressed that the tragedy will intensify the Serbophile feelings and draw Servia and Russia closer and place Austria more under the dependency of Germany.

President Poincaré telegraphed condolences to Emperor Francis Joseph, and Premier Viviani sent expressions of regret to the Austrian Premier.

NEW HEIR IS POPULAR.

Charles Francis Joseph a Young Man of Good Impulses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 28.—Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, the new heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, is a nephew of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, and a great-nephew of the Emperor. He is a son of the late Archduke Otto and Princess Marie Josepha of Saxony, and is only 26 years old. In 1911 he married a distant cousin, the Archduchess Zita of Parma. He is a typical young Austrian officer, very gay, very popular, and extremely devoted to his wife, who is a great favorite with the Emperor.

The Archduke's slender, tall figure was recently seen at many Court functions. His predominant characteristics are tact, graciousness, and gracefulness of demeanor, which explain his popularity. Like most members of the House of Hapsburg, he is an excellent shot and is fond of hunting. He also is an eager motorist and has often been known to drive his own car. Of dancing he is exceedingly fond, but a skating accident some years ago prevents him from waltzing.

When he is in Vienna he is to be seen constantly at the opera and theatres, rarely missing a night. He has a preference for light music, and excels as a linguist, speaking not only German, Hungarian, French, English, and Italian well, but also Polish. His English is particularly good, as in his childhood he was under the care of an English governess.

The Archduke holds the rank of Major in the Thirty-ninth Infantry Regiment, and is an honorary officer in various Prussian, Saxon, and Bavarian regiments. He has one child, the Archduke Francis Joseph Otto, 2 years old. He takes the child out with him in his motor car with a perambulator packed at the back of the car, and, to the amusement of the Viennese, he is often seen wheeling the little Archduke in the perambulator.

The Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, now next in succession to the Austrian throne, is the eldest son of the Archduke Otto, who was the younger brother of Francis Ferdinand. Archduke Otto was born at Graz in 1865 and died in Vienna in 1906. He was married at Dresden in 1886 to Maria Josepha, Princess of Saxony, who is still living at Vienna. The only children of the marriage are the Archdukes Charles Francis Joseph and Maximilian Eugen Ludwig, the latter of whom is 19 years old and a student of law.

Charles Francis Joseph was born at Persenbeug on Aug. 17, 1887. He attended the Vienna public schools, something previously unheard of in his family, and to this association with the sons of workingmen the beginning of his popularity is said to be due. He is a Major in the Thirty-ninth Austrian Infantry, and holds honorary commissions in the Eleventh Prussian Hussars, the First Saxon Uhlans, and the Thirteenth Bavarian Infantry. Among the honorary orders of which he is a member are those of the Golden Fleece, the Black Eagle, and St. Hubert.

His wife was the Princess Zita of the Bourbon house of Parma. The Duchy was made a part of the Kingdom of Italy after the war of 1859, and since that time the principal residence of the family has been at the castle of Schwarzau, not far from Vienna. It was here that the Princess Zita was married on Oct. 21, 1911. Her half-brother Henry is now head of the house. Their father, Duke Robert, who died in 1907, was married first to Princess Maria Pia of the Two Sicilies, and second to Princess Maria Antonia of Parma, whi still lives at Schwarzau. Princess Zita is a child of the second union and was born at the Villa Pianore, near Viareggio, on May 9, 1892.

Of her nineteen brothers and sisters many are feeble-minded, but the Archduchess Zita herself has always been extremely healthy and of considerable mental brilliancy. She received an old-fashioned convent education, but is fond of tennis, hunting, and outdoor sports in general, and already has made a position for herself at the imperial court. At a ball at Schoenbrunn Palace last March she took for the first time a place at the head of the Archduchesses.

As usual, it is said that her union with the Archduke was the result of a love match. In this case some color seems to be lent to the theory by the strong belief that the Emperor had wanted Charles Francis Joseph to marry a daughter of the Archduchess Maria Valeria, his own favorite daughter, who was married in 1890 to the Archduke Franz Salvator of Hapsburg-Tuscany. Aside from his reputed disappointment at the failure of this plan, the old Emperor is said to have been reluctant to see his grandnephew marry into the family of Parma, which contains so many subnormal members. The Princess Zita, however, impressed him so favorably after he had begun to make her acquaintance that the Emperor, thinking of his dead wife, is said to have exclaimed that Zita would be a second Elizabeth.

The Archduchess Zita now has two healthy sons, the older of whom, Francis Joseph Otto, was born at the Villa Wartholz, near Reichenau, on Nov. 20, 1912.

TRAGEDY MAY ALTER POLITICS OF EUROPE

Late Archduke's Ambitions Regarded with Distrust in Many of the Capitals.

WANTED A TRIPLE EMPIRE

And His Designs on Slavic Territory Had Long Threatened to Bring About Trouble.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 29.—A new situation has been created in Europe by the tragedy at Sarajevo. While the crime cannot but arouse universal horror and indignation for the assassin and sympathy for the victims, there are political considerations which make it an event of as high importance from that point of view as in its personal dynastic aspects.

In Russia, England, and France the Archduke Francis Ferdinand was regarded as one of the most serious dangers to European peace. Even in Germany his accession to the throne was viewed with apprehension. A man of strong opinions and great will power, he already, as heir to the throne, exercised a potent influence upon Austrian policy. He was a strong supporter of Aerenthal, whose tenure of the Austrian Foreign Office saw Europe on the verge of war, and throughout the more recent developments in the Balkans some of the difficulties encountered by European statesmen in limiting hostilities to Southeastern Europe arose from the Archduke's insistence on what he regarded as the full measure of Austria's rights.

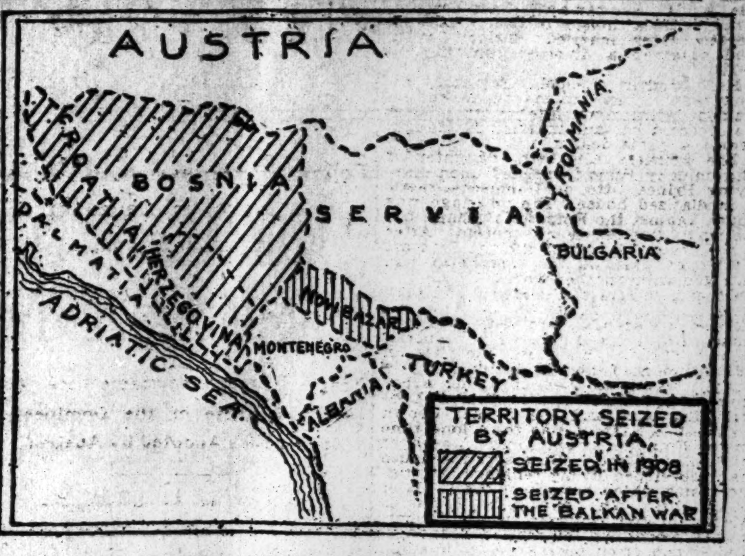
Russian diplomacy for some time past has been convinced that Francis Ferdinand's policy ultimately would bring about a crisis in Austro-Russian relations, and military movements in the great Slav empire which only a few months ago created a sensation in the Continental press were defended by Russian newspapers on the ground that they were necessary precautions against Austria.

Germany, which in 1909 threatened a mobilization of her army unless Russia agreed to Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, afterward used her influence in a contrary direction, and Kaiser Wilhelm's counsels of moderation to his Austrian ally undoubtedly were not without their effect upon the course of events immediately preceding and following the Balkan war.

The dead Archduke's dream was what is known in Austria-Hungary as trialism. His object was to prevent that disruption of the dual monarchy which it has so often been predicted would follow the death of Emperor Francis Joseph. Trialism is a device for consolidating the empire, which at present is a dual State, controlled in Austria by Germans and in Hungary by Magyars.

In this disposition of nationalities the Slav elements of the population do not play their proper rôle in the body politic of the empire. Trialism aims at reconstituting the State with three instead of two populations, one of them predominantly Slav, just as one is now predominantly German and the other predominantly Magyar. A necessary corollary of trialism is the increase of the Slav populations of the empire by the inclusion of Slavonic races of the Balkans.

Whether such an ambition ever could be realized is open to doubt. The actually existing hatred of Austria by Servia and other Slav peoples of the Balkans would have to disappear first or be ground out under the heel of a military despotism.



HOW AUSTRIA ENCROACHED ON THE BALKANS.

The effort to develop these ambitions by the latter process naturally would be alarming to Russia, which dreams of a Slav empire extending over the Balkan States.

It is a curious instance of the irony of fate that the Archduke, whose ambition was the annexation of a Slav kingdom, was stricken by the hand of a youthful enthusiast, who dreamed of "a greater Servia" that would unite under one sceptre Servians of the present kingdom of that name and their Slavonic brethren of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Croatia.

While the importance of the Archduke's assassination in the field of international politics is thus seen to be great it may also have vast effects upon the internal fortunes of Austro-Hungary.

The new heir apparent, while popular in Vienna, is described as a young man of no remarkable ability, and the process of disintegration of the empire might very well be helped by a régime the head whereof was a weakling. The oft-repeated prediction respecting the breaking up of the empire on the death of Francis Joseph, however, is discredited by well-informed observers of Austrian affairs. In the conscriptional army the Government possesses not only a weapon to repress separatist movements, but an instrument whose power may weld together the various elements of which the dual kingdom is composed.

MAY MEAN INTERVENTION.

Grave Consequences of a Change of Ferdinand's Policy.

A couple of revolver shots probably never before formed a connection between such a line of complicated causes and such an infinite variety of possibly still more complicated effects as those which yesterday killed Archduke Ferdinand and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg.

Since the absorption of Herzegovina and Bosnia in 1908 by Austria, the ambition of Servia has been to keep that Empire in check, and to secure for herself a strip of coast line on the Adriatic. Keeping pace with that ambition has been that of Austria to extend her narrow coast line southward, and to absorb all the Slav territory possible. This last ambition has often found expression in the words of the ill-fated heir presumptive to the Austrian throne.

He realized that the days of the dual monarchy might end, through German or Russian intervention, with the death of the venerable Francis Joseph, and to preserve the entity of the empire he conceived the idea of a triune empire made up of Magyar, Slav, and German States.

It was in pursuance of this policy that Herzegovina and Bosnia were added to the Slav territory of the Empire and caused guns to be leveled across the Danube six years ago.

But these guns did not then explode. At the time it seemed as though Servia, backed up by Russia, might force Austria to withdraw, when Germany came to the rescue of her ally and caused Russia to dismiss her Foreign Minister and abolish her Pan-Slavonic policy. A state of armed neutrality then ensued until the Balkan war.

The maintenance of the Turk in Europe had long been acknowledged by the powers to be a vital necessity — not because of any particular desire to befriend the Turk, but solely because the downfall of the Turkish Empire would mean a disruption of the relative strength of the mutual bond on which reposed the peace of Europe.

Aside from the Pan-Slavonic force represented by Russia tending to destroy this equilibrium was the other force represented by Austria-Hungary and the Archduke Ferdinand's scheme for a triune empire.

But while Russia would have gained access to the Mediterranean by the destruction of European Turkey, Austria-Hungary would have left that territory as a rampart against Russia on the east and have forced her way through the heterogeneous mass of Macedonia to the Aegean or the Strait of Otranto. In other words, Austria would have liked the land north of Greece as a Slav appendage to her German and Magyar nationalities.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the Austro-Hungarian scheme found more sympathy in the chancelleries of Western Europe than the Russian, which the defeat of Turkey by the little Balkan nations in the late war has perceptibly strengthened.

One power, however, kept Austria in line, and has continued to keep her in line, even in the present Albanian imbroglio. That power is Italy, to whom Austrian control of the Adriatic would be fatal.

The foregoing shows how Austria was able to exercise such an influence at the Congress of London eighteen months ago, and still later at the Congress of Bokharest, and, while preventing Servia from gaining territory on the Adriatic, was able quietly to appropriate the Sanjak of Novi Bazar.

The Kingdom of Albania was created by the powers so that neither Austria nor Servia should have access to the sea at that point. All that Russian influence could do for Servia was to prevent Albania from becoming a protectorate of Austria-Hungary.

These are the principal points in the causes which led up to the two revolver shots. Now for their possible effects:

The great exponent of a Magyar-German-Slav Empire is dead. Austria-Hungary has today a population of over 50,000,000, thus classified: 30,500,000 Cisleithanians and 20,000,000 Transleithanians. The former are divided as follows: Germans, 10,000,000; Slavs, 18,000,000; Latins, 1,000,000. Transleithania or Hungary has about 20,000,000 inhabitants, including about 100,000 Germans scattered through Presburg, Temesvar, and Transylvania.

In other words, about one-fourth of the entire population is German, one-fourth Slav, and one-half Magyar. The first have already come under the Pan-Teutonic influences of Berlin, the second under the Pan-Slavonic influences of St. Petersburg. There remains only the Magyars, who have usually been found ready to take care of themselves.

There are formidable reasons why intervention from either Germany or Russia may arrive in the present crisis unless the tradition of the late Archduke's tri-une empire be conserved and strengthened by united action at Vienna and Budapest.

Both in Germany and in Austria herself there has long been a desire for German intervention. Germany needs the agricultural products of German Austria and also free access to the Adriatic. Austrian Germans are no longer the controlling influence in Austria-Hungary; they have lost confidence in themselves, but not in the principles of Pan-Germanism as construed in Berlin.

This same is true of the Austrian-Slavs in regard to the principles of Pan-Slavism as expressed in St. Petersburg, and, in a milder form, in Belgrade, Sofia, and Bukharest.

The situation caused by the revolver in the hands of the Servian student is one of infinite possibilities.

MANY RULERS FELL AT FANATICS' HANDS

Like Ferdinand and Duchess, They Were Victims of the Misguided National Spirit.

A CENTURY'S LONG LIST

Anarchy, Revolt from Tyranny and Dynastic Strife Each Inspired Assassins' Deeds.

To national spirit, seeking fanatical vengeance, is to be ascribed the assassination of Francis Ferdinand and his wife. Bosnia was restive under Austro-Hungarian rule, and the discontent of late had grown in intensity.

There have been many assassinations of rulers due to this spirit. Chief of the victims was President Abraham Lincoln, shot and mortally wounded on April 14, 1865, in Ford's Theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth. The conspiracy of which Booth was a member was formed by Southerners, maddened by the fall of the Confederacy, and embraced all the higher officers of the Federal Government in its scope. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, was the only other man whom the conspirators succeeded in attacking.

Mehemet Ali Pasha, another victim of this spirit, was a Prussian expatriate who had become a Turkish General. He was murdered by Albanian nationalists in 1878. Yi Wan Yon, Korean Premier, was killed in December, 1909, on account of political animosities growing out of the impending annexation of Korea by Japan.

Lord Cavendish, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Thomas Burke, Under Secretary, were murdered by Irish nationalists in Phoenix Park, Dublin, in 1882.

Nationalist murders have been numerous in the Czar's dominions, where Poles, Finns, and others are in constant revolt. Among the higher officers killed for nationalist reasons in recent years were Gov. General Bobrikoff of Finland, in 1904; Lieut. Gov. Boguslavsky of the Caucasus, in the same year; Procurator Johnson of the Finnish Senate in 1905; August von Hennings, Assistant District Chief of Courland, in 1905; Gen. von Llarpiarski, acting Military Governor of Warsaw, in 1906; Prince Dizhavakoff and family, in Transcaucasia, in 1900.

An extraordinary number of assassinations of rulers and persons high in authority have occurred in the last hundred years. Besides the rulers who have been killed by anarchists who believe in militant tactics, several have been assassinated by fanatics who believed themselves appointed instruments of fate for the removal of some one who had been denounced by agitators.

Of this latter sort was the assassination of President McKinley by Czolgosz at Buffalo, in September, 1901. Czolgosz was an anarchist who had heard on many sides that McKinley ought to be removed, and finally came to believe himself the one to do it. King Humbert of Italy, on the other hand, was killed as the result of a carefully laid anarchistic plot said to have originated in Paterson, N. J. He was shot at Monza on July 29, 1900, by Angelo Bresci.

Sadi Carnot, President of France, was stabbed by an Italian anarchist named Caserio on June 24, 1894, and died the next day. The Empress Elizabeth of Austria was murdered by the French-Italian anarchist Luccheni at Geneva on Sept. 10, 1898. Antonio Canovas del Castillo, Premier of Spain, was killed by an anarchist on Aug. 28, 1897.

King George of Greece was shot mortally at Salonika a few days after his triumphal entry into the town, on March 18, 1913. His murderer was a Greek named Aleko Schinas, who probably was half demented. In the same class, presumably, was the man who killed Spencer Perceval, Prime Minister of England, in the lobby of the House of Commons in 1812.

It was left to the United States, however, to furnish the instance of a ruler killed by a disappointed office seeker. President Garfield was shot in a railroad station in Washington on July 2, 1881, by Charles J. Guiteau, and died some months later. Guiteau's declaration that he wanted to obtain the succession of Vice President Arthur generally has been taken as a mere attempt to cover a personal grudge.

Prince Danilo of Montenegro was assassinated by a personal enemy in 1860, and the Earl of Mayo, Governor General of India, while on a visit to the penal settlement in the Andaman Islands in 1872, was slain by a convict, who broke away from the guards.

Dynastic strife, perhaps the most frequent cause of the assassination of sovereigns in time past, has led to few murders since the beginning of the nineteenth century. The chief instances are in Servia. Prince Michael Obrenovitch was killed in 1868 by partisans of the house of Karageorgevitch, and on June 11, 1903, King Alexander and Queen Draga were slain by a group of military conspirators, who proceeded to put Peter Karageorgevitch on the throne.

The murder of rivals for the Presidency or dictatorship has been frequent in some of the lesser Latin-American republics, and the instance of the killing of Francisco Madero, "while attempting to escape," has many precedents. Nearly all of the Presidents, dictators, or Emperors of Haiti have been killed by assassins, successful rivals, or mutinous troops, or have committed suicide to escape the fate that threatened prisoners.

Liberal revolt against tyrannous or unduly repressive government has accounted for more killings than all the other causes together. Chief among the nations in this respect is Russia, where Alexander II. was slain by terrorists in 1881, in spite of the fact that he had instituted many reforms. He was believed to be going back into the hands of the reactionaries. The Czar Paul was killed in 1801 by a group of Court officials, who had found his tyranny unbearable.

Premier Stolypin was killed in 1911, and M. von Plehve, Minister of the Interior, in 1904. The Grand Duke Sergius, uncle of the Emporor Nicholas, was slain in the Kremlin in 1905; and there is hardly a Russian Emperor, Grand Duke, or high official in the history of the last one hundred years who has not again and again had narrow escape from violent death.

In Italy the Duke of Parma was killed by Liberals among his subjects in 1854. Nasr-ed-din, Shah of Persia, was assassinated in 1896; Sultan Abdul Aziz of Turkey was forced to abdicate by a constitutionalist rising in 1876, and a few days later either killed himself or was murdered; Nazim Pasha, Commander in Chief of the Turkish Army, was killed on Jan. 23, 1913, in a military revolution carried through by the Young Turk Party. Stefan Stambuloff, who did probably more than any other man to create the Bulgarian nation of today, was slain on the streets of Sofia in 1895, with policemen standing idly by. He had had violent disagreements with King (then Prince) Ferdinand, and it was generally believed that the country had become too small to hold them both.

Juan Prim, Marshal of Spain and a leader in the liberal movements in that country in the middle decades of the nineteenth century, was killed by political enemies in 1870. King Carlos and Crown Prince Luis of Portugal were shot to death on the streets of Lisbon on Feb. 1, 1908, by republican conspirators. President Borda Idiarte of Uruguay was killed by political foes in 1897.

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TRAGEDY HAS PURSUED HAPSBURGS---THE SERB POINT OF VIEW

FATE HAS PURSUED THE HAPSBURG LINE

Emperor's Reign Marked by Almost Unparalleled Afflictions.

THE TRAGEDY OF HIS SON

Rudolf's Shameful Death — The Murder of the Empress—The Execution of Maximilian.

There is a tradition in the dual monarchy that the Countess Karolyi, whose son was put to death for complicity in the Kossuth insurrection of 1848-49, called down a curse upon the young Emperor and all his family. The curse she prayed for was not death—it was that he should live to see his family stricken, those closest to him dying in shame and disgrace, his children going astray and wrecking their own lives and those of others. He was to die at last with all those whom he had loved best either forgotten or dead in disgrace that no one could forget.

How much the Countess Karolyi may have had to do with the misfortunes of the Hapsburgs is hard to say, but certainly no imperial line since the Julio-Claudians has such a record of disaster and discord. Worst of all, perhaps—worst because it has never been authoritatively explained, and hence has been left to the most discreditable conjecture—is the death of Francis Joseph's only son, the Archduke Rudolf.

The Tragedy of Rudolf.

Rudolf was a sportsman and bon vivant. He was married at the age of 23 to Princess Stephanie of Belgium—a union of convenience purely, and one which never made any pretension of being a success. For some years after his marriage he amused himself in the ways common to Princes unhappily wedded, but there was no serious attachment in his life until in 1887 he met at a charity bazaar the Baroness Marie Vetsera, a Viennese girl just out of a convent. Their affection was of such rapid growth that before long the Princess Stephanie was vainly requesting the Emperor to interfere. No action was taken, however, until it was reported that Rudolf was petitioning the Pope to annul his mariage with Stephanie and let him marry the Baroness. Then it is said that the Emperor sent for his son and told him that he must give the girl up.

The details of the tragedy that followed the public has never known. The bare facts are that on the morning of Jan. 30, 1889, the Prince and Baroness Vetsera were found dead in his hunting lodge at Meyerling. The official report given out stated that the Archduke had died of apoplexy, but this was so obvious a falsehood that it was soon abandoned. As to what really happened the rumors are innumerable, but if any one outside the immediate family knows the truth, it has never been told in such a way as to convince the public.

One story is that the Archduke shot the Baroness in a fit of drunkenness, and that the guests beat him to death with wine bottles. Another is that the girl's guardian, Count Baltazzi, first learned of the liaison that day and rushed to the hunting lodge and killed the pair.

Other rumors say that the two were shot in the grounds of the lodge by a forester whose sweetheart Rudolf had betrayed, or that they were killed by Baroness Vetsera's fiancé, or that they committed suicide on finding that the Emperor would not hear of the annulment of his son's marriage. It was even reported that Rudolf had never died at all, and that the body buried with the Hapsburgs was really that of a hired servant. But of all these theories no one knows which, if any, is true.

The Crown Princess Stephanie later married Count Lonyay, and is living at Budapest.

The Assassination of the Empress.

The Empress Elizabeth, wife of Francis Joseph, was killed at Geneve on Sept. 10, 1898, by an Italian anarchist, Luigi Luccheni. At the time there was no European sovereign who would have seemed less likely to fall a victim of an anarchist outrage; for since the death of the Crown Prince Rudolf the Empress had withdrawn entirely from public affairs and had spent her time going from one Mediterranean resort to another in search of diversion from her sorrow.

Luccheni, who described himself as "a starving anarchist, a friend of the poor and hater of the rich," said he had come to Geneva to kill the Duke of Orleans, but arrived just after his intended victim had left town. Then, seeing in the papers that the Empress of Austria was in the city, he decided to kill her in order not to have his journey wasted. Accordingly, he followed her when she went from the Hotel Beau-rivage, where she was staying, to the pier of the lake steamers, and when she had almost reached the pier he stabbed her in the back with a small triangular file. The Empress died at her hotel a few hours later.

Luccheni was tried under the laws of the canton, which made no provision for capital punishment. He was sentenced to life imprisonment, and at first there were reports that he was confined in a dark cell and in absolute silence. Later, however, it was stated by men who had visited the prison that he was living in comfort, with books, a writing desk, and even the portraits of the Emperor and Empress of Austria in his cell. On Oct. 19, 1910, he went violently insane and hanged himself.

The Empress Elisabeth was the younger daughter of Duke Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria. There had been plans on foot to arrange a marriage between Francis Joseph and her elder sister Helena, but on the young Emperor's first visit to the Court of Bavaria he fell in love at sight with the young Elisabeth. Their marriage, however, was an unhappy one after the first years. The Empress was devoted to riding, smoking, and Munich beer, all of which, combined with her Bavarian accent, made her unpopular in Vienna. There was particular opposition to her among the ladies of the imperial family, and the Emperor's infidelities went far toward widening the gulf between them. At one time she left him for a period of eight years, much of which time she spent in Ireland. Later they were reconciled, but always afterward their association was on a formal basis.

The Empress was at one time considered the most beautiful woman in Europe and was accomplished in many ways. She never got along well, however, with any of the nationalities of the empire except the Hungarians, among whom she lived much after the fashion of an English landed proprietor.

The Execution of Maximilian.

Next to the death of his son and his wife, the Emperor was perhaps most deeply afflicted by the fate of his brother Maximilian, who tried to set up an empire in Mexico with the aid of the army of Napoleon III., but was captured and shot at Queretaro in 1867. His wife, Carlotta of Belgium, who at the last made a trip to Rome to try to persuade the Pope to aid her husband, went mad during an audience with his Holiness. She never learned the fate of her husband; and she is living yet, insane, at the Castle of Bouchoute.

The Archduke Johann Salvator, a cousin of the Emperor, fell in love with an actress in the later eighties, and renounced his title and estates to marry her. Under the name of Johann Orth he sailed away with her to the South Seas, and outside of numerous novels neither of them has ever been heard of since. Johann Orth's brother, the Archduke Louis, is living in practical exile in Minorca with a family of illegitimate children.

The Duchess d'Alençon, a sister-in-law, was one of the 150 persons burned to death in the fire at the Paris Charity Bazar in 1897.

The former Crown Princess of Saxony was the Archduchess Louise Antoinette of Tuscany, a non-reigning branch of the family. She ran away from her husband with a music teacher, was divorced, later married Enrico Toselli, and obtained a divorce from him in 1911.

Her brother, Leopold Salvator, renounced his rank to marry an actress named Wilhelmina Adamovics. Later he divorced her and married the daughter of a horse dealer.

The Princess Elisabeth, daughter of the unlucky Rudolf, insisted upon marrying Prince Otto of Windisch-Graetz, a mediatized house. The marriage was much against the Emperor's wishes, but he would not refuse his consent. After a few years of married life the Princess shot her husband on discovering an intrigue with another woman.

Other members of the House of Hapsburg have done things which, while involving no scandal, are sadly at variance with the traditions of an imperial house. The Archduchess Eleonora in 1913 renounced her rank to marry a simple naval Lieutenant. The Archduke Joseph Francis, a brother of Leopold Salvator, and the former Crown Princess of Saxony, was for a long time in the Emperor's bad graces on account of family quarrels. Others of the house have developed strong religious or artistic tastes which have kept them out of public life. The Archduke Eugen is Master of the Teutonic Order, a semi-monastic body which prescribes celibacy, and it has often been reported that he is to take orders and eventually become a Cardinal. The Archduke Francis has devoted most of his energies to the patronage of art and artists, and not long ago it was reported that the Archduke Heinrich was to resign his commission in the army, renounce his rank, and devote himself to painting at Munich.

CALLS IT ANARCHIST PLOT.

Berkman Says Revolutionists Killed the Crown Prince.

The assassination of Ferdinand was a plot of the anarchists and revolutionists, according to Alexander Berkman, the anarchist, who asserted last night that it was the plan of the revolutionists to strike down the only man strong enough to continue the iron rule of Emperor Francis Joseph.

It was pointed out by Berkman that the present Emperor had been able to meet every move of the revolutionists, who thought the time was opportune to put the Crown Prince beyond reach of the throne "in the only logical way," now that the Emperor was on the verge of the grave.

"Austria-Hungary is a hotbed of revolution," said Berkman, "and the country has been torn. Francis Joseph has ruled the country with a strong rein, but with great tact. The rule of the Present Emperor would have been continued by the Crown Prince had he succeeded to the throne.

"The anarchists, the revolutionists, and the strong republican faction knew this, and they have tried to make complications which would bring on a civil war. With the Crown Prince out of the way, there is every reason to believe that they will succeed in precipitating a civil war. There is no successor of the blood royal strong enough to deal with them."

AMERICANS AT GRAND PRIX.

French Classic Run Before a Record-Breaking Crowd.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 28.—The Grand Prix, run at Longchamps today, was a fitting climax to an unusually brilliant and successful Grande Semaine. All records for attendance were broken. The weather was fine, as it had been throughout the week.

The splendid race between the favorites was won by a narrow margin in record time.

The paddock was thronged with Americans, hoping to cheer the victory of H. B. Duryea's Durbar II., a strong third favorite.

There were many new Summer toilettes, but the majority of them did not vary greatly from those previously shown, causing a general impression that the dressmakers, perhaps owing to the war between Poiret and his critics, had not made the most of their opportunities.

Among the Americans present were Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mrs. John Ward, Mrs. Iselin, Mrs. Duryea, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Cary, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, most of whom gave entertainments afterward.

Not the least notable of these was Mrs. Van Valkenburgh's dinner at the Ritz, followed by a musicale at the house of Princess Francigny-Lucinge. The guests were the Duke of Oporto, Princess Alexis Dolgorouki, the Count and Countess Balny d'Avricourt, Miss Fanny Reed, and Prince Louis of Bourbon.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kessler gave a dinner in honor of the Chamber of Commerce delegates. After the dinner the 200 guests witnessed a programme, including a ballet, by the pupils of Loie Fuller's school, crinoline dances by members of the Opéra ballet, fire and veil dances by Loie Fuller, and modern society dancing by Margaret Hawkesworth and Basil Durant.

AUSTRIA TO BLAME, SAYS PROF. PUPIN

Policy of Repression of Serbs, He Says, Is Cause of Assassinations.

A RACE 'DRIVEN TO FERMENT'

Tragedy Was Inevitable, He Asserts, Because of the Domineering Tactics Adopted by Austria.

"Austria's policy of repression of the Serb peoples is responsible for this calamity," said Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University at the University Club last night. Prof. Pupin comes of Servian stock and typifies the big, dark-haired and dary-eyed men of his race.

"There are two recent movements that really foreshadowed some disaster to anyone familiar with the temperament of the Servian people," he said. "These are the strike of the students in the Government schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina that began several months ago, and has not been settled; and second, that probably of greater importance, the military manouevres of the Austrian army that have been going on in these two countries under the direction of the Crown Prince.

"The student strike began, you remember, when a Government professor in the school at Mostar, Herzegovina, made violent attacks on the Serb race. The students of his class rose in a body and asked him to retract. He refused. They pitched him out of the class room and used him rather roughly. These fifty Serb students went on strike. They are only high school students really, boys about 16 to 19 years old. But their patriotism is inflammable. They refused to return till the professor was dismissed. They were expelled. Then throughout Herzegovina and Bosnia the students struck in sympathy. The Government sent troops and officers to restore order. The students refused to give in. And so the fight stands deadlocked.

"With all Servian people smarting under the oppression of Austria, that country's policy toward the provinces she has annexed is criminally foolish. Nothing could be more calculated to provoke the people of Herzegovina and Bosnia to rage than to have Austrian troops thrown across their borders to execute manoeuvres along the Servian frontier. They are Serbs, of the same stock as the people of Servia proper, and to see the Archduke massing his forces in mimic war preparatory to the war which all feel must come some day between Austria and Servia when the former tries to seize Servia—this was maddening.

A Tragedy Inevitable.

"It does not surprise me to learn of today's tragedy. By that I do not mean to condone assassination. And yet knowing the temperament of the people it seems to have been inevitable. Years of Austria's domineering repression of the Serb instinct for independence has got the race in a ferment. This morning I was reading the life of the Serb, D. Obradovich, who was the first man to introduce the influence of modern literature among the Servian people.

"He was the apostle of Servian education and culture. After traveling all over the world he returned to Servia in 1805 at the call of Black George, grandfather of the present King Peter, to fight for Servia's freedom from Turkey. That war lasted twenty-five years.

"Obradovich was born under the Austrian flag. But he was a Servian. In spite of this Austria has always called him a traitor, a renegade, a hypocrite, a sneak, and accused him of inciting the Austrians against their Emperor. In truth he was one of the noblest men who ever lived. And when I read the story of the oppressions he suffered, the persecution, and the blackening of his name, it stirred me so that I felt if there was one thing bred in my bones it was hatred of Austria.

"I cite this to show how systematic has been Austria's vilification of the Serbs for generations. In the press and by every possible means she has tried to blacken their name. In that fight for independence she tried to weaken Servia by refusing to sell her grain or any munitions. She had ships of grain lying in the Danube, but the merchants of Belgrade could not buy it. Faced with starvation, the Servian soldiers crept up one night, cut the anchor ropes, and floated the ships down stream, and gave the grain to the hungry people.

"Today, the same as a hundred years ago, Austria is trying to obstruct every movement that will lead to the complete national independence of the Servian people. Why? Because of Austria's economic greed. She needs a seaport on the Adriatic that will make her mistress of that and the Aegean Seas. The Grecian capture of Salonica was a bitter pill for her. That is why she is spreading slanders against the Greeks.

Hints at Austrian Intrigue.

"I firmly believe that it was an Austrian intrigue which resulted in the Carnegie commission's findings which represented the Greeks and Servians' conduct as so barbarous in the Balkan war. I don't credit those reports, of course. No man who is informed can. But it has served to blacken the Servian name throughout the civilized world.

"Ever since the outbreak of the Balkan war Austria's hostility to Servia and Montenegro has been most marked. It was she who insisted that the Servians must evacuate Albania. Austria expects to gobble up Albania herself and so finally acquire the opening on the Adriatic for which she longs. It was she who insisted that Montenegro should evacuate Scutari. There she intends to plant her foot on the border of the sea.

"In her conduct with all the countries and provinces inhabited by Serbs her conduct has been unbearably high-handed and insolent. Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, and Banat, all of them have suffered from her arrogance and greed. There is an ambiguity in calling the natives of these countries Servians—they are Serbs. The young student by whose hand the Archduke and Duchess fell was a Servian in this sense. He was undoubtedly a native of Bosnia, not of Servia.

"Imagine how the sense of their country's wrongs works on the minds of these impressionable boys. They feel the sufferings of their people—the economic oppression, the burden of taxes, &c. Before Austria secured Bosnia and Herzegovina by the treaty of Berlin in 1878 the people were better off. Then they were allowed some little liberty with the land.

"Now an old woman cannot go into the forests and gather up an apronful of sticks for her fire without making herself liable to arrest and heavy punishment. No; the wood is first shipped to Vienna and then brought back to Bosnia and sold to the peasant at ten or fifteen times the price it should bring.

"To men of mature years it is plain that nothing can be accomplished by murder, and such acts of lawlessness. But as that young lad stands in his cell tonight in Sarajevo he is smiling, he is happy. His instinct was to strike a blow for his country. And with his single arm he struck as high as he could hope to reach.

"His act is not to be compared with that by which McKinley lost his life. McKinley was the victim of a maniac. This boy was doubtless supported by companions all in the plot. The way in which the deed is said to have been done would seem to prove that it was not the act of a single individual, but the result of combined effort. It is regrettable, but I can only repeat that it gives me no surprise.

"I have myself experienced the unfair methods by which Austria works and inflames those whom she oppresses. About two years ago a native of Bosnia, who was working in Chicago, went back home and made an attempt on the life of the Austrian Governor of Bosnia. To my surprise I found that in the Reichspost of Vienna, the official organ o the Crown Prince, I was accused of being the instigator of that deed. And furthermore it stated that I was the head of a Servian organization in this country fomenting revolutions in the Austrian provinces.

"I can say with absolute conviction that this attack on the Archduke was not made at the instigation of the Servian capital. In Belgrade and throughout Servia, it is recognized by everyone of intelligence, and certainly by the students, that it would hurt their country in the eyes of the whole world to have the responsibility for such a deed laid at their doors."

HARSH TO ROCKEFELLER.

Prof. Everson Says No Man Can Gain a Billion Honestly.

In the opening address delivered in a big tent at 180th Street and Audubon Avenue, last night, under the auspices of the Seventh Day Adventists, Greater New York Conference, Prof. Charles T. Everson of Chicago said that John D. Rockefeller must be a murderer and a thief to amass the millions that he has. The title of the address was "The Coming Social Revolution." He said:

"No man can gain $1,000,000,000 in this world honestly. He must be practically a murderer to secure this amount, but still there are such men as Rockefeller in this world who have gained such fortunes and are still honored by the public. Rockefeller must be a murderer or he would not have this money. It is not generous for a thief to rob Peter to pay Paul, but John D. Rockefeller gives millions to institutions that are the result of sweat wrung from thousands of slaves in the oil fields. A thief who hit you with a blackjack and robbed you of $50 and then gave half to charity would be thrust into prison, but John D. Rockefeller donates this stolen money to institutes and colleges, and he, in common with other so-called philanthropists, is made much of."

Prof. Everson gave data in regard to the number of unemployed in all parts of the world, the number of children working in factories and mines, and said that the average life of a child worker in the cotton mills of the South was four years.

"All this tends to great social unrest," he said, "and within the span of all our lives we will see as described in the Bible, devastation and ruin, caused by the treatment of the workingman by the capitalist and the combining of corporate interests to the exclusion of the smaller fry."

Killed by Fall from a Tree.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., June 28.—James Maloney, 45 years old, was killed here this afternoon by a fall from a cherry tree. The limb on which he stood snapped off. His neck was broken.

FERDINAND CALLED ENIGMA OF EUROPE

The "Dark Horse" of Statecraft Had Become a Real Political Power.

EMPEROR LEANED ON HIM

World Tour Failed to Prevent Romantic Marriage—An Expert Locomotive Engineer and Sportsman.

For twenty years past Francis Ferdinand has been called the dark horse of Europe. He was the heir to a throne which many observers had said must fall at the death of Francis Joseph, and which many others thought would be restored to its former glories by the accession of Francis Ferdinand. Perhaps his divergence in many ways from popular ideas of what an Emperor ought to be may be accounted for by the fact that up till the time he was 26 years old he never expected to be within reach of the crown.

The tragic death of the Crown Prince Rudolph in 1889 made the Archduke Charles Ludwig, the Emperor's brother and Francis Ferdinand's father, heir to the throne. But he, on account of age, begged to be excused from the succession, and left the way clear for his son. Francis Ferdinand had been brought up in the army, of course, but up to this time he had had no particular training for statecraft.

He was born at Graz on Dec. 18, 1863. His mother, Maria Annunziata, daughter of Ferdinand II. of Naples, died while he was yet young. In 1893 his father married Maria Theresa, daughter of King Manoel of Portugal, and after Charles Ludwig's death in 1896 his son continued on good terms with the second wife.

Immediately upon the news of Rudolph's death and Charles Ludwig's unwillingness to become heir to the throne Francis Ferdinand became a desirable matrimonial prize, and many persons besides the Emperor were deeply disappointed when at last he married an obscure Bohemian Countess. But this woman, snubbed and ignored at first, came before her death to be one of the strongest powers in the empire.

Though the family of Sophie, Countess Chotek of Chotkowa and Wognin, was one of the oldest in Bohemia, it was unfortunately in reduced circumstances in the latter half of the last century. In consequence the Countess was compelled to accept the paid employment of lady in waiting to the Archduchess Friedrich and companion to her six daughters. The Archduchess Friedrich long had intended, according to report, that one of her daughters should marry Francis Ferdinand, and lost no opportunity to arrange that he should happen to meet one or another of them. In arranging for these accidental meetings the Countess Chotek was the ally of the Archduchess, who valued her tact and never dreamed of her as a possible rival to the girls who were all more beautiful than the obscure Bohemian Countess.

As time went on Francis Ferdinand became a constant visitor in the household of the Archduchess Frederich, out made no definite declaration of his intentions. Eventually the mother of the six girls went to the Emperor and demanded that he should ask the heir apparent which of the six he intended to marry. The Emperor, it is said, approached the Archduke, and was dumfounded when the latter said calmly that he was not in love with any of the Archduchesses, but with their companion.

Went on World Tour.

"The Chotek" promptly was discharged, and for a long time the chances of the lovers seemed hopeless. This was in 1893. The Archduke set out on a trip around the world, visiting all the countries of the Orient on board the warship Kaiserin Elizabeth. At Yokohama he assumed an incognito and attempted to return through the United States without disclosing his identity. He passed through Vancouver and the Canadian Rockies without discovery, but was recognized in Chicago and New York and received much attention.

On his return the Emperor found that he had not forgotten the Countess Chotek. Whenever Francis Joseph reproached him the Archduke called up the fact that the monarch himself had insisted on marrying Elizabeth of Bavaria rather than her elder sister Helena, and observed calmly that the Austrians would not want to have an unhappy man on the throne. Still the Emperor refused; but eventually, seeing that it was hopeless to expect Francis Ferdinand to marry any one else, he gave his consent to a morganatic marriage. The Archduke was compelled to take a solemn oath that he never would attempt to place his wife or her children on the throne, and to swear in addition that he never would take steps to persuade the Pope to annul this vow.

The precise meaning of this solemn renunciation was viewed somewhat differently in Austria and in Hungary. In Austria its force was thought to depend largely upon the provisions of the mysterious Hapsburg family law, hitherto most jealously kept secret. It is known, however, that the Emperor as sovereign head of the family has very far reaching authority, but whether he himself is bound by the family law or is superior to it, and whether he can alter the law alone, or with the consent of the family in council assembled, are all questions which nobody outside the members of the family can answer. Then again how far the Hapsburg family law is binding upon the Austrian State is another question.

In Hungary, however, the whole matter is entirely different. The Hungarians recognize no such thing as morganatic marriages. With them a marriage is a marriage, and the lawful wife of their King is their Queen. In Hungary the Archduke's oath and declaration were registered by the Parliament and embodied in a statute which could of course be changed by the Parliament in the same way.

The possibility was often discussed of a situation in which Sophie Chotek might have been Queen of Hungary, and only a morganatic wife in Austria, and something of this may have been in the minds of the pair when the declaration was signed. But, at all events, the two were married on July 1, 1900, after nine years of waiting.

At the time of the marriage the Emperor conferred on the Countess the rank of Fuerstin von Hohenberg, with the title of Durchlaucht. (Serenity.) In 1905 her rank was changed to that of Duchess of Hohenberg, with the title of Highness. This rank was for the Duchess only, and does not descend to her children.

Clever Duchess Wields Power.

Though said to be of only moderate intellectual attainments, the Duchess, nevertheless, was extremely influential. She was clever and tactful in the highest degree, and had an almost unlimited control over her husband. She was of an austere, almost pietist nature, with strong clerical sympathies.

Three children were born to the pair—Sophie, in 1901; Maximilian Charles, in 1902, and Ernst, in 1904.

Naturally, the Countess Chotek was a patriotic Bohemian, and was very popular among her own people. The Bohemians for their part hoped that when Ferdinand came to the throne they would be put on the same footing with the Germans and Magyars, for he lived much of the time on his Bohemian estates, treated his tenants as personal retainers, and was regarded by them as bound to them by ties of race.

At the last he was a very great influence in affairs of state. The Emperor got over the distrust which for a time he seemed to feel, and in the crises attending the annexation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina in 1908, and the Balkan wars in 1912-13, he was one of the leaders in the group of men who pulled the Dual Monarchy out of the fire in one of the most remarkable triumphs of modern diplomacy.

There is no reason to believe that he would ever have turned his back on the clerical party, or have failed in his loyalty to the Vatican; but after all Francis Ferdinand will remain what the worrying diplomats of the Great Powers have called him for the last twenty years—the dark horse of Europe.

In 1891, Francis Ferdinand was made a General, and later reorganized the Austrian General Staff with great success. Further, he took up locomotive engineering as a hobby, and became so proficient that he received a diploma as a full-fledged engineer, capable of earning his living at the throttle had he renounced his title as so many other Hapsburgs had done. He also became recognized as one of the best shots in the country, and the walls of his great château at Konopischt were hung with the antlers of 2,000 stags and chamois, as well as the heads of tigers killed in India, the tusks of elephants slain in Ceylon, and the pelts of bears shot in the Rocky Mountains.

NURSE KILLS HERSELF.

Became Despondent When Plans for Her Wedding Were Discontinued.

Escaping gas was detected by William Wheeler when he returned to his room in a lodging house at 165 Adams Street, Brooklyn, last night at 9:30 o'clock, and he traced the odor to the room of Mrs. Gertrude Devereaux, a nurse, 46 years old, who had been living there for four years. Pushing the door open Wheeler found the nurse dead, with a tube attached to the gas jet in her mouth. He called Patrolman Clark of the Poplar Street Station. Ambulance Surgeon Heyman of the Brooklyn Hospital said that the woman had been dead for about two hours.

Wheeler said the nurse confided to him about a week ago that she was very despondent, but she did not tell him the cause. Other tenants, however, remembered that several months ago she had made plans for her wedding, and that suddenly these preparations ended. Nothing more was heard of the wedding, but Mrs. Devereaux, it was noticed, became very melancholy.

She left no note or other message to explain her suicide with the exception of a poem in her handwriting, beginning "Farewell, farewell, for I must hasten," and ending "Earth's pleasures I resign for heaven."

BRYAN HEARS FROM MINISTER WILLIAMS

Says He Has Report of the Envoy's Albanian Investigations, but No Resignation.

SILENT ON DISCLOSURES

American Diplomat's Statement No Surprise to Many Who Know Him in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The first word that the Department of State had received of American Minister George Fred Williams's investigation of Balkan conditions, a sensational account of which he gave to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, came this afternoon and was at once telephoned to Mr. Bryan at his home. Mr. Bryan said afterward that the dispatch related to Mr. Williams's Balkan investigation, but that it did not contain his resignation. Further comment Mr. Bryan said he could not make at this time.

Mr. Williams is an old friend and supporter of Mr. Bryan, and the Secretary of State is expected to give him full time to explain his extraordinary indictment of the six friendly powers now assuming responsibility for the conditions in Albania. It is assumed that Mr. Williams's resignation, to which he referred in his statement, is coming by mail, but if he has forgotten to send it, it is thought that he will be reminded of his omission before many weeks.

There are two explanations in Washington tonight of Mr. Williams's extraordinary comment on the domestic affairs of the territory adjacent to the countries to which he is accredited. One is that having intended all along to retire from his post at about this time, he determined to do so in a way that would attract attention and ring down the curtain in an interesting way, if not with applause. The other explanation is that Mr. Williams might have caught glimpses of Balkan warfare that temporarily modified his judgment.

Once Assailed Wilson.

Since Mr. Williams was first mentioned for the mission to Greece and Montenegro he has been the subject of pointed comment. Just about the time of his nomination it became known that in 1911 he had bitterly assailed President Wilson's expressions of public policy. He rectified that denunciation, however, by praising the views the President had expressed more recently. It was explained at the time that the President had known all the time of Mr. Williams's former criticism of his views and was not offended.

At the time the President appointed him a story gained circulation that the post had been offered to Mr. Williams and to Prof. Garrett Droppers of Williams College simultaneously, and that both had accepted. While the report never received official indorsement, it was understood that the mistake about the appointment would be corrected by allowing Mr. Williams, who was supposedly a Bryan appointee, to hold office only for a year, yielding place to Prof. Droppers. Whether Prof. Droppers will now succeed Mr. Williams is not known.

The post at Athens seems to have been considered as a temporary honor to be bestowed frequently and in short shifts. Mr. Williams succeeded Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University. Mr. Schurman was appointed by President Taft at a time when the instructor would be able to spend only a year in Athens. At that time, however, little attention was paid to the theory that appointments should be made mostly as promotion for meritorious service, and Prof. Schurman's high personal attainments made his selection popular.

Always Bryan's Friend.

Mr. Williams has had a varied career in politics. He was a member of the House from 1891 to 1893, and as soon as Mr. Bryan became prominent in Democratic circles he vowed allegiance to the Nebraskan. That greatly surprised Mr. Williams's friends in Boston. Since then Mr. Williams has advocated the 16 to 1 standard and everything else advocated by Mr. Bryan.

While Mr. Williams was undoubtedly right in saying that his Government could not and would not indorse his statements, there is reason to believe that academically his views coincide with those of high officials in Washington. As far as can be learned the United States never has recognized either the independence of Albania or the kingly rule of Prince William of Wied.

The Administration, of course, would be glad to see the independence of Albania established, but is apparently inclined to doubt Prince William's power to establish himself. A week ago Mr. Bryan was asked about American recognition of the new kingdom, and he said that was something he could not discuss.

COMEDY, SAYS WILLIAMS.

American's View of International Proceedings in Balkans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 29.—A dispatch to The London Times from Athens says:

"American Minister Williams, with whom I had a conversation this morning, gave me some additional details about his recent journey through Albania. With regard to the alleged atrocities at Epirus, Mr. Williams said that this part of the investigation had been undertaken at the request of his own Government. He is now preparing a report to send to Washington.

"Mr. Williams considers the existing administration in Albania a tremendous blot on civilization. The proceedings of the International Commission of Control, he thinks, have been reduced to a comedy, wherein Great Britain, France, Russia, and Germany look on while Austria-Hungary and Italy wrangle and intrigue.

"The impression produced in local diplomatic circles by Mr. Williams's statement, which he has not communicated officially to Washington, is naturally one of amazement."

TWO BODIES IN EAST RIVER.

Woman and Man Found Dead at Different Places.

The body of a man about 28 years old was found yesterday in the East River, off Governors Island, and was removed to the Morgue. The man was about five feet seven inches in height, weighed 165 pounds, and had black hair. He wore a striped outing shirt, blue overalls, and tan shoes and stockings.

The body of a woman was discovered floating in the East River at Forty-ninth Street. The woman weighed about 100 pounds, and was five feet three inches in height. She was dressed in a black waist, black skirt, and gray sweater, and black button shoes. The body was removed to the Morgue.

CALIFORNIA GOES ON ROCKS IN FOG

Continued from Page 1.

in the crow's nest, and the officers are on double watches nearing the land, which means that there are three on the bridge all the time in addition to the commander, who comes up and stays while the fog lasts.

The stormy, rocky coast of the North of Ireland is looked upon by mariners as the most dangerous part of the British Isles, and steamers proceed very cautiously when entering or leaving Lough Foyle, where the small calling port of Moville is situated.

This is the third steamship within two weeks that has gone ashore during a fog in those waters. The hospital ship Maine was wrecked on the west coast of Scotland. Her patients and crew were taken off in small boats. She became a total wreck. The liner Buelow of the North German Lloyd on her way up the English Channel to Bremen from China went ashore near Portland. She landed passengers and cargo.

The fog was also responsible for three collisions, beginning with the one between the Empress of Ireland and the Storstad in the St. Lawrence River, in which 1,019 lives were lost. Another took place in the English Channel off Portsmouth between the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. and the Johnston Line steamer Incemore, and 300 miles east of Sandy Hook on June 12 a collision occurred between the American liner New York and the Hamburg-American steamer Pretoria.

Capt. Kinnard of the Cameronia, a sister ship of the California in the Anchor Line service, was found last night on board his ship, which is laid up for overhauling at Robbins's Dry Dock in the Erie Basin.

"The California was a good, strong ship," he said, "and unless she is badly on the reef there will be hope of getting her off safely. At Tory Island there is one of the best lighthouses anywhere on the Atlantic, and I cannot see why a ship should go ashore there unless the fog was unusually heavy."

Following is the list of the saloon passengers on the California:

ALDERSON, Mrs. W., Brooklyn.
ALDERSON, Master STANLY, Brooklyn.
ALDERSON, Miss EDITH, Brooklyn.
BAXTER, ANDREW, New York.
BRODERICK, Mrs. ANDREW, New York.
BYRNE, Mrs. [illegible], Baltimore.
BROOMFIELD, OSCAR A., New York.
BOAZ, WILLIAM S., Charleston.
BROWN, Miss GENEVIEVE, Akron.
BIRD, Mrs. A. P., Greensburg.
BENNETT, Mrs. THOMAS D., Brooklyn.
BOND, Mrs. WILLIAM E., New York.
CLIFFORD, JOHN R., New York.
CONE, Miss HELEN GRAY, New York.
CONNOLLY, The Rev. P. P., Brooklyn.
CROMWELL, Miss OTELIA, New York.
CROMWELL, Miss MARY E., New York.
COPELAND, CHARLES S., Baltimore.
COLEMAN, Miss HENRIETTA, Rushville.
DOOLAN, Miss GRACE, Brooklyn.
DINWIDDIE, Miss MARION L., New York.
DINWIDDIE, Miss JESSIE, New York.
DAVIDSON, WILLIAM, Philadelphia.
DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, Newark.
DAVIDSON, Miss ELIZABETH, Philadelphia.
DODGE, Mrs. JENNIE V., Brooklyn.
DODGE, Miss MILDRED, Brooklyn.
EASTON, Miss MINNIE, Brooklyn.
EARLE, Miss ANNIE JULIET, Baltimore.
FALK, EDWIN A., New York.
FRASER, Miss JENNIE, New York.
FULTON, Mrs. GEORGE W., Galveston.
FULTON, Miss JEWELL, Galveston.
FORD, Miss EUNICE TEMPLE, Baltimore.
GODKIN, LAWRENCE, New York.
HOOD, JOHN, New York.
HOOD, Mrs. JOHN, New York.
HUNTER, J. EDWARD, Paris.
HUNTER, Mrs. J. EDWARD, Paris.
HARRISON, Miss E. ANNA, Baltimore.
HUNTER, DAVID, San Antonio.
HOWARD, W. W., Stamford.
HARPER, GEORGE McL., Princeton.
HARPER, Mrs. GEORGE McL., Princeton.
HARPER, Miss ISABEL W., Princeton.
HARPER, GEORGE McL., Jr., Princeton.
JOHNSON, Mrs. JAMES, Brooklyn.
JAMISON, DAVID, Philadelphia.
JOHNSTON, Miss HELEN, Philadelphia.
KLAUSER, Miss EMMA A., New York.
KEMP, WILLIAM, Glasgow.
KAVANAGH, Mrs. MARCUS, Chicago.
KENNEY, Mrs. J., New York.
LODGE, Dr. LEE DAVIS, Baltimore.
LEWIS, EDWIN H., Chicago.
LEE, MURID, Baltimore.
LORIMER, HUGH K., Glasgow.
LORIMER, WALTER A., Philadelphia.
LORIMER, Miss MARGARET H., Philadelphia.
LANSDELL, Miss M. I., Baltimore.
MACDONALD, SYMINGTON, Macdonald.
MORRIN, DAVID, Trinidad.
MURRAY, Mrs. GEORGE S., and child, Columbus.
McLEAN, ROBERT, Pittsburgh.
McCLAIN, Miss ANNIE E., Baltimore.
NEILL, Miss FLORENCE L., Bay Ridge.
O'NEILL, FRANCIS, Philadelphia.
O'NEILL, Mrs. FRANCIS, Philadelphia.
OGG, GEORGE, Glasgow.
ONG, Miss CARRIE, Columbus.
PARSONS, Mrs. A. W., Brooklyn.
PATTEE, Mrs. LAURA S., Boston.
PATTEE, Miss, Boston.
QUINN, Miss D., New York.
QUINN, ALEXANDER L., Boston.
QUINN, Miss ELIZABETH, New York.
RAND, CHARLES B., Buffalo, Wyo.
RAND, Mrs. CHARLES B., Buffalo, Wyo.
RAND, Miss HELEN, Buffalo, Wyo.
RAND, Master Ralph, Buffalo, Wyo.
RASTALL, BENJAMIN M., Saratoga Springs.
RASTALL, Mrs. BENJAMIN M., Saratoga Springs.
ROBERTSON, Miss JESSIE, Chicago.
ROBERTSON, Miss HELEN EDWINA, Chicago.
RABER, Miss JUELLA, Walcotsville.
STAEBLER, DAVID M., Brooklyn.
STAEBLER, Mrs. DAVID M., Brooklyn.
STAEBLER, KARL M., Brooklyn.
SWEENEY, PATRICK M., Brooklyn.
SWEENEY, Master JAMES, Brooklyn.
SWEENEY, Master JACK, Brooklyn.
SWEENEY, Miss ANNIE, Brooklyn.
SANBORN, ANDREW E., Wilmington.
SANBORN, Mrs. ANDREW E., Wilmington.
SCOTT, WILLIAM, New York.
SCOTT, Miss HELEN, Clinton.
SARTORIUS, IRVING A., New York.
STACK, Dr. WILLIAM H., New York.
STEVENS, Rev. W. BERTRAND, New York.
TANG, M. H., Madison.
THOMPSON, Miss JANE O., New York.
TUTHILL, Miss RUTH, Boston.
TIFFANY, Miss SUSAN, Boston.
WORDEN, Mrs. EDWARD M., Salem.
WILEY, LAWSON BYRON, Salem.
WILEY, Mrs. LAWSON BYRON, Salem.
WEINACH, HENRY, New York.
WALLACE, Miss ANITA L., New Haven.
WALLACE, Miss NELLIE C. D., New Haven.
WILSON, Dr. ANDREW G., Philadelphia.
WOLFE, Dr. THEODORE F., Ledgewood.
WOLFE, Miss MARY, Ledgewood.
WASON, WILLIAM, Troy.
WASON, Mrs. WILLIAM, Troy.
WILSON, Miss J. W., Detroit.
WALLACE, FRANK R., Elizabeth.

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" Hoboken 1.50 P. M.
Arr., Water Gap (First Stop) 3.40 P.M.
" Stroudsburg 3.50 "
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" Mt. Pocono 4.40 "
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The mid-summer necessities of every young man's wardrobe, from the De Pinna haberdashery shop, devoted exclusively to young men's needs.

The De Pinna Special Outing and Tennis Shirt, of white Oxford, with convertible rolling collar; $2.50.

Soft collars in young men's shapes—pique, silk or striped madras; 25c and 50c.

Initial leather belts—black or tan leather, with one, two or three gilt initials, $1.50.

Young men's athletic underwear, 50c and $1 a garment.

Athletic style union suits, $1 and $1.50.

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An exclusive assortment of these fashionable Summer scarfs. Various colorings.

In English crepes, $1.50.
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Bow ties of either, $1.

Solid colors in crepes and foulards, $1. Other Summer ties, 50 cents up.

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In shapes and leathers to suit the exact whims of young men.

Tan leather tennis shoes, with rubber soles, $5.

White buckskin, $6.50
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Also a variety of tan Oxfords on desirable English lasts.

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Summer shapes favored by college men here and abroad—a smart note of distinction from the hats usually offered

The De Pinna Branch Store at Magnolia, Mass., is now open for the Summer

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TO VIEW ECLIPSE FROM AEROPLANE

Prof. Todd Will Sail with Aviator Above Clouds When Sun Is Obscured Aug. 21.

TO RACE WITH THE EARTH

Limit of Time for Use of Camera Telescope and Spectroscope Extended—To Ascend in Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 28.—Prof. Todd of Amherst College, who will sail from New York July 4 with a party of other astronomers for Russia, will introduce a combination of aeroplane, camera telescope, and spectroscope in a scientific study of the eclipse of the sun on Aug. 21.

After arriving in Libau, the party will leave for Riga, where preliminary investigations and preparations will be made. If the field is crowded, most of the work will be done in the neighborhood of Riga, but if opportunity presents itself the party will set up its apparatus at Elisavetgrod, a little southeast of Kieff, where the most central views of the eclipse may be obtained. The period of totality—that is, the time of total eclipse—in that region is two minutes and twelve seconds.

The aeroplane used will be capable of 120 miles an hour, and Prof. Todd believes that fact will enable him to make a longer study of the eclipse. His success with balloons at the time of the latest visit of Halley's comet led to aeroplane tests by Prof. Todd.

In the last month Prof. Todd made an aeroplane flight, and the result was to encourage him in his expectations as to the success of combining aeronautics with astronomy to ascertain new facts about the sun and its corona. Since the eclipse next August will take place in the afternoon, the likelihood of cloudiness is far greater than if it took place in the morning. It will be the main object of the flight to get above the bank of clouds, if there happens to be any, and make observations from the higher level. For this purpose Prof. Todd intends to train an aeronaut in Paris.

Still another advantage sought by the use of the aeroplane is the lengthening of the time within which the eclipse may be observed. Prof. Todd estimates that the revolution of the earth will cause the eclipse to traverse 150 miles in five minutes and that by covering space at the rate of 120 miles an hour in an aeroplane on a speedy downward glide it will be possible to add an appreciable amount of time to the period of study.

Arrangements for obtaining the aeroplane and engaging the aviator are now being made by a representative of the party, who will join Prof. Todd in Paris. Another task to be attended to is that of devising arrangements for taking hundreds of snapshots from one central point at the same instant.

Prof. Todd is expected to furnish important observations from his research work. Since his graduation from Amherst in 1875 he has been actively engaged in astronomical work. When only three years out of college he was placed in charge of the Navy Department's expedition to Texas at the time of the eclipse of July 29, 1878. His succeeding expeditions led him to all parts of the world, including inland towns of Japan and Norway, the Siberian desert, Tripoli, and the jungles of the Dutch East Indies.

The coming eclipse will not be a total eclipse to Americans, for only brief partial phases will be visible, and only in the regions around the Great Lakes. Europe is centrally located for this total eclipse.

Recent progress in eclipse research has greatly modified the scientists' programmes, but the introduction of the aeroplane is the most recent development. Sad experience with former total eclipses, such as the one of 1896, when many parties situated in Siberia failed to accomplish much because of the cloudy weather, has been the germ of the new plan.

BUILDING SET AFIRE THRICE.

Incendiary Terrorizes Tenants of Apartment House in Hoboken.

The third attempt within twenty-six hours to burn an apartment house at 115 Hudson Street, Hoboken, was made at 11 o'clock last night, when a tenant on the second floor, Alfred Smith, found oil-soaked refuse ablaze at the bottom of the dumbwaiter shaft. The four families occupying the house were so terrorized by the persistent work of the unknown firebug that Chief of Police Patrick Hayes placed two plain-clothes men on guard there for the remainder of the night.

Tenants who smelled smoke in the front cellar at 9:15 o'clock on Saturday night found a large bundle of rubbish and papers ablaze near the shaft. Fire headquarters was across the street, and Chief Michael Dunn extinguished the flames with a chemical apparatus before the fire had reached the shaft.

A few minutes after midnight Mrs. Smith, wife of Alfred Smith, drew up the dumbwaiter and was confronted with a pile of burning papers on the elevator and at the bottom of the shaft. There was no odor of oil in the first two fires. Apparently the incendiary was determined to fire the building at the third attempt, for large quantities of kerosene were used.

The police were told of a stranger being seen in the hallway before the third fire. The cellar, where the fires started, could be reached only by a staircase from this hallway.

HARVARD STUDIES GROCERS.

Students Seek Cause of Their Many Failures and Will Prescribe.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 28.—More failures occur in the retail grocery trade, according to the Business Research Bureau of the Harvard School of Business Administration, than in any other line of business. One-fourth of all the commercial failures of 1913 were in that trade. Because of this fact the bureau has begun a systematic study of the trade in co-operation with the grocers themselves along the lines of work by student researchers some time ago in the retail shoe trade.

In that investigation the bureau established a uniform system of accounting which has been adopted by many dealers, who make regular reports to the bureau of their figures under twenty headings of expense and profit. This study is now being extended to the marketing of shoes by wholesalers and manufacturers.

In many respects the research work parallels that done by the credit associations and so-called business doctors who have made a systematic study of retail management with a view to increasing the retailers's credit through added profit.

Opportunity for student work in the grocery trade was the result of some preliminary investigations by instructors and second-year students at the school. A student who had examined the books of an apparently prosperous firm found that the business was being conducted at a loss, unknown to the proprietor, who had to be convinced of the real situation.

Launch Eronel Picked Up at Sea.

Capt. George Wilson of the power sloop Rosabell, a fishing boat of Long Beach, picked up the 36-foot cabin launch Eronel about five miles east of Long Beach yesterday morning. The boat was drifting out to sea when captured, and there was no one aboard. Later Chief of Police Hewlett of Long Beach ascertained that her owner had gone ashore at Fire Island on Saturday night after anchoring the craft, and she drifted away from her mooring.

VOODOO MURDER IN CUBA.

White Boy Slain by a Negro Playmate at Father's Order.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 28.—The murder of a 6-year-old white boy, Manuel Villafama, whose body, hacked with thirty-five machete wounds, was found last night at Minas, Camaguey Province, is another crime committed by Cuban negro voodoos to obtain the blood of white children to perform their "cure." This time they employed a black child to commit the murder.

The nature of the wounds showed plainly that they were voodoo work, and an eight-year-old negro boy, Justo Pinto, who was seen with the white boy before the crime, confessed his guilt when confronted with the body. He said his father told him to kill Manuel so as to obtain the blood necessary for the cure of a negress, Mercedes Recio, who suffered from consumption. His father, he said, gave him a machete and told him how to use it to kill, how to obtain the blood, and afterward to take out the heart, which voodoos think capable of working almost any charm.

The child killed the other and drained his body of blood, but said he was afraid to take out the heart. He took the blood to the Recio woman, who drank half, giving the rest to another negress afflicted with rheumatism, who used it as an outward application.

The two women, the man, and his son have been arrested.

NEW CARLYLE LETTERS.

Complain of People Who Were Talking of Liberty and Suffrage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 29.—The Daily Mail prints today extracts hitherto unpublished of letters from Carlyle to one of his worshippers. In a letter dated Sept. 24, 1860, Carlyle condemned social conditions of the age and deplored the fact that feudal circumstances could never return nor anything practically like them till people quite laid aside the immense quantitise of stuff, especially about liberty, &c., which they now bable of with one accord from Dan to Beersheba, as a true account of man and his blessedness in this world. The pinch of anarchy will one day check this in England and in Yankeeland if nothing else will."

In a letter dated Nov. 11, 1862, Carlyle said he was looking "with pity and awe on the consummation of constitutional palaver and universal suffrage and our poor Yankee brothers tearing one another in pieces about nothing at all."

THE POPE PRAISES LANDOR.

Gives Explorer a Portrait and Writes a Dedication.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 28.—A. Henry Savage Landor had an hour's chat with the Pope at the Vatican yesterday, the chief topic of conversation being his explorations in Brazil. The traveler's recent criticisms of Col. Roosevelt aroused deep interest and keen discussion in Roman missionary circulars, so that the aged pontiff was eager to listen to an account from Landor's own lips.

Before leaving the Papal study Mr. Landor received from the Pope a fine portrait, with the following dedication in his Holiness's handwriting:

"To our beloved son, Henry Savage Landor, with sincerest congratulations upon the civilizing work accomplished by him in his scientific travels. Hoping that the memory of the good done and privations suffered may prove the source of true comfort, we heartily impart our apostolic blessing."

KAISER'S NAVAL PROMOTIONS

Admirals von Rebeur-Paschwitz and von Hebbinghaus Honored.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KIEL, June 28.—Two German naval officers well known in the United States have received high promotion at the hands of the Kaiser at Kiel.

Rear Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz, who was Germany's first Naval Attaché at Washington and represented his fleet both in the United States and Cuba during the Spanish-American war, has been appointed to high executive position in the Navy Department in Berlin, and also becomes a member of the personal suite of the Emperor. His promotion is due to the Kaiser's gratification over the success of the recent South American cruise of the German battleships under Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz's command.

Rear Admiral von Hebbinghaus, German Naval Attaché in Washington in 1906, has been promoted from Chief of Staff of the Baltic station at Kiel to command one of the squadrons of the high seas battle fleet.

SUFFRAGE SANDWICH DAY.

Sales and Speeches to be Made in Lower Broadway Tomorrow.

Tomorrow is to be Sandwich Day of the Woman Suffrage Party, and at Broadway and Park Place and Barclay Streets sandwiches will be sold to all comers at the lowest market prices.

There are to be homemade sandwiches, cream cheese, pimentos, bar-le-duc and plain ham and tongue sandwiches brought that morning fresh from Long Island, from Staten Island and from every island, the suffragists say, but the Sandwich Islands. To be entirely in keeping Miss Lavinia Dock, Chairman for the party of the southern part of Manhattan, will wear her suffrage sandwich boards, and suffrage speeches will be sandwiched in between sales.

Mrs. H. L. Mason, Mrs. Lillian Albertson Levy, Mrs. Rich, Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren and Miss Portia Willis will make speeches.

PLAN SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN.

Women to Open Fight with Carnegie Hall Rally on Nov. 6.

In the interest of getting the vote for the women of New York State in 1915, arrangements have been made for a mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Nov. 6. This will start a vigorous campaign directed at the newly elected officers of the different political parties.

The fight will be carried on by forces that include a small army of women voters from the States in which women have been enfranchised. These women will be received in Buffalo on Election Day by a delegation from the Empire State Campaign Committee, organized for the 1915 fight, and headed by Mrs. Chapman Catt.

In the Summer automobile campaigns will be carried on throughout the State, special suffrage work will be done at 100 agricultural fairs, and pilgrimages will be made by bands of suffragists from all parts of the State to Rochester, where the State Suffrage Convention will be held the second week of October.

TWO CYCLISTS KILLED ON OCEAN PARKWAY

Caromed Into Electric Light Pole After Running Into a Peddler's Horse.

SKULLS OF BOTH CRUSHED

Were Traveling Manhattanward at 60 Miles an Hour, Eye Witnesses Say—Only One Identified.

Two young men riding a tandem motor cycle were instantly killed about 8 o'clock last night when their machine struck a horse attached to a light wagon at the crossing of Ocean Parkway and Neck Road, near Coney Island, and skidded into an electric light pole at the side of the road. The victims were at first identified as Wilhelm Luttgens of 71 Third Avenue, Manhattan, and Christopher Krehrer of 84 Eldert Street, Brooklyn. Krehrer, however, was later found at his home.

At 71 Third Avenue it was learned that Luttgens had moved two months ago to 138 East Twelfth Street. He was a coachman in the employ of Dr. Albert Volkenberg of 315 East Seventeenth Street, and was married but had no children. When Mrs. Luttgens was seen at the Twelfth Street address by a policeman from the Fifth Street Station and told of the accident last night she became hysterical.

She said her husband owned a motor cycle, and that lately he had been taking a friend, whose first name was Ernst, but whose last name she did not know, on rides with him. The friend called yesterday morning and suggested that they go for a ride. Her husband did not want to go, she said, but was finally persuaded to do so. She started at once for Coney Island, and on arriving there identified the bodies as those of her husband and his friend Ernst.

The light wagon was owned by John J. Ahearn of 432 Warren Street, Brooklyn, and was driven by Charles McGuire of 68 Raymond Street. Ahearn is a peddler. McGuire said that he had just started to cross the parkway from Neck Road when he saw the motor cycle approaching from the island at a terrific rate of speed. He tried to back out of its way, he said, but succeeded only in stopping his horse when the machine reached him. The driver of the motor cycle turned toward the open side of the road, he said, and he thought at first it would have no difficulty in passing. The road was slippery from yesterday's prolonged rain, however, and the driver of the motor cycle was unable to make the turn necessary to avoid a collision.

The front wheel of the motor cycle struck the horse's shoulder a glancing blow. The horse was knocked down and the motor cycle caromed off toward the side of the road. The wet road made it impossible for the driver to control the machine, McGuire said, and an instant later it crashed into the electric light pole.

The impact of the blow was so great that the lights at the top of the pole were broken and put out. McGuire and several automobilists and motor cyclists who were in the vicinity hurried to the wrecked motor cycle. Both riders had been hurled from the seats of the machine against the pole and had fallen down on the debris of the machine. The skulls of both were crushed.

The Coney Island Hospital was notified of the accident, and an ambulance was sent to the scene. Dr. Colsh of the hospital examined the men, and said that death had been instantaneous. He took the bodies to the hospital's morgue.

Detective Charles Maurer of the Sheepshead Bay Police Station searched the clothes of the motor cyclists, and in the pocket of the man thought to have been driving the machine he found a letter from Germany addressed to Wilhelm Luttgers at the Manhattan address. A receipt for a registered letter found in his pocket bore the same name. In the other man's pocket the detective found a visiting card bearing the name of Christopher Krehrer.

Police in the districts in which the addresses are situated were asked to notify the families. At 84 Eldert Street, Krehrer was found at home. He started at once for Coney Island, and after viewing the bodies said that he did not recognize either of them and that it was a mystery to him how one of the men had obtained his card.

McGuire's statement that the men were speeding was borne out by Charles Ferber of 54 West 118th Street, Manhattan, who reached the scene in his automobile soon after the accident. He said he had just passed the motor cycle going in the opposite direction, and had remarked to his wife that the men must be driving at a rate of 60 or 70 miles an hour. When he looked back after they passed, he said, he was surprised to see a crowd collecting about the wreck and returned to the scene.

KILLED UNDER HIS AUTO.

Allen Is Pinned Beneath Motor When It Upsets on a Curve.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 28.—Norman Allen, 31 years old, a contractor, of Glen Cove, died at the Nassau Hospital today from injuries he suffered last night while returning to his home in his automobile.

The accident occurred at Stahli's Corners in Locust Valley, on the Glen Cove-Locust Valley Road. Allen was driving the auto and was making a sharp turn, when the motor skidded and then upset. Another man who was in the auto jumped in time to save himself from injury, but Allen was unable to do so, and as the auto went over he fell under it. He leaves a widow and three children.

TWO AUTOS DITCHED.

Motorists Have Narrow Escapes in Similar Accidents.

LONG BEACH, L. I., June 28.—Two automobiles went down an eight-foot embankment alongside the narrow road leading from Rockville Centre to this place early this morning.

The first auto to leave the road was owned by Mitchell Hall, a Wall Street broker, who was returning to Manhattan with a young woman said to be Miss Eleanor Stewart, daughter of a banker of Manhattan. Neither Mr. Hall nor Miss Stewart was injured. Half an hour later a similar accident occurred when an auto owned by Mrs. H. B. Carrington of the St. Hubert Hotel, in West Fifty-seventh Street, Manhattan, ran over the embankment within a mile of the previous mishap. R. W. Van Buskirk, said to be an artist of Manhattan, was driving the car. Neither Mr. Van Buskirk nor a young woman who was with him was hurt.

DRIVER THROWN FROM AUTO.

Lands on His Head When His Motor Hits the Curb.

While turning from Jackson Avenue into the Bridge Plaza in Long Island City last night Emil Maerero of 907 Ninth Avenue, Manhattan, lost control of the auto he was driving and it struck the curb. In the auto with the chauffeur were two women, whose names the police did not learn.

The chauffeur was thrown over the windshield, landing on his head and back on the pavement. He was injured seriously, and was taken to St. John's Hospital, a few blocks away. He will recover. The auto was owned by Paul Goldsmith of 72 Hamilton Terrace, and the women in it were not injured.

FOUR HURT IN AUTO MISHAP.

Motor Overturns After Leaving the Road on Staten Island.

Four men were injured last night when the automobile in which they were riding left the Southfield Boulevard, near Nelson Avenue, in Great Kills, Staten Island, climbed an eight-foot embankment, and turned over. John Boradori of 1,387 New York Avenue, Rosebank, Staten Island, who was driving the auto, told the police that he had to make a sudden turn to avoid running down persons in the road.

His shoulder was dislocated, and he was cut and bruised. He was taken to the Smith Infirmary with Philip Bender of Tompkinsville, whose scalp was cut.

Edward Simms, Jr., of Tompkinsville, owner of the auto, and his brother, Harry Simms of the same address, were cut and bruised, but they refused to go to the hospital with the others.

ANGRY CHAUFFEUR IN CELL.

Locked Up After Driving Man to Station to Collect $10.

Harold Frank of 554 West End Avenue took his wife and brother out for a ride on Long Island yesterday in an automobile driven by Edward Mitchell of 246 West Thirty-eighth Street. The party arrived at Rector's at Forty-seventh Street and Broadway shortly before 11 o'clock at night. A dispute over the fare followed, and Mitchell drove Mr. Frank around to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station.

Mr. Frank explained to Lieut. Wettlaufer that he had arranged with Mitchell to use the machine from 1 o'clock to 11 for $30. He said that Mitchell had demanded $10 more at Rector's. Mitchell admitted this was so. The Lieutenant then said Mitchell was entitled to but $30, which Mr. Frank paid in the station house.

Mr. Frank said he would like to prefer a charge against Mitchell of using profane language in the presence of Mrs. Frank. The chauffeur became excited, and the two men nearly came to blows in the station house. Mitchell was locked up on Mr. Frank's charge of disorderly conduct.

In the Men's Night Court Megistrate Nolan dismissed the case. Mr. Frank would not press the charge.

RUBY IN A RUBBER HEEL.

Miss Cienski Lost It on Shipboard and Hotel Valet Found It.

Fadena Cienski, a wealthy native of Poland, who arrived with his two young daughters on the Imperator last Thursday and has taken a suite of rooms at the Astor, is ready to refute any argument to the effect that there's no such thing as luck. Cienski and his daughters went to the hotel as soon as they had landed and began a sightseeing tour of New York. Accustomed to European hotel methods, he put a pair of shoes out in the hall in front of his door each night to be polished. Last night he put out the shoes he had worn while on the Imperator, a heavy pair of tan shoes with rubber heels.

George Osborne, the hotel valet who had been polishing the foreigner's shoes nightly, took the tan shoes to a room in the basement, and while working over them noticed that the rubber heels had large holes in them through which they were fastened to the soles of the shoes. One of the holes was clogged up with dirt and when he had scraped it out he saw what he thought was a large pebble wedged tightly in the hole. Osborne borrowed a pair of tweezers from the hotel clerk and got the bit of stone out with difficulty, when, to his surprise, he saw that it was a large pigeon-blood ruby.

The jewel was taken to the hotel desk and when Mr. Cienski came down to breakfast he was notified of the find. He grabbed the ruby excitedly, looked at it closely for a moment and then telephoned up to his younger daughter, Clementina, who hurried downstairs with an earring in which another pigeon-blood ruby of the same size as the one that had been found was set, and with the mate to it from which the stone was missing. The two jewels were perfectly matched.

Through an interpreter Mr. Cienski said that his daughter had lost the ruby while aboard the Imperator in midocean. He was strolling on the deck when she discovered the loss, he said, and together they looked carefully over the deck, but without finding any trace of the missing jewel. Next morning he had the deck steward make a search for it, and concluded, when the steward reported that he could not find it, that it had rolled overboard.

The two jewels were old heirlooms of the family, Mr. Cienski said, and very valuable.

FIGHT ENDS A CAR RIDE.

Woman and Man Accused of Beating a Conductor.

Charged with beating a conductor after they had amused themselves by pulling the trolley pole from the wire while his car was on the Queensboro Bridge, Daniel Shime of 574 Tenth Avenue and Mary O'Donnell of "529 West Seventy-ninth Street" were locked up last night in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

John W. Berger of Maspeth, the conductor, said the couple had boarded his car outside Fuhers's Park in Long Island City, and occupied seats on the rear platform. After the trolley pole became disconnected on the bridge, and he was down fixing it, the man and woman, he said, pulled it off again and then got off and attacked him. He was thrown down and his right shoulder dislocated.

The motormen of his car and the one following handed the couple over to a policeman at the Manhattan end of the bridge. The charges against the couple were assault, disorderly conduct, and intoxication.

ARMY OFFERS PRIZES FOR BEST BIPLANES

Will Divide $30,000 Among Three Winners of Different Types—Competition Open to All.

TO BUY 20 MORE MACHINES

Appropriation of $250,000 Now Available for Aviation Corps—Tests at San Diego, Cal., Next Autumn.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—After having been handicapped for years by Congress in their efforts to keep abreast of aeronautics in the armies of the world, officials of the War Department at last have obtained a suitable appropriation and have arranged important plans for developing the Army Aeronautic Corps. With an appropriation of $250,000 available July 1, Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, with the aid of Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, Assistant Chief, has drawn up plans for a general competition among American inventors and builders of aeroplanes.

A purse of $30,000 is announced to be distributed among the builders of the best three machines, each of a distinctive type. For the machine of first merit $12,000 will be paid, for the second $10,000, and for the third $8,000. Part of the appropriation will be spent in buying a score of other aeroplanes of the most desirable type at regular prices. It is estimated that the additional machines can be bought for from $5,000 to $7,000 each from the manufacturer, or possibly the army may obtain the exclusive right of building its own machines at less cost.

The remarkable strides in aviation made within the last few years by the more progressive European armies have spurred the army authorities to the determination to build a formidable fleet of aeroplanes. The successful operation of aeroplanes in the recent Balkan wars and in Mexico has demonstrated, to their minds, the necessity of the American Army no longer remaining behind those of Europe in this respect. The work of the American naval aeronauts at Vera Cruz has been pronounced by both army and navy experts as a demonstration of their practicability and undisputed value in time of war.

Plans and specifications for the competition are being drawn up by Lieut. Col. Reber, and will be announced within the next few days. The competition tests will be conducted by Lieut. Col. Reber in person at the Army Aviation School, at San Diego, Cal., from Oct. 15 to Nov. 1, next. All inventors and manufacturers will be urged to participate.

Only biplanes will be acceptable. The engine must be placed in front and the machine must carry two passengers—a pilot and an observer. A difficult requirement will be a variance of speed ranging from forty to seventy miles an hour. Even a lower rate than forty miles will be desirable. The machine also must make an ascent of 4,000 feet within ten minutes. It must be strong and durable throughout, but as light as possible to be consistent with all other requirements. It must not only ascend from level ground, but from a rough roadway and a broken field, landing on the same kind of surface. Other important requirements will be the handling of the machine in restricted space, the quickness of assembling and knocking down, and its adaptability for both railway and field transportation.

GIRL KILLED IN FIFTH AVE.

Crushed Between Street Car and Skidding Auto Truck.

Harriet Rosenthal, a salesgirl, 17 years old, who lived at 58 West 128th Street, was crushed to death yesterday between a 116th Street crosstown car and a motor truck of the Horton Ice Cream Company. She was walking on Fifth Avenue with Sadie Schall of 1,644 Madison Avenue and Benjamin Kahn of 21 Barrow Street. They were crossing 116th Street, going south, and hesitated before an eastbound car, to see whether it would stop, before going across Fifth Avenue. The car stopped, and as they started to cross in front of it the auto truck, which was going down Fifth Avenue, turned east into 116th Street.

The pavement was slippery from the rain and the rear wheels of the truck skidded. Kahn tried to get the girls out of the way, but the skidding truck pinned Miss Rosenthal against the front part of the car.

A crowd pulled the truck away. Dr. Roth of Harlem Hospital said death had been almost instantaneous. No arrests were made.

WANT A NOISY FOURTH.

Winter Garden People to Celebrate at Coney on Friday.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated by the people taking part in the "Passing Show of 1914" at the Winter Garden on next Friday, when all of the performers and the employes of the theatre will make a trip in automobiles to Coney Island. Among those who will go will be Jose Collins, Bernard Granville, T. Roy Barnes, George W. Monroe, Harry Fisher, Frances Demarest, Muriel Window, Ethel Amorita Kelly, Marilynn Miller, Lew Brice, Robert Emmett Keane, Stafford Pemberton, Bessie Crawford, Freeman and Dunham, Elsie Filcer, Winifred Gilrain, Ivan Bankoff, Winona Wilkins, and June Elvidge.

The actors will take with them horns, trumpets, drums, kettles, and all other kinds of instruments devised to make noise, fully intending to awaken all the neighborhoods between Fiftieth Street and Broadway and the Coney Island Boulevard. They will also set off some daylight fireworks on the shore, and will endeavor to make things as patriotically conspicuous, noisy, unsafe and insane as the celebrating of the day used to call for.

TECHNICALITIES

Almost any sale of real estate can be delayed by technical objections to title.

If you wish your bargain to go through on time let us take charge. We know how to handle technicalities.

LAWYERS TITLE
INSURANCE & TRUST
COMPANY
160 B'way, N.Y. 188 Montague St., Bkn.
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367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N.Y.
120 Main St., White Plains, N.Y.

A BIG HIT
25c
35c
50c

Interwoven
TOE—HEEL

For one week, beginning today

Every Pair of $7 & $8 Saks-Banister Shoes for Men at $5.85

An important clearance of these famous shoes, in high and low models, without the reservation of a single pair.

Saks-Banister shoes—those shoes which combine so much of grace and style with serviceability and fine making. Made in the newest models, including the new French lasts, and the long, low designs of English origin, but all with that snap and rounded beauty so characteristic of Saks-Banister footwear. Fifth floor.

Shoes that will hold their shape indefinitely.

Exceptional sale today and tomorrow of

Men's $1.00 Athletic Underwear at 68c

Sleeveless shirts and knee length drawers, made of fine mercerized cotton and silk stripes, in all white and colored stripe designs. Main floor.

Men's $3 and $4 Silk & Linen and Crepe Shirts at $1.95

Nothing finer was ever offered at $1.95. They are beautiful merchandise—silk and linen, silk and Madras, and mercerized crepes, with Russian cord stripes or dainty Jacquard figures, in blue, pink, tan, helio, gray and black.

And superbly made—even the buttonholes being models of workmanship.

$1.50 & $2 Pajamas at 95c

Regulation models, with military frogs, standing and turndown collar, or collarless, made of mercerized cloths and percales in smart color stripes. Also the newest thing in Summer pajamas—the Middy pajama, without buttons and buttonholes, made of white crepe, with V neck and cuffs trimmed with contrasting color. Main floor.

Men's 50c & 55c Embroidered Wash & Silk Neckwear at 29c

Open and reversible four-in-hands and bow ties. Made of white Rochedale cheviot, with smart, colorful figures embroidered thereon; of fancy mercerized materials, with colored borders and stripes; and of foulard, repps and crepe silks, in plain colors, polka dots and fancy designs.

Men's Belts values to $2 at 55c
A great variety
The maker's samples—in black, tan and white leather and suede effects, with various style buckles. As fine a lot of belts as you ever saw. Great value.

Initialed Handkerchiefs at 6 for 50c
Value $1.00
Sheer white handkerchiefs, with white or colored initials—but some members of the alphabet missing. Also white, with self satin stripe borders.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

FOUNDED 1856
BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

Men's Mixture Sack Suits
Stripes and Plaids in light and dark color blends.
$25
Former prices up to $38.

The selection includes a quantity of sprightly styled models particularly adapted for young men's wear.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

First Number
The New York Times
Real Estate Directory
Sunday, July 12, 1914,
and on succeeding Sundays.

It will include in addition to the Apartment House Directory a section devoted to city houses and suburban homes for sale and to let.

Consult the Real Estate Directory for the best and most complete selection of high-class apartments, city houses, and suburban homes for sale and to let, arranged in the most clear and convenient form for reference.

FORGET IT

We do not mean to be flippant when we say that an Owner who hires us on his operation, can take a trip to the Rockies and "forget it."

For, though he should actually eat and sleep on the job and count the hours and the dollars and the bricks, he would still fall far short of the vigilant supervision which is the dominant characteristic of Thompson-Starrett service.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

TORNADO SWEEPS OVER THE AMERICA

Airboat Unscathed in Storm Which Does $1,000,000 Damage to Keuka Grapes.

CRAFT'S WORK PLEASES

With Engines Slowed Down, Flying Boat Saves Gasoline, Yet Makes High Speed.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y., June 28.—The America, Rodman Wanamaker's transatlantic flier, again was nearly wrecked today in a furious windstorm accompanied by thunder, lightning and hail. There were several storms during the day, and no flight was made. The America loosened most of its anchoring ropes, rose about a foot from its launching cradle, and pitched on its side when a blast struck it just after noon. A number of workmen and spectators who held it down by clinging to the wings, were pelted with huge hailstones while lightning played on the hills around Lake Keuka. In a minute, the worst of the storm was over. Dr. A. F. Zahm of the Aerodynamic Department of the Smithsonian Institution, called it a tornado. More stakes were driven into the ground, and tonight the America is anchored by twenty-four stout ropes.

The hailstones broke many windows in Hammondsport, and it is said destroyed more than $1,000,000 worth of grapes in the vicinity. The airboat, however, suffered no damage, either from the hailstones or from its fall during the wind.

On the showing made by the America in its trial yesterday, a representative of Mr. Curtiss calculated today that the airboat easily could make Ireland in a single flight, if it could keep to its course, or that, if on the other route it missed the Azores, it might carry gasoline enough to take it to some point on the European coast.

Carrying a load of 1,482 pounds yesterday, the America was able to fly easily with its propellers making only 900 revolutions a minute. In their bench tests engines of the America averaged 1,100 revolutions a minute, and consumed gasoline at the rate of nine and six-tenths gallons an hour. At 900 revolutions a minute it is said they would consume less than eight gallons an hour. The America flew approximately at a rate of fifty-five miles an hour yesterday with the engines making 900 revolutions a minute.

Supposing weather conditions to be favorable the America, on the basis of these figures, would make 55 miles for each 8 gallons of gasoline or about 2,062 miles on the load of 300 gallons, which Mr. Curtiss is confident the America can carry. Fuel to carry it 2,062 miles would take the America to the coast of Spain, unless storms or accident interfered.

It is estimated that 200 gallons of gasoline would be sufficient for the trip to the Azores, and following the tests of yesterday Lieut. Porte and Mr. Curtiss are encouraged to believe that the extra 100 gallons will afford a good margin of safety. Lieut. Porte said today that he had no idea of trying to make the flight direct to Ireland.

A hydroplane board was fixed under the tail of the America yesterday. This is expected to correct the tendency of its bows to ride high when it is "planing" or skating along the surface of the water, with only a few inches of draught.

The new tail hydroplane will be tested tomorrow. If it enables the America to plane perfectly and climb into the air, Mr. Curtiss says that the trials may be concluded by the day after tomorrow. In that case it is still possible that the America may be shipped from New York on July 3, when Lieut. Porte expects to sail.

CRAWLS ON 18-STORY LEDGE

Fire Capt. Quinn Risks Life to Get at Skyscraper Blaze.

Crawling along a two-foot ledge on the outside of the eighteenth floor of a twenty-story building at 128 West Twenty-first Street late last night, Capt. Edward Quinn of Engine 14 climbed through a window which he had pried open with his axe as the only way of getting at a blaze on the premises of the Leo Mann Raincoat Company.

When the firemen got to the building they could see no signs of a blaze and had to hunt for it. It was found on the eighteenth floor, from which an automatic alarm had been received. It was impossible to batter in the fire doors that led to the establishment, so Capt. Quinn crawled around by the ledge. He let his men in by unlocking the doors from the inside.

The fire was put out by the use of the building standpipes and hallway hose. The damage was nominal.

DIES FROM POISONED SALAD.

Wildner One of Many Made Ill by Farmer's Insecticide.

Louis Wildner, 24 years old, a brother-in-law of Assistant District Attorney Louis Goldstein of Brooklyn, died in the Jewish Hospital in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon from arsenic poisoning which he suffered three weeks ago when he ate salad which had been treated by the farmer who grew it, with an insecticide.

The meal at which the salad was eaten was served in the home of Assistant District Attorney Goldstein. In addition to Mr. Wildner, his wife, Mrs. Estelle Goldstein Wildrer; her mother, Mrs. Lena Goldstein; Mrs. Wildner's sister, Miss Rose Goldstein, and Nellie Marish, a servant in the Goldstein home, were made ill. Mrs. Wildner is dangerously ill from the poison and the shock of her husband's death, but the others are recovering.

Held for Kidnapping Girl.

Max Schoenfeld, 24 years old, who lives at 225 Fifth Street, was arrested last night and locked up in the Union Market Station on the charge of kidnapping. Earlier in the evening Harriet Fisch, 18 years old, had been reported missing since last Wednesday by her father, who said she had left his home at 706 Fifth Street with Schoenfeld on Wednesday night at 7:30 o'clock to be gone until 10 o'clock. He said he had not seen her since. The police said that when they asked Schoenfeld where the girl was, he replied that she was in a safe place and would say nothing more.

ALL DENY FINANCING THE MEXICAN WAR

Although It Appears Some People Thought It Worth While to Look After Their Property.

HOPKINS-PIERCE LETTERS

Show That H. C. Pierce Wanted Carranza to Take Up the Reorganization of the Railroads.

The New York Herald published yesterday a volume of correspondence designed to show, according to the headlines, that the Carranza revolution was being aided by the money of "big business" interests in the United States, and that, presumably by the publication of this correspondence, peace between the United States and Mexico was "blocked."

The correspondence is mostly of recent date, some of it running into May of this year, and was exchanged chiefly between Capt. Sherburne G. Hopkins, a lawyer of Washington, and Henry Clay Pierce, the St. Louis capitalist whose large interests in Mexican oil and railway properties are well known. It relates almost entirely to efforts on the part of Capt. Hopkins, apparently as the agent of Mr. Pierce, to persuade Gen. Carranza to take up "the problem of the railroads and the proposed formation of a separate system in the States of the North, pending the occupation of the capital," the gist of Capt. Hopkins's suggestions being that Gen. Carranza declare vacant the present Board of Directors and appoint as their successors persons in whom Gen. Carranza could place confidence, with the purpose of neutralizing "any plan now in process of development having for its object the control of the roads by a new and foreign corporation organized by the bondholders."

In the course of the correspondence or the accompanying text some of the Mexican delegates to the Niagara Falls Conference were mentioned as friendly to foreign interests; other persons were also named as open to suspicion of one kind or another. Below appear the replies of as many of these persons as could be reached yesterday.

CONSTITUTIONALISTS DENY

Sharp Statements About Alleged Deals with Interests Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In Constitutionalist circles emphatic denial was made today that one cent had been contributed by Henry Clay Pierce or any other American, European, or other big business interests for the financing of the Carranza revolution.

Statements were issued by Capt. Sherburne G. Hopkins, Luis Cabrera, and Rafael Zubaran, denying these allegations and challenging the production of evidence to the contrary.

Capt. Hopkins, who is a Washington lawyer, challenged the insinuation that any questionable undertakings were covered by the published correspondence, and asserted that wrong conclusions were drawn from his letter with Mr. Pierce and Gen. Carranza.

He stated tonight that the correspondence published was based on papers from one of his files that was stolen from his office more than a month ago. He said that his office was entered over a transom one night and papers stolen.

The Constitutionalists leaders denied that the Carranza revolution had been in any way financed by "big business." They denied that Henry Clay Pierce had given one cent to the revolution. They insisted that Gen. Carranza had been careful to abstain from accepting foreign financial aid, and that he had done nothing that would compromise the rights of the Mexican people as expressed in the revolution.

Hopkins Absolves H. C. Pierce.

Capt. Sherburne Hopkins's statement follows:

"When President Madero, his brother Gustavo, and other good friends of mine were assassinated by Huerta, who set himself up as dictator, I lost no time in giving all the aid in my power to the Constitutionalist cause, represented by Gov. Carranza, who had meanwhile risen up in arms for the purpose of restoring a régime of law and order. In this connection I have, of course, held no official position, and my services as adviser have been rendered voluntarily and without compensation.

"The insinuation that I have attempted to influence Gen. Carranza in favor of certain large interests in Mexico is absolutely false. I have not, however, hesitated to give him facts in respect to all matters, as others have done, so that he could act intelligently. The insinuation, too, that the Constitutionalist movement has received aid from American or European capitalists, or others, is equally without foundation, though numerous offers of loans have been submitted, which Gen. Carranza has invariably declined. The war has been carried on with the internal resources of the republic alone, and I challenge any one to show the contrary.

"To be more specific I desire to add that neither H. C. Pierce nor any interest with which he is connected has contributed one cent, directly or indirectly, in favor of the present revolution, nor has Mr. Pierce sought in any way to obtain any species of control over the railroads in the Northern States.

"I fail to see in the series of alleged unsigned copies of correspondence, published in The Herald of today, said to be mine, anything of sensational importance, and I regret that that newspaper should have sought to pervert, by its own comment, an honest and sincere desire on the part of H. C. Pierce to conserve the properties belonging to the National Railways of Mexico, in which he is the largest American individual security holder. It is true that some time ago I suggested to Gen. Carranza the formation of a provisional management of the railways under his control. It is also true that Mr. Pierce favored such a plan, believing that it would be in the interest of all parties concerned, the Constitutionalist Government, the security holders, and the bankers.

"I may add that there is nothing strange in a desire on the part of the Pierce Oil Corporation, in which H. C. Pierce is the dominating figure, to reopen its agencies in Northern Mexico, after having been forced out by Huerta, and again to commence business upon the occupation of those States by the Constitutionalist forces. But The Herald seeks to cast suspicion on the motive, as if my advice to Mr. Pierce to procure from the Constitutionalist Government in Chihuahua a license to reenter that State was some mysterious and sinister intrigue.

"I notice also that mention is made of Messrs. Flint & Co. of New York, as if that respectable firm, too, was engaged in questionable undertakings in connection with the revolution. Messrs. Flint & Co. have for some time been purchasing agents in New York of the Constitutionalist Government, and Charles R. Flint has long been interested in industrial development in Northern Mexico. If The Herald considers it ethically correct to publish correspondence of this character, supposed by it to have been stolen, I can do no more than express mild surprise."

Cabrera Denies Relations with Pierce.

This is, in part, the statement of Luis Cabrera:

"(1.) I have not now and never had any connections or relations of any kind with Mr. Pierce. In January last I received written instructions from Gen. Carranza to investigate the legal condition of the National Railways of Mexico, given because of reports which reached him that the National Railways were to go into the hands of a receiver.

"R. V. Pesquirea, representative at that time of Gen. Carranza in Washington, and I were introduced to Mr. Pierce by his attorney, Mr. Hopkins, and the sole purpose of our interview was to make the investigations referred to. The interview was not in the nature of a conference. Its purpose was not to reach any agreement. We had no offer to make nor any offer to listen to. All that we sought was information as to actual conditions, and we merely listened to what Mr. Pierce had to say on the subject.

"The only interest which Gen. Carranza had in ordering such an investigation was the legitimate public interest arising from the fact that the Mexican Government owns a majority of the stock of the National Railways Company.

"Since the date referred to I have not again discussed the subject with Mr. Pierce, nor have I heard from him, nor have I discussed the matter with his attorneys.

"(2.) Except for the introduction above referred to, I have not availed myself in any way of the services of Mr. Hopkins in the handling of political or of any other affairs. I have not employed him in connection with any commissions which I have received from Gen. Carranza nor in any other manner.

"3. Since about the beginning of January the only American lawyer to whom I have looked for legal advice in matters pertaining to the revolution or whom I have consulted with reference thereto has been Charles A. Douglas of Washington, who began to lend his valuable services to our Constitutional cause through me and who has continued to do so up to the present time.

Never Received or Solicited Money.

"4. I have never received or solicited nor placed myself in a position where it would be possible for any one to offer me any money or advantage of any kind from any concern or person, large or small, in relation to my work as a member of the Constitutionalist Party. I have received no salary from the Constitutionalist Government nor compensation of any kind for the work which I have done and am doing.

"5. Mr. Carranza, as First Chief and sole representative of the revolution, has never received nor solicited foreign assistance of any kind from any financial interests, large or small, whether representing oil, railroad, mining, or any other business; neither has he authorized any one on his behalf to solicit or receive such assistance.

"(6.) In the revolutionary movement there is no intention of departing from the policy thus laid down, as it is fully appreciated that the acceptance of any such financial support would almost necessarily imply or suggest an understanding of some kind that the financial interests co-operating would later be entitled to special consideration. Our purpose is to free our people from dictatorship and from financial oppression, and we do not believe that this could be accomplished simply by changing dictators or financial masters."

Zubaran Calls Charges False.

Señor Zubaran issued the following signed statement:

"The New York Herald today publishes a statement against the Mexican revolution making the following calumnious imputations:

"That the revolution is in the hands of big interests represented by Henry Clay Pierce, who is endeavoring to obtain the control of the railways in Mexico; that outside influences of big business have united in order to prevent Mr. Carranza yielding to the efforts of the President of the United States to bring about the pacification of Mexico through mediation and diplomacy; that Sherburne G. Hopkins is the directing head of the revolution, and that the undersigned has been in touch with H. C. Pierce and, perhaps, has received money from him.

"The undersigned, as special representative in Washington of Don Venustiano Carranza, the Chief of the Mexican revolution, emphatically denies the foregoing imputations and declares that they are perfidiously calumnious.

"The policy of Mr. Carranza, who is the only one, according to the plan of Guadelupe, who represents the Mexican revolution, and who is the only one who could obligate it by his acts, or those of his duly authorized representatives, always has been and always will be that of consulting nothing but the true and legitimate interests of the Mexican people and opposing himself against the influences of the big financial interests, either foreign or domestic, in the politics of our country.

"And now that the name of Henry Clay Pierce has been mentioned, I must say, in the most emphatic manner, that the interests of this gentleman have not been solicited, nor offered, nor would be admitted by the revolution. It is absurd to believe that the Mexican people would be shedding their blood to free themselves from certain financial tyrannies in order to deliver themselves into the hands of other tyrannies, whichever they might be. Neither the oil enterprises nor the railroad enterprises ought to be a bar to the development of the Mexican nation; they will be, inside the law, factors of national prosperity.

"Mr. Carranza does not recognize, nor will he recognize, any influence of the big business of foreigners in Mexico to determine his internal policy, and, consequently, it is a calumny to say that, owing to such influences, he has not consented to deal with the internal questions of Mexico in the mediation. In so acting, Mr. Carranza has done nothing but sustain the unlimited right of sovereignty of the Mexican nation by virtue of which it belongs only to her to constitute and organize herself."

Senator William Alden Smith's statement is as follows:

"The revelations brought out this morning show conclusively that the warfare which has been waged in Mexico for the past three years has its roots safely anchored in the offices of the big oil companies in New York. This condition of affairs, while consisting heretofore largely of fragmentary evidence, with occasionally here and there a definite sworn statement, harmonized completely with the conclusions drawn by me and communicated to the Senate several months ago.

"I then said that the Mexican rebellion had its principal headquarters in the Hibbs Building in Washington, presided over by Sherburne G. Hopkins, and under the hats of ambitious marauders, willing to serve a diabolical purpose. This Washington junta had from the beginning discouraged peace and frowned upon a composition of the difficulties surrounding the Mexican Republic, because it was absolutely necessary for them to get hold of the Government, its resources, and treasury in order to pay back the favors extended in one form or another to their self-imposed revolution. Nothing but the Treasury of Mexico and the right to deal out concessions and manipulate the railroads of the country will ever satisfy the people who are responsible for the present conditions of Mexico. The poor Mexican people have been impoverished, have been murdered, their property destroyed, their fortunes confiscated, their women outraged, and their children orphaned in order that rival 'business interests' might again exercise their power in Mexican affairs.

"But the pity of it all lies in the fact that the American Government should, through misunderstanding, lack of knowledge, or unmerited generosity, have been drawn into a situation so unfortunate for us all. When the whole diabolical story has been told, and the inside history of this warfare has been faithfully recorded, the people of the world will stand aghast at our supine indifference to it all, or our own incapacity to understand its relative consequences."

A. C. PIERCE DENIES STORIES.

Says His Father Helped to Restore Order, Not to Aid Revolution.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—Arthur Clay Pierce, son of H. Clay Pierce, today gave out the following statement:

"Referring to the article, which appears in today's issue of the New York Herald, tending to indicate that my father, Henry Clay Pierce, has directly or indirectly aided and fostered the Mexican revolution I beg to state that such implications has no foundation whatever in fact.

Almost any coloring can be given to correspondence of the nature referred to when those interpreting it are rather ignorant of its real purport or ae interested in giving it a meaning it did not originally have written into it.

"Our oil interests in Northern Mexico in the territory controlled by the Carranza-Villa forces are large and valuable. When fighting in this territory became general, we with many other American commercial interests, were largely obliged to temporarily retire from doing business therein. When the Carranza-Villa forces came into undisputed possession of this North Mexican territory they desired to restore it to a needed commercial activity and prosperity, and accordingly made overtures to many American commercial interests to resume doing business therein, and such overtures were made to our interests along with others.

"It was this invitation from the Carranza-Villa forces to us to resume business in North Mexico, which began the correspondence between Henry Clay Pierce and the agents of the Carranza-Villa constitutionalist government. This opening led these agents to ask questions of my Father relating to the handling of certain important commercial problems, which the Constitutionalist government found itself obliged to administer, amongst them the operation to the best advantage of the considerable mileage of the National Railways of Mexico which fell into their hands.

"Knowing my father's wide acquaintance and his former prominent part in the management and control ofthis railroad and his general commercial ability and mastery, the Carranza-Villa interests through their agents asked my father many such commercial questions which he answered to the best of his ability, his sole object being to aid the Constitutionalist Government to quickly and effectively restore commercial activity and prosperity in the territory they controlled and to bring about a resumption of effective railway transportation, all of which action by my father was inspired primarily and wholly in the proetction and administration of our own businesss affairs in North Mexico and in no wise for the aiding and abetting of the eMxican revolution or to carry political favor with any warring faction in that country."

DENY COWDRAY'S FINANCING.

Mexican Delegates Say He Does Not Control National Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., June 28.—In discussing the charges made in The New York Herald this morning that "big business" was financing both Mexican factions, all three of the Huerta plenipotentiaries orally denied that Lord Cowdray, head of the powerful Pearson Syndicate, controlled the Mexican National Railways. This denial applied to deductions drawn from the published correspondence that the revolutionary troubles in Mexico were in reality due to a contest between the Pearson and Pierce corporations for the control of the National Railways.

The interpretation placed on the correspondence in an explanatory article accompanying it was that the Pearson interests were supporting Gen. Huerta and the Pierce interests were supporting the Constitutionalists.

It was learned here tonight that the correspondence published in The Herald was offered to the Mexican delegates for their Government for $100,000.

Luis Elguero of the Mexican delegation issued the following statement at 11 o'clock tonight:

"I suppose that the correspondence published in today's issue of The New York Herald is genuine, as I consider it impossible for a newspaper of its standing to publish any document without being certain of its authenticity. That correspondence contains allusions to me which are entirely incorrect. I think it right to contradict them. Wherefore I beg to state that I have never belonged to any political party in Mexico. Precisely because of this, it was the late Don Francisco Madero's desire that I should continue as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Railways of Mexico, a desire which he expressed to me in person at an interview I had with him in October, 1912, when I was re-elected to the position mentioned.

"Mr. Madero told me that it was his desire that the National Railways should be entirely disassociated from politics, and that, therefore, he wished me to remain on the board. This leads me to suppose that he was not impressed by the erroneous information about my person with which he seemed, according to the correspondence published today, to have been furnished by Mr. Hopkins.

"It is not true, either, that I represent Lord Cowdray's personal interests on the board of National Railways. It is equally untrue that Lord Cowdray has the slightest say or influence in the National Railways.

"Since the organization of the company known as the National Railways of Mexico I have been a member of its board, and in that time said company has had no business dealings with Lord Cowdray.

"The statement in the correspondence to which I am referring, to the effect that Gen. Huerta's Government has failed to pay the interest on the railroad company's debts with the intention of giving the bondholders a pretext to ask for a receivership for the same, is also untrue. The interest to date has been duly covered.

"For the moment I do not wish to say anything more, but should the correspondence yet to be published make it necessary I shall make statements on various points on which I do not touch now."

WON'T DISCUSS CHARGES.

Flint and Pierce Silent Regarding Railway Deals with Rebels.

Charles R. Flint, the banker and merchant, and Henry Clay Pierce, financier and head of the Pierce Oil Corporation, declined to answer yesterday the accusation that they had been negotiating with Gen. Carranza for the control of the railroads in Northern Mexico.

Mr. Flint was seen at his home, 4 West Thirty-sixth Street, and smiled when asked if he had been one of a body of Wall Street capitalists who subscribed to a fund of $10,000,000 which was alleged to have been offered to Huerta about a month ago to persuade him to quet. He said he had no knowledeg of such a fund, and certainly had never subscribed to it.

To the question whether Capt. Sherburne G. Hopkins of Washington had represented him in negotiations with Carranza he declined to answer, though he said that the law firm of Hopkins & Hopkins had looked after his interests in Washington for the last twenty-five years. His acquaintance with Capt. Hopkins is slight, but his father, Thomas S. Hopkins, has long been his attorney in Washington.

As for the "revelations" which are promised in regard to his relations with the Mexican revolutionary leader, Mr. Flint said he would have to wait till the promise was fulfilled before he could answer them, assuming that they required any explanation.

Mr. Pierce declined to make any statement yesterday.

FEDERALS DESERT AGUASCALIENTES

Continued from Page 1.

gauge Inter-Oceanic Railroad and preparing for the withdrawal of Gen. Rubio Navarrete and his entire force, now stationed at the San Francisco railroad bridge, guarding it against a possible American advance.

Gen. Garcia Pena, according to Mr. Magnon, is still at Soledad, but there are many indications that the Federal forces before Vera Cruz are being rapidly reduced, and that only a thin fringe of rural guards will be left to maintain the outposts. Mr. Magnon said it was generally believed in the capital that the refusal of the volunteers to take orders from the regular officers would be a severe blow to President Huerta, as they were his most trustworthy troops.

WILL VILLA BEAT GONZALES?

Some Observers Think He May Reach San Luis Potosi First.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS, June 28.—Whether Gen. Villa, having taken Zacatecas, will lead his men across the distance between that town and San Luis Potosi along the branch of the National system of railroads is the question that is agitating Northern Mexico, according to persons who have arrived here from Monterey and Saltillo.

Gen. Villa, the travelers say, has announced his intention of taking the subjugation of the Federal forces on his own shoulders, and it is questioned by late arrivals if he will risk leaving a Federal garrison in his rear on the march toward Mexico City, even though Gen. Pablo Gonzales and the Division of the Northwest are on the way to attack San Luis Potosi from the north. It will be necessary for Gonzales to repair the railroad for some distance before he can attack San Luis Potosi, and it is said that it may be possible for Villa to cross over and take the town before Gonzales can reach it.

Much mystery surrounds the future movements of Gen. Carranza, persons from Monterey say. According to their statements, Carranza has promised to visit several towns in the North of Mexico within the next few weeks, but whether he will make Monterey his temporary headquarters is not known.

Carranza's programme, as announced before he left Durango and before the so-called breach with Villa, has apparently been forgotten. He said he would announce his provisional Cabinet and his declaration of principles, or platform of reforms, on his arrival at Saltillo. No such announcement has been made, according to the travelers, and no indication has been given that it might soon be expected, although it was said by persons who recently returned from Saltillo that it was hoped in some quarters that the naming of Carranza's Cabinet might be the means of patching up the trouble between him and Villa.

MONTEREY, June 28.—Gen. Luis Caballero left here yesterday for Tampico, and word was received from Tampico that Gen. Jesus Carranza, brother of the First Chief of the Constitutionalists, has led his troops to take part in the attack upon San Luis Potosi. The famous "Legion of Death" of Gonzales's army, the regimental flag of which is a skull and crossbones on a black field, also has left Tampico for San Luis Potosi, as likewise has the flotilla of aeroplanes assembled recently at Saltillo.

It is expected that Gen. Venustiano Carranza will return to Saltillo on Monday or Tuesday, postponing his trips to Nuevo Laredo, Piedras Negras, and Tampico.

In Carranza's official family Ignacio Bonillas will probably continue as Minister of Communications. The portfolios of Justice and the Interior, it is said, have not yet been definitely assigned, and it is doubtful if a Minister of Public Instruction, who under the Mexican law has jurisdiction only in the Federal District, will be appointed at this time.

REVOLT IN CHIHUAHUA?

Blanquet Says Villa Is Rushing to Crush Uprising There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 28.—That counter-revolutionists have taken the City of Chihuahua was the announcement made by War Minister Blanquet this evening in an interview with newspaper men.

The information came out in Gen. Blanquet's answer to the following question, put to him by the press representatives:

"A message received from the north says that Francisco Villa and Felipe Angeles, with nearly 20,000 men and considerable artillery, are advancing on Aguascalientes, intending to attack that city before the Federals who evacuated Zacatecas have had time to reorganize. Do you think a successful stand can be made there, or that, as continues to be rumored, Aguascalientes will be abandoned and all available troops concentrated at Queretaro, where a decisive stand will be made?"

Gen. Blanquet's answer was:

"The rebels Villa and Angeles have started in haste northward with all their forces and armament on account of having received the news that Chihuahua City has been taken by counter-revolutionists."

"It is well known," said one of the reporters, "that Felipe Angeles, notwithstanding the blot on his military career in having broken his parole, enjoys great prestige among many army officers, who respect him because he was their instructor, which is said to explain some defections of officers to the rebels. As this is a fatal symptom, we should appreciate an ample declaration from you and information as to what action is to be taken tb check these defections."

Gen. Blanquet answered:

"There is no truth in these reports, for true military men cannot respect Angeles."

MEDIATING POWERS VEXED?

Rumor That They Resent Mexico's Delay in Thanking Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 28.—It is rumored here that the mediating powers are somewhat offended by Mexico's delay in thanking them for their good offices, and also that they consider Gen. Huerta's recent statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES rather impolitic. It is pointed out that, whatever the fate of the peace arrangements may be, the mediators have fulfilled their mission and finished their work, and thanks are in order.

On the other hand, it is held in some quarters that Mexico's postponement of thanks is not discourteous, but an attitude of reasonable prudence.

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CARRANZA NOTE "FAVORABLE."

Envoys Understand That It Asks More Details.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario, June 28.—Gen. Carranza's response to the suggestion of the A B C mediators that he send delegates to Niagara Falls to adjust Mexico's internal problems with the plenipotentiaries of President Huerta is "favorable, but not final." Unofficial, but reliable, advices to that effect have been received from Washington by those concerned in the mediation movement. The explanation was made to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that "favorable, but not final" meant that Gen. Carranza would adopt the suggestion, but desired information on certain points before giving full acceptance.

The Carranza answer is on its way from Washington to Niagara Falls by mail. It was forwarded from Washington yesterday afternoon, and is expected to reach here tomorrow. The understanding is that the communication was registered, and, judging from the slow transmission of a previous registered note from Carranza, the mediators would not be surprised if it was not delivered to them until Tuesday.

The unofficial advices referred to are of such a character that those informed on the subject are confident that Carranza delegates will begin conferences with the Huerta representatives this week. So hopeful is the feeling in mediation quarters that predictions are being made that a full agreement between the Mexican factions will be reached within a week after the conferences have been begun.

CALDERON IN WASHINGTON.

Has No Power to Confer with Huerta Delegates Informally.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Señor Fernando Iglesias Calderon, leader of the Liberal Party of Mexico and one of the delegates nominated by Gen. Carranza to represent him in the mediation conferences if the Constitutionalists were admitted, arrived in Washington today. He has verbal instructions which would guide the delegates, if admitted to the conference.

When seen tonight Senor Calderon denied that he had any power from Carranza to enter into any informal conferences with the Huerta delegates regarding internal problems of Mexico. He said that if the Constitutionalist delegates were admitted to the mediation conferences, he could only discuss the international conflict between Mexico and the United States.

Felix A. Sommerfield, special representative of Gen. Villa in the United States, issued a brief statement tonight in response to the assertion made by Capt. Alfredo Breceda, private secretary of Carranza, yesterday, that Gen. Felipe Angeles was responsible for the break between Villa and Carranza, and that Sommerfeld and the American Consular agent, George C. Carothers, were active in promoting Villa's insubordination. Mr. Sommerfield said in part:

"As far as the attack on me is concerned, I do not want to dignify it by defending myself against his accusations. My conduct at all times is and has been the same, open and above board, and will invariably stand the acid test. But I wish to protest against the malicious attack on Gen. Angeles."

CALLS US DICTATORIAL.

Carranza Says He Won't Allow Mexico's Dignity to be Lowered.

LAREDO, Texas, June 28.—"Constitutionalist leaders, who have the sympathy of all the people of Mexico behind them, will not allow the dignity of the nation to be lowered by the interference of any foreign power in the international affairs of the country."

This declaration was made by Gen. Carranza at a banquet at Monterey Saturday night, according to travelers who arrived here today. Carranza, it was said, asserted that the United States was assuming a dictatorial attitude. The 400 Mexicans who attended the banquet are said to have received the declaration with cheers.

"The Constitutionalist movement has proceeded to such a point," the First Chief is quoted as having said, "that the party has nothing to fear except from the Judases in its own ranks." He mentioned no names.

He made no reference to mediation, but other Constitutionalist leaders who spoke at the banquet expressed the view that, by international custom, the "good offices" were strictly defined and were confined to bringing together the parties in dispute. The Niagara mediators, however, they said, not only had tried to bring the disputants together, but also had attempted to dictate a policy on which they were to agree.

GOT $40,000 FROM HUERTA.

British Tale of a Man Who Held Up the President.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 28.—At the distribution of prizes at Eastbourne College the headmaster, speaking of the exploits of the college's old students, mentioned the case of one who in Mexico did what many others had been unable to do—got something out of Gen. Huerta.

Willing to risk his life for the company he served, he demanded $40,000, and would not leave the President's study till he got it.

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INVESTMENT SERVICE

KILLS HIS LANDLADY; HER SON SHOOTS HIM

Tragedy in Williamsburg Attracts Great Crowd of Churchgoers.

GEHRING HOPES HE'LL DIE

Boarder Says He Planned to Kill Mrs. Fox and Himself When She Ordered Him Out.

Mrs. Anna Fox, a widow, 45 years old, who occupied a third floor flat at 178 Meeker Avenue, Williamsburg, was shot and mortally wounded yesterday by J. Gustave Gehring, a boarder, 40 years old. A few minutes later Mrs. Fox's son shot Gehring with the same revolver. Mrs. Fox died in St. Catherine's Hospital without regaining consciousness. Gehring has a dangerous wound in the back. Young Fox was arrested.

Mrs. Fox's husband died five years ago. At that time her son Charles, a printer, lived with her. Two years ago Gehring, after a quarrel with his wife, who then lived at 1,826 Putnam Avenue, Queens Borough, went to board with Mrs. Fox, whose husband he had known. Gehring had a good position in the lumber yard of John C. Orr at the foot of Kent Street, Greenpoint, but was laid off last Saturday.

A year ago Charles Fox married and went to housekeeping at 27 Kingsland Avenue.

On Saturday evening Mrs. Fox noticed that Gehring acted strangely. She advised him then either to find another boarding place or to go back to his family. It is thought that this admonition worked on the man's mind and caused the tragedy. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Fox heard Gehring pacing up and down in the front room. She asked him what the trouble was, and he threatened her. She hurriedly put on her hat and wrap and went to her son's home, later returning to her own home on her son's promise that he would join her soon.

Gehring was away, and soon after 9 A. M. her son called with Jacob Wester of 54 Kingsland Avenue. All sat down at the breakfast table, and then Gehring appeared. Fox and Wester noticed he was in an ugly frame of mind. Wester stepped into the hall, shutting the door after him. Mrs. Fox was in the kitchen, and as Wester went out, Gehring began to quarrel with her. She ordered him again to leave.

Gehring produced a revolver and sent a bullet into her left temple. As she fell, Gehring aimed the revolver for another shot, but Fox seized him, and Wester ran in, and the two wrested the revolver from him. Then Fox turned the pistol on the boarder and shot him in the back as he was trying to run into the hallway. Gehring fell, badly wounded.

The shooting alarmed the other tenants and attracted a crowd from all directions, among them being hundreds of churchgoers. As Policeman Dillon rushed up the stairs to the widow's apartments he found Fox coming down with the revolver in his hand. He told Dillon that Gehring had killed his mother and he (Fox) had shot Gehring. Then he handed the revolver to Dillon.

The Rev. Father James Irwin of St. Cecilia's Church administered the last rites to the dying woman, and she was taken to the hospital. Gehring, in the hospital, made a statement to Assistant District Attorney Lee. He said he had made up his mind to kill Mrs. Fox when she told him to get another boarding place, and he also meant to kill himself. He said he hoped he would die.

Fox was held at the Herbert Street Police Station on a charge of felonious assault. When the police communicated with the Putnam Avenue address in Queens to notify Gehring's family they were told that the family had moved away several weeks ago.

ASKS TO ABOLISH SING SING.

State Prison Association Favors Farm in Its Place.

Again the abolition of Sing Sing Prison is recommended by the Prison Association of New York, which, in its sixty-ninth annual report, just completed, suggests the substitution of a farm industrial prison. The report also contains a proposal for a new type of State prison, with a system of progression, by which prisoners may be advanced through several conditions of imprisonment into an honor group.

It is the belief of the Prison Association that woman prisoners, convicted of felonies, should be sent to the State Farm for Women at Valatie. State prisoners should be used in the development of road work, and the State prison site at Wingdale, in Dutchess County, might then be used for the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Delinquents.

A comprehensive study of prison industries is urged in the report, and the demand is made for prisoners to become self-supporting and contribute to the support of their families. The report also raises the question whether there should not be a change in the method of administration of the State prisons, looking to the reduction of political influence.

In the fiscal year, 1912-1913, there were 242 men from State prisons on parole to the association, and of this number 16 per cent. became delinquent.

The officers of the association are: Eugene Smith, President; Bishop David H. Greer, Dr. Felix Adler, Robert W. de Forest, Justice Eugene A. Philbin, Jacob H. Schiff, Thomas Mott Osborne, Vice Presidents; John Seely Ward, Treasurer; Decatur M. Sawyer, Secretary, and O. F. Lewis, General Secretary.

HELD UP AT FERRY HOUSE.

Jerseyman Causes Arrest of Two Men Who, He Says, Robbed Him.

Joseph Clark of 415 West Forty-fifth Street, Manhattan, and Frank Morrison of 661 Jackson Avenue, West New York, N. J., were arrested last night and locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station, charged with highway robbery. John Corleff of West New York says that they and a third man held him up in front of the West Forty-second Street Ferryhouse, robbed him of $75, and assaulted him.

Corleff, on disembarking from a boat, was accosted by Morrison, whom he knew, and who asked for $5. Corleff refused to let him have it, whereupon, Corleff says, Morrison and Clark and a third man knocked him down and rifled his pockets.

Traffic Policeman Ayres rushed into the scrimmage and took charge of Clark and Morrison. The third man escaped as the policeman was approaching.

BALLOU MURDERED, POLICE NOW HOLD

Finding of Hairs on Mrs. Angle's Skirt Convinces Them That He Was Injured in the Apartment

AND HIS HEAD BANDAGED

Stains in Rooms Found by Analysis to be Blood—Mrs. Angle Able to Testify Today.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 28.—In the opinion of the police, the theory that Waldo R. Ballou, who was found dying on Tuesday night on the sidewalk in front of the Rippowam Building, was mortally injured by a blow in the apartment of Mrs. Helen M. Angle, in the building, was strengthened today. Several short gray hairs resembling in color and texture the hair of Mr. Ballou were discovered with a microscope stuck to a bloodstained black skirt found in Mrs. Angle's rooms the night of Mr. Ballou's death.

Chief of Police Brennan said today that he attached great importance to the discovery of these hairs, because finding them tended to substantiate the police theory that after Mr. Ballou was struck in Mrs. Angel's apartment, his head was wrapped in the black skirt and he was carried thus covered to the second floor landing in the hall, one floor below Mrs. Angle's rooms.

The fact that the tracks in the hall were of bare feet and the fact that all of the stained clothing found except the skirt was underwear at first confused the police. Then the theory that the black skirt had been used to wrap around Mr. Ballou's head was advanced and seemed to the police to be tenable. The stain on the skirt was of a size and in a place possible if the skirt had been used as a rough bandage. It was hard to see how the stain could have been made if the skirt had been worn by some one carrying Mr. Ballou. The stains on the underclothing were just such ones as would be made under these conditions.

Now that gray hairs believed to have come from Mr. Ballou's head have been found, the police are holding stronger than ever to their theory. And if it is true, they say, that the skirt was wrapped around Mr. Ballou's head, this must have been done in Mrs. Angle's room, which indicates that Mr. Ballou was struck there. Such a quantity of blood was found on the second floor landing and on the stairs below it that the police believe Mr. Ballou's head could not have been wrapped when his body was on the landing or being carried down the stairs between it and the street. On the other hand, the stains above the second floor landing, on the stairs, outside Mrs. Angle's door, and in her rooms were so few and small that if Mr. Ballou was struck in the apartment his head would appear to have been wrapped in something.

Mrs. Angle Has Not Admitted It.

Also, the police are asking why it is that if Mrs. Angle wrapped the skirt around Mr. Ballou's head after he had fallen accidentally, she has not admitted this. She has admitted that she carried his body from the second floor landing, where she says she found it, to the street, and it could not incriminate her more, the police say, to admit that she wrapped his head in the skirt. But she has not done this. At first she said she had not worn the skirt at all on Tuesday night, according to witnesses at the inquest, and later, when told of the stain on the skirt, she said to newspaper reporters that she had worn it. The skirt is being carefully guarded as an important exhibit by the Chief of Police. Homer S. Cummings, the State Prosecutor-elect, has instructed the Chief not to let any one touch it under any circumstances.

Information reached the police today that analysis had proven all of the stains on the exhibits taken from Mrs. Angle's rooms, except the pressing iron, to be blood. Dr. Bruce S. Weaver, the New York expert who was called into the case the first day, made the analysis. He has not finished his examination of the stains on the iron, because these are so small and faint that a particularly rigid test of them is necessary. Dr. Weaver will be ready to say positively what the stains are at the conclusion of the inquest this afternoon.

While some of the stains on the other exhibits were unmistakable, others were said by Mrs. Angle and her father, Leonard Blondel, to have been made by tobacco juice. The stains near the piano in Mrs. Angle's front room were among those so described by Mr. Blondel, but Dr. Weaver, after an analysis, has found them to be blood. These and the stains on the rugs in Mrs. Angle's rooms are regarded by the police as exhibits because of the fact that they are in Mrs. Angle's rooms. If Mr. Ballou was killed by a fall down stairs, the police are asking, why is blood found in an apartment on the third floor? The answer of Mrs. Angle's defense to this question will be, it was said today, that the stains in her rooms were made by drops that fell from her clothing after she had carried Mr. Ballou to the street. The police do not believe that drops could have made the stains in question.

Chief of Police Convinced.

After Chief of Police Brennan had seen the hairs on the black skirt and heard the result of Dr. Weaver's analysis he said: "That settles it. I don't believe that Mr. Ballou's death was accidental." He added that Mr. Cummings had said that he did not see how Mr. Ballou could have fallen downstairs. He would not say what his complete theory of Mr. Ballou's death was, however, and Mr. Cummings would not talk.

Mystery was added to the case today by the discovery that the bare feet tracks in the Rippowam Building leading to Mrs. Angle's apartment were of two sizes. Measurements were made, and the police say some of the tracks were found to be ten inches long and others nine inches. The longer ones were also much wider. The police were not prepared to say, however, that the larger tracks had been made by a man or even that the tracks had been made by two persons. The difference in the size of the tracks might have been due, it was said, to more blood being upon the feet at one time than another. None of the tracks are distinct in outline, and in many places they are blurred into each other.

An unconfirmed rumor spread here today that Mrs. Angle had telephoned to a man late on the night on which Mr. Ballou's body was found, and said to him that she was in trouble and wanted his assistance. The rumor was supposed to have emanated from the telephone operator who gave Mrs. Angle the telephone connection, but no operator could be found today to substantiate the story. The police have considered it serious enough to warrant an investigation tomorrow.

It was said today by the police that the letters signed "Charles" and "C" found in Mrs. Angle's apartment, apparently had nothing to do with the death mystery. They had been read carefully and nothing had been found in them to justify attaching importance to them. Besides, the most recent of them was written from the battleship Texas in Vera Cruz last May.

Whether Mrs. Angle will be arrested and held as more than a material witness in connection with the death of Mr. Ballou will probably be decided tomorrow afternoon at the conclusion of Coroner Phelan's inquest. The Coroner will first hear Dr. Weaver, policemen, and other witnesses, and will then question Mrs. Angle in private. He said yesterday that he expected Mrs. Angle to talk freely to him.

Mrs. Angle remained all day today at the home of Mrs. George Eagle. She has not left this house since her return from Dr. Given's sanitarium. She has improved in strength and general condition very much, and will be able to testify at the inquest, it was said.

HELD IN RHINELANDER CASE.

Chauffeur Arrested and Part of Stolen Goods Found.

The police recovered part of the goods stolen from the home of Miss Laura V. Rhinelander at 31 East Seventy-second Street on June 17, yesterday, when they entered the dwelling of Francis Gluss, a chauffeur, who lives at 1,237 Avenue A, and found in the tenement rare laces and tapestries valued at between $500 and $1,000. Gluss was arrested, charged with receiving stolen goods, and was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. Part of what the police found in the flat came also from the home of Otto Horowitz at 106 East Seventy-third Street, which was robbed recently.

According to the police two men now under arrest at New City, Rockland County, admitted they entered the Rhinelander home and gave the clue which led to the chauffeur's arrest. The men held in Rockland County, the police said, were accused of burglary, and their admission furnished the first knowledge that the Rhinelander home had been entered. It is at present unoccupied, though furnished. The Horowitz home is also unoccupied, the family being in Europe.

Gluss was arrested by Detectives Ward and Marino. He refused to make any explanation of how he came into possession of the stolen property.

JUVENILE POLICE ACTIVE.

Proprietors of 76 "Hangouts" on East Side Warned.

Seventy-six proprietors of candy shops and restaurants came before Harry H. Schlacht, Superintendent of the East Side Protective Association, yesterday at headquarters, 1 Avenue B, in response to invitations sent out on Saturday. Their names had been reported to the association by the Juvenile Police. Mr. Schlacht told them that their places had been reported as "hang-outs" for youths who never slept at home and spent their time gambling in restaurants and shops. He further told them that they were responsible for evil men meeting these youths and corrupting them and starting them on careers of crime. They were told that unless these conditions were immediately altered the evidence in the hands of the association would be placed before the District Attorney.

The proprietors professed astonishment at his accusations and promised that they would not allow youths and gangsters to meet in their places any longer and said that they would report any further abuses of this sort to the police or the East Side Protective Association.

SUSPECTED GANGSTER SHOT

Man Found Wounded in Jersey City a Prisoner in the Hospital.

George M. McAlvanah, who said he lived at 53 High Street, Jersey City, was carried to the City Hospital there by five men who found him at High Street and Summit Avenue early yesterday morning suffering from a bullet wound in the thigh. When the police questioned him at the hospital he said he had been shot late on Saturday night while defending a woman at a hall which is near the place where he was found. Two policemen at the hall said there had been no shooting there.

The police then recollected that Special Officer Reddy of the Erie Railroad had reported firing three shots at a gang of men who had attacked him with bricks in Fifth Street, just below the hall where McAlvanah said he had been wounded. He was held in the hospital a prisoner, pending an investigation.

SEEKS DETECTIVE OFFICES.

Woods Will Inspect Site for Long Island City Headquarters.

Police Commissioner Woods will visit Long Island City this week to find a suitable office for the branch Detective Bureau which will be established under the new detective system to go into effect July 1 throughout the city.

Capt. Herbert Graham, who was in command of the Hunter's Point Station, will be in charge of the Long Island City headquarters, which will be established probably in the vicinity of the Queensboro Bridge plaza.

Slayer Now Arrested as Thief.

In the line-up at Police Headquarters yesterday charged with attempted grand larceny, was Gustave Denzer of 404 East Forty-second Street. In 1905 he was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Gertrude Hyland, 5 years old. He got a new trial and was convicted of manslaughter, for which he received three years, being released in 1911. Policeman McAllister of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, said he found Denzer trying to saw away a section of lead pipe in the cellar of 147 Amsterdam Avenue.

Gave Driver Iodine to Drink.

Having accepted the offer of a man whom he did not know to take as long a "pull" as he liked out of a whisky bottle while he sat on the stoop in front of his home at 630 East Seventeenth Street early yesterday morning, Harry Gillen, a driver, was overcome about an hour later. A policeman noticed his distress and called Dr. Williams from Bellevue Hospital, who found that Gillen was suffering from iodine poisoning. He will be ill for some days, but the hospital authorities say he will recover.

CRIME INCREASED IN NEW YORK IN 1913

Special Sessions Justices Report 16,506 Cases, Exclusive of Juvenile Offenders.

FOLLOWS DECREASE IN 1912

Of 14,969 Children Accused of Delinquency, More Than a Third Are from "Broken Homes."

A composite report of the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, which was made public yesterday, showed that in the adult parts of this court for the five boroughs 4,766 more cases were tried in 1912 than in the previous twelve months. The larger part of the increase was noted under offenses that included assault, petit larceny, disorderly houses and the carrying of revolvers without a permit, all of which showed large decrease in 1912. There were 2,223 petit larceny cases, an increase of 711, and 2,858 assault cases, an increase of 870. Commenting on this the report says:

"In 1912 there were many decreases in various classes of crime, whereas in 1913 a remarkable increase is shown. We have received 16,506 cases, as compared with 11,740 in 1912, an increase of nearly 41 per cent."

Of the additional cases, 2,298 came within the non-criminal class, however; violations of the labor law accounting for 1,139, and violations of the Sanitary Code, 1,154. Where there were 4,662 convictions in 1912 by pleas of guilty, the convictions increased to 7,538 last year. Manhattan had 9,551 cases, compared with 7,106 in 1912. Brooklyn had 5,836 cases, an increase of 1,912. The report said of this:

"The statistics of crime often defy all ordinary powers of analysis and make the interpretation of social phenomena most difficult. Thus it appears there are 1,900 more cases on the calendar of the court in Kings County. No resident of Brooklyn, pursuing the simple life, could possibly note such an increase in crime, or any increase at all so far as the external order of human conduct is concerned in that borough, and the peace of society there is well preserved by those charged with that duty in our civil society. In fact, the District Attorney of Kings County is on record as saying that practically there was no increase of crime in Brooklyn during the year 1913.

"But if such a rate of advancing criminality as that indicated by mere figures were to prevail in all the five counties of the greater city we would surely have a perfect carnival of crime in a few years.

"The conditions surrounding human life in great cities seem to call for an ever-strengthening hold of the municipal Government on the regimen of ordinary family and commercial life. The various departments and bureaus that divide the executive authority are reaching out for a greater control."

Pure Food and Fire Prevention.

Complimentary reference is made to the work of the Department of Health, particularly the supervision over milk and food distribution. The Justices add:

"The aim of the Justices is ever to stand for a reasonable and equal enforcement of all so-called police regulations. Similarly with the newly organized Bureau of Fire Prevention, the Court of Special Sessions has the authority under the statute to punish offenders who imperil human life by smoking in factories or by locking the doors that furnish exit from buildings in case of fire. The court is fully alive to a situation which the Fire Department has met with a result so successful that fires in the City of New York have been reduced by thousands within the past year."

The court believes that many new laws for the protection of life and health may account for the larger part of the apparent increase of criminal cases.

The larger part of the report was devoted to the Children's Courts, where the conditions appeared to be more encouraging, due in part to the development of probation work and the aid given by private and semi-private institutions and social workers. In the year 14,969 boys and girls were arraigned on charges of juvenile delinquency, a decrease of 787 for the year. Of this number 9,019 were arraigned in the Manhattan Children's Court, making it the busiest judicial spot in the city, for many of the cases had to be heard several times, so that there were in all 22,651 hearings there—an average of seventy-five a day.

There were 7,413 delinquent boys and 1,606 girls arraigned in the Manhattan court. Of the 4,645 in Brooklyn, 3,886 were boys and 759 girls. Queens had 610 boys and 148 girls; Richmond, 295 boys and 110 girls.

According to the court records and investigations of its agents, more than one-third of the unfortunate children reached the court from "broken homes," where one or both parents were dead, or children were without proper care or guardianship by desertion or the absence of parents through commitment to some institution or prison. The report pointed out that this percentage concerning parental conditions did not include children from homes where there was a drunken father or mother or where illness had made the family life irregular.

"Of the 9,000 cases in the Manhattan Court considerably more than one-half of the children were directly associated with others when they became involved in trouble that led them to court," the Justices said. "Delinquency is then not an individual activity, but a group activity. The figures in the report are undoubtedly an understatement of the facts of gang activities, because often one boy gets caught and is brought into court alone, while his confederates elude the officer."

Cases of Moral Turpitude.

"Of all the cases 37 per cent. were those of children who had committed serious offenses involving moral turpitude. These were cases where boys were leagued together for stealing, and where boys and girls were associated with bad companions and men of questionable character. In addition to probation work, fining of parents for neglecting their children, a large number of these serious offenses were disposed of by sending the children to institutions."

In the opinion of the Justices the most dangerous age for both boys and girls is the fourteenth and fifteenth years. They are most likely to get in trouble at that period of life, and it is suggested that this is the time when the community should give most aid in keeping them in the right path.

The Justices recommend more liberal appropriations for reformatory purposes, partly to provide for additional teachers so that the present system used in some instances of placing convicted youths over classes of other boys may be avoided. It is also noted that no provision is made by the city for the care of delinquent Jewish girls or Protestant negro girls.

Dr. Max G. Schlapp, who examined the apparently defective children before the court, a work he had been interested in for some years, contributed a chapter in the report on the examinations of some 3,000 cases at the clinic of the Post-Graduate Hospital. He was assisted in this work by seven expert psychiatrists and neurologists, in addition to three psychologists from Columbia University who gave tests according to the system standardized by Binet to establish the mental age of the patient in comparison with the actual age. Dr. Schlapp said:

"The work has grown so rapidly the present force is not able to cope with it, so that much of the social and research work for which there is great opportunity is of necessity not even attempted. Our purpose is to register every mental defective in New York, both adults and children, and to this end the clinic has become a sort of clearing house for the city. We hope to inaugurate and carry out the system of finger prints, not with any idea of stamping the patient as a criminal, but as establishing the absolute identity of the individual with the clearing house."

The report, which contains many charts and was the most complete of the kind made here, was compiled by Frank W. Smith, Chief Clerk of Special Sessions, with the assistance of the committee on criminal courts of the Charity Organization Society, and Dennis A. Lambert, clerk of the Manhattan Children's Court.

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ROBBERIES AT ROCKAWAY.

Seashore Thieves Adopt Novel Methods of Pilfering.

William Trokie, a member of the Excelsior Pad Company, 428 Broadway, who has a Summer home at 22 South Park Avenue, Arverne, was in bathing with his wife, child, and sister yesterday, when their maid Anna rushed to the water's edge so excited that a life guard thought she was going to drown herself. She shouted to her mistress that a few minutes before a young man had run into the Trokie cottage and told her that Mrs. Trokie had been stricken while in bathing and that Anna was urgently needed.

When the Trokies heard Anna's story they all returned to their home at once. The young man was gone, as were Mrs. Trokie's $400 diamond ring, a pair of earrings worth $300, a gold watch, several stickpins, a brooch, and several pieces of cut glass, worth altogether about $1,000.

Last Saturday evening two well-dressed young men called at the cottage of Mrs. Nora De Hart, 27 Maple Place, Rockaway Beach, and inquired for rooms, and Mrs. De Hart showed them through the three floors of her cottage. The young men expressed delight with the rooms, but when they departed they took along with them a gold watch, a brooch of diamonds, and a diamond pin, all valued at $400. The theft was not discovered until yesterday morning.

After notifying the police, Mrs. De Hart went along the ocean front and sighted the two men promenading underneath the boardwalk with two pretty girls. She made for them, but they hastily deserted their girl friends and ran. A large crowd joined in the chase, but the men got away.

Burglars Get $75 from Poor Box.

The Rev. Pasquale Maltese, pastor of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, Commonwealth Avenue and Mansion Street, the Bronx, reported to the police of the Bronx Park Station yesterday that some time on Saturday night or yesterday morning the church was entered by burglars, who smashed the poor box in front of the statue of St. Anthony on a side altar and took the contents, $75. Father Maltese told the police that the burglars had gained entrance by jimmying a side door of the church.

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Loew's Broadway	Broadway nr. Myrtle Av.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Loew's Columbia	Washington & Tillary Sts.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Loew's Fulton	Fulton St. nr. Nostrand Av.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Loew's Boulevard	So. Boulevard & Westchester Av.	New York, N. Y.
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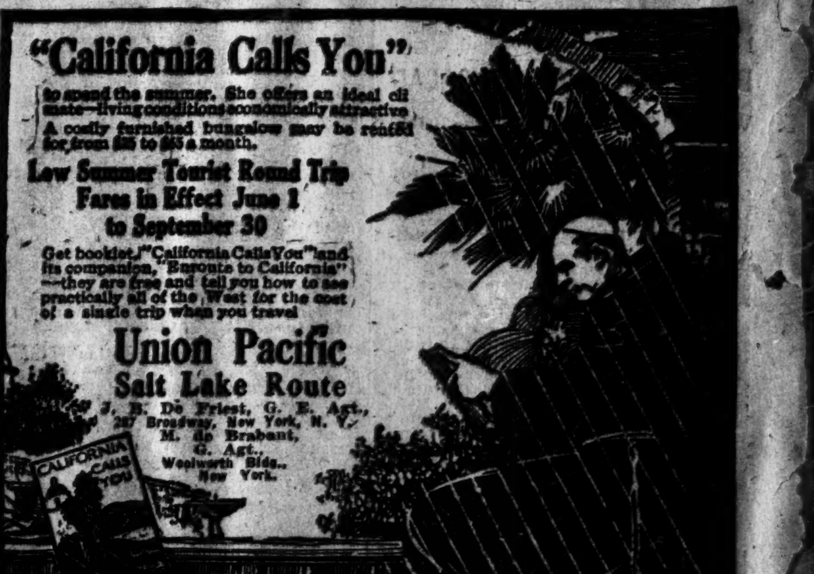

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Eight New Popular Songs.
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WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
EISNER - MENDELSON CO.,
New York.

COLONEL BELIEVES HE'LL ESCAPE DRAFT

State of His Health Will Prevent Nomination Being Forced on Him.

BIG LEADERS UNDERSTAND

Told to Canvass State Anew for Man to Head Ticket — Colby, Hotchkiss, Davenport Suggested.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 28.—The report was current here today that Col. Roosevelt has told the New York State Progressive leaders that they must make another thorough canvass of their ranks and find a man to head the State ticket next Fall. This report is given added weight by the fact that it comes upon the heels of the Colonel's statement that he must curtail somewhat his plans for the campaign because of his health.

The Colonel, it is understood, has let it be known that he will support the ticket and make as extended a campaign in the State as his health will permit. But he feels, it is said, that the report of his physician that he is suffering from malaria and must get a good rest is bound to have a vital effect upon the movement to make him the nominee of the party.

The Colonel, the report goes, feels that he could not in justice to the party or to himself consent to run if he was unable to make a whirlwind tour of the State, which would take him into every county. He does not believe now that his medical advisers will permit him to do that, even if his condition shows a temporary improvement. He has told all this to his lieutenants in the State, it is said, and they feel that it is the most definite setback that the movement to nominate him at the primaries, even against his expressed wish not to run, has received.

In fact, those leaders who have said that there was no other course than to nominate Roosevelt are sadly disappointed and are beginning to feel that the Colonel will have his way and that no one will be able to deny him the right to keep out of the race in view of his physical condition.

When Col. Roosevelt returns from Pittsburgh on Wednesday morning he will meet some of the Progressive State leaders at the national headquarters in the Forty-second Street Building, and the matter will then be discussed in conference with the bigger men of the party. They are to carry the message from Col. Roosevelt to the leaders of other sections of the State. It is expected that a powwow will be held shortly by all of the State leaders to go over the situation and see what can be done.

The new turn that affairs have taken has turned the tables on the State leaders, who were demanding that Roosevelt must run, and declaring that they would nominate him at the primaries by such a sweeping majority that he could not decline without dealing a severe blow to his party. A few days ago Col. Roosevelt was on the defensive, fighting hard to prevent a situation which would force him to make the race. Now the leaders who would nominate him despite his protests first must, it is felt here, justify such a course, in view of the fact that the Colonel, according to his physician, Dr. Alexander Lambert, might suffer a permanent physical breakdown if he undergoes too severe a strain.

Apparently the danger of a breakdown gives the Colonel the right to decline gracefully if he sees fit to do so.

The belief here is that Bainbridge Colby, the New York lawyer and an ardent Progressive campaigner, tops the list as a Gubernatorial candidate if it develops that the Colonel is out of the race, and the determination to nominate a straight Progressive ticket is not thrown aside. Mr. Colby makes a strong appeal to the voters from the stump and is prominently known in the party.

The fact that William H. Hotchkiss, former State Chairman of the party, has again entered the campaign with vigor is also considered significant. Mr. Hotchkiss was in conference with the Colonel recently. He was a candidate for the nomination in 1912, when Oscar S. Straus was nominated, and is said again to have aspirations.

Another name which has come to the front again because of the Colonel's impaired health is that of ex-Senator Frederick M. Davenport. It is said here that Col. Roosevelt still clings to the belief that Mr. Straus would make the strongest candidate for United States Senator.

The Colonel's effort to escape from the Gubernatorial nomination will be materially aided by his decision to curtail the number of visitors at Sagamore Hill. It means that scores of the smaller leaders who have been demanding that he run will have to get in their word with the Colonel during weekly visits he will pay to New York, and will not have the opportunity for long conferences here. The more important leaders will go into the problems in detail here with the Colonel when he sends for them.

There has been no development to indicate that the chances of a working agreement with the independent Republicans, a thing, so report goes, dear to the heart of the Colonel, are any brighter. Col. Roosevelt has refused to talk about that phase of the situation until something happens of vital importance to such a course. That he still hopes few doubt. Admittedly some such agreement would help the Progressive party, some of whose members are not very confident of its strength if a hard fight is made.

Col. Roosevelt looked in pretty vigorous health today, when he drove down to Christ Church in the family carriage with Mrs. Roosevelt and their son Archie. He was met at the church door by several of his old friends here, all of whom were anxious to obtain information about his health. One elderly man said he was worried by the statements made in the newspapers.

"Oh! I guess I'm all right. I am all right," returned the Colonel, grasping the man by the hand. "All I need is a little rest."

The Colonel promised that he would make his address to the townspeople about his explorations in South America at an early date, and plans are being made to have the meeting in the Opera House soon after he returns from his Pennsylvania trip. The town is going to make a big time of it, and circulars and hand bills will be distributed as soon as the date is set.

Col. Roosevelt will try to get a complete rest tomorrow before he goes to Pittsburgh to address the Progressives. There is some speculation about the manner in which he will handle the situation. Gifford Pinchot, who supported the attack made by his brother, Amos Pinchot, on George W. Perkins, is the candidate for United States Senator against the Colonel's old-time enemy, Senator Boles Penrose.

Roosevelt to Speak in Boston.

BOSTON, June 28.—Col. Roosevelt will make a speech in this city on July 24, when the Progressives open their campaign in this State with a field day at the American League baseball grounds. Announcement to this effect was made by the Progressive committee tonight upon the receipt of definite assurances from one of Col. Roosevelt's secretaries that the orders of the ex-President's physician regarding his health would not prevent him from filling his engagement here.

Japanese to Serve on Ambulance.

Dr. Jokichi Oguri, who the authorities of Fordham Hospital believe will be the first Japanese doctor to ride on the tailboard of an ambulance in America, will begin his duties as an interne at that institution on July 1. He graduated this year from the Medical School of Fordham University. Out of seventy-five applicants who took examinations this Spring for hospital service he passed with highest marks. Dr. Oguri came to this country four years ago, having graduated from a Japanese university.

ALBANY MAN MURDERED.

Body at Worcester Identified as That of Leonard Douglas.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 28.—The man found murdered in a freight car at the Jamesville siding here last Wednesday morning was identified today as Leonard Douglas, 23 years old, son of Mrs. Anna Douglas of 35 Ten Broeck Street, Albany, N. Y.

According to relatives who identified the body, Douglas, who was employed as an orderly in the Albany Hospital, left his home on June 21, at which time he had plenty of money on his person. When found in the freight car it was at first believed by the police that the man had died from the heat, but when Dr. Frederick H. Baker, the medical examiner, performed an autopsy he found evidence tending to prove Douglas was murdered.

Nothing but a small slip of paper was found on the man's body last Wednesday by the police, and no clue has as yet been found to the murderer or murderers.

CAMPBELL PETITIONS OUT.

City Magistrate Wants to Run for Supreme Bench.

City Magistrate John Alexander Logan Campbell yesterday announced that he would be a candidate on the Republican ticket for Justice of the Supreme Court of New York at the next election. He has written to the Republican County Committee, formally asking that his name be placed on the primary ballot for nomination, sending with the letter, in accordance with the new primary law, two petitions, one signed by many attorneys of the city and the other signed by business men in which it is stated that, in the belief of the signers, Mr. Campbell's record entitles him to public recognition. He is one of the first candidates seeking election in the Fall who has made the petition required by the new primary law.

Among the signers of the two petitions submitted by Mr. Campbell are Democrats and Independents as well as Republicans. The petitions are similarly worded and say in part that the signers "regard him as fearless and upright, and because of his ability are confident that, if elected, he will fill the position of Justice of the Supreme Court with high credit." Among the names signed to the lawyers' petition are Samuel Untermyer, Herbert L. Satterlee, Martin W. Littleton, William McAdoo, Chief Magistrate; City Magistrate Robert C. Cornell, Herbert Noble, Moses H. Grossman, Donald McLean, John R. Dos Passos, and John C. Spooner. F. A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; George B. Cortelyou, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Douglas I. McKay, former Police Commissioner, and Lewis Nixon are among the signers of the business men's petition.

Mr. Campbell was appointed City Magistrate by Mayor Gaynor. He was born in Marion, Ill., in 1868, a nephew of the late Gen. John A. Logan, and was educated at Drake and Yale Universities, graduating from the Yale Law School in 1890. He was admitted to the bars of Illinois, Connecticut, and Ohio after graduation, and a short time later became a law partner of Judge M. A. Norris, in Youngstown, Ohio. In 1893 he was elected City Solicitor for Youngstown and served two terms. On coming to New York in 1895 he became a member of the law firm of Burnett, Slayton & Campbell, later Slayton & Campbell. He is a member of the New York Athletic, Yale, and Lawyers' Clubs of this city, is married, and lives at 520 West 114th Street.

There will be at least two vacancies in the Supreme bench to be filled at the Fall elections, and it has been rumored that Justice Dowling intends to resign and re-enter active practice, making a third vacancy. Mr. Campbell will be a candidate from the first district, which includes New York and Bronx Counties.

PEABODY DISOWNS 'LEAGUE.'

Won't Run on Sulzer Ticket for State Treasurer.

George Foster Peabody, who was Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee from 1896 to 1905, will not be a candidate for State Treasurer on the "Anti-Boss Democratic League" ticket, as was announced by the league at the close of its organization meeting in Rochester last Friday night. The league is composed of friends of William Sulzer, and was organized to fight Tammany. After Friday's meeting a tentative ticket was made public, in which Sulzer was named for Governor, John A. Hennessy of State Controller, and Mr. Peabody for State Treasurer.

The following telegram from Mr. Peabody was received by THE NEW YORK TIMES last night:

> LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., June 28, 1914.
> The use of my name for any office at any primary is wholly unauthorized. I was not consulted and am not in sympathy with the movement reported in yesterday's papers.
> GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.

John A. Hennessy told a reporter yesterday that he had no comment to make on the league's action.

ACCUSED IN GANG HOLD-UP.

Felix Haley Identified by Victim of "Owney" Madden Band.

Felix Haley of 440 West Twenty-ninth Street, a switchman in the New York Central yards, was held by Magistrate McQuade, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, in $2,500 bail for further examination on a charge of robbery.

Frank Funk of 440 West Twenty-ninth Street said Haley was one of six members of the "Owney" Madden gang who robbed him of $14 after holding him up in front of his home early yesterday morning. Patrolman Schafer of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station saw the assault and pursued one of the men to the roof of a near-by house, where he halted him by firing three shots.

Haley denied that he took part in the hold-up.

HONOR PATRIOTS OF '76.

Sons of Revolution Decorate Graves in New Haven's Old Cemetery.

NEW HAVEN, June 28.—The members of the Sons of the American Revolution who are making the journey from Philadelphia to Cambridge over the route followed by Gen. Washington in 1775 attended church services in a body here today.

Later they visited places of historic interest, and then, under an escort of the Governor's Foot Guards, marched to Grove Street Cemetery and decorated graves of 125 patriots. Gov. Simeon Baldwin delivered an address at the grave of Roger Sherman, and President G. F. Thurston spoke at the grave of Gen. David Humphreys. A tablet later was dedicated at a local hotel. The pilgrims start for Hartford tomorrow.

CELESTINS
VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC'S PROPERTY)
NOTICE
Regarding SPLITS
SPLITS have now been placed on the market and should be asked for at all first-class Bars and Restaurants.
ASK FOR
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MAYORS TO LAUNCH UTILITIES REFORM

Mr. Blankenburg of Philadelphia Calls Convention of Executives for Alliance.

MOVEMENT IS NATIONWIDE

Bureau to Assist Cities in Dealing with Public Service Corporations in Offense or Defense.

Proceeding on the theory that utility corporations in the big cities are thwarting municipal progress and growth by high-handed methods, Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg of Philadelphia has started a nation-wide movement to fight these companies. He is supported in his fight by Mayor Mitchel, Mayor Harrison of Chicago, Mayor Baker of Cleveland, and Mayor Shroyer of Dayton. Letters have been sent to the Mayors of all of the principal cities urging co-operation in the movement, and a big convention is to be held in the Fall to formulate definite plans.

Mayor Blankenburg has concluded, from his own experiences in Philadelphia, that electric light, gas, and street railway companies always put up a united fight when their interests are involved. These companies always have hired the best attorneys; they lend each other services and have a splendid system of co-operation. The information of one company can be used by all the others on request.

And this close system of the corporations is the model for the organization which Mayor Blankenburg hopes to build up. As announced in his letters to the Mayors, he is seeking to form a Bureau of Public Utilities Research which shall equip itself "to give to the cities the same able assistance which the public utility companies' associations give to the public utility companies, thus in effect constituting an offensive and defensive alliance among the cities similar to that existing among the utility corporations."

The convention of Mayors is to be held in Philadelphia, and there the permanent organization is to be launched. There probably will be instituted a clearing house of information on which any city in the United States can draw to fight the corporations in the interests of the people. The lack of system in obtaining correlative facts, Mayor Blankenburg says in his letter, has caused the people's side of controversies with public utility corporations to be placed before the Public Service Commissions inadequately in most instances.

"The equipment required for an adequate presentation of the rights and interests of the people," says the Mayor in the circular letter, "involves a degree and extent of technical knowledge which is not practicable for any one city to obtain. This knowledge and information is much the same for each city, and its cumulative use would greatly add to its value. It must be borne in mind that the utility companies constitute an alliance, probably stronger than any other interest in this country. Its weakest member is never without information and assistance of every kind."

If the organization which Mayor Blankenburg has in view can be effected, a concerted fight will be made to fix the rates and service for public utilities on the actual cost of providing such service. In other words, it is aimed to take values of properties into consideration and to allow reasonable profits on the actual capital invested. The fight will be particularly aimed at the monopolies which charge exorbitant rates for service. Whenever a question effecting rate or service regulation of public utility corporations shall be presented in any city, according to this plan, the ordinary citizen will have the use of lawyers and agents just as good as those provided by the corporations, and will go into court with assurance that he will not be swamped with argument and power.

There will be small meetings prior to the Mayors' Fall convention. Money has been provided by persons who are interested in the movement. The cities, it is argued, can easily maintain the Bureau of Research by mutual assessment after it is under way. Mayor Blankenburg in an interview emphasised that the organization would be non-partisan.

"We hope and expect," said the Mayor, "that through Public Service Commissions the problems now rising in regard to public utilities are going to be adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned. The sooner the people's side of the question is adequately and fairly represented before these commissions the sooner they will come to some final and permanent standard of decisions.

"We believe that, as the public utility service is a matter concerning the people, this bureau of public utilities research should be purely a people's institution, with no leading strings of any kind attached to it. It will be at the service of all citizens and Mayors and city officials everywhere, who are taking up the question of rate and service regulation, and want help in regard to it. It will serve as a clearing house of information and experience, and, of course, the more it is used the more its value will increase.

"However much people may be interested in a general way in city government, the results and the degree of efficiency of the various departments do not come home to them very vividly, except to individuals with some concrete personal interests. Even the tax rate is of interest only to those who have property to be taxed. But the service rendered and the rate charged for gas, electricity, water, and street cars reaches and affects every single individual and it affects with special force those of moderate incomes. It therefore becomes the moral and political duty of every official in every community to see to it that the public interest in these public utility matters is most effectively presented.

"It is only since the establishment of regulative commissions that this duty has devolved upon the public officials, and I feel that we have been slow in recognizing this responsibility and responding to it. But now I feel all the more that not a moment should be lost in taking action because most of the public service commissions are yet new; in some States they do not yet exist. Those established have shown the greatest consideration of both sides. They have been very conservative in their decisions, and as a rule have not committed themselves unequivocably to any definite policies. This shows that they realize the difficulty of the problem before them, and that, before establishing precedents and customs, they are holding themselves open for every possible avenue of information which might justly influence their decisions."

WHITMAN BOOM IN QUEENS.

Headquarters Open and Aggressive Campaign Begins Today.

An aggressive campaign in Queens will be begun today by Republicans of the county who favor the nomination of District Attorney Charles S. Whitman for Governor. Headquarters are to be established in Long Island City, with John A. Porter in charge. Last week he was elected Secretary of the Campaign Committee, and Theron H. Burden, also of Long Island City, was chosen Chairman. In this fight to control the county for Mr. Whitman are enlisted all the old-time Republican leaders, among whom are State Committeeman Joseph H. De Bragga, Herbert C. Conklin, and Anthony Moore.

This early movement on the part of the supporters of Mr. Whitman is partly due to a determination on the part of the Republicans to make a fight to get control of important offices in the county. They hope to do this by effecting a fusion similar to that which was behind L. C. L. Smith, the candidate for Borough President last Fall. This Fall, in addition to Assemblymen, State Senator, and Congressmen, there is to be elected a District Attorney. The recent attacks upon District Attorney Mathew J. Smith have divided the Democrats, and the Republicans expect to be able to put up a candidate for this place who will draw a large amount of strength from the Democratic voters. Leander H. Faber, a lawyer, is being discussed as the candidate. In return for support for Whitman and Faber the Republican leaders will agree to fusion on the candidates for the Legislature and Congress.

You men of New York

Nobody knows better than you what business success means; especially in this great city. You will be interested in this story.

TEN YEARS AGO Wallach Brothers, a firm of haberdashers doing a successful business in New York, decided to sell clothing also. It was a big undertaking; New York had many good clothing stores, some of them long established. They did not expect the new business to leap instantly into prosperity; business seldom does that in New York.

But this firm began right. Their policy contained the elements of success. They believed in serving; in giving generous values; they tried to see that a customer got what he wanted; what he ought to have. Men who dealt with them once kept coming.

They did good advertising; they told the plain truth about their store, their goods, their methods. They avoided big claims and exaggerated statements; their advertising expressed the spirit of the business; and it brought results.

Now a fourth store

They are just now opening their fourth store for clothing. Here is a chronology of their development in the clothing business:

1904 122d Street and Third Avenue
1907 Broadway at 29th Street
1910 246 West 125th Street
1914 265-267 Broadway, below Chambers Street, opposite City Hall Park, a new store just now to be opened.

As this new store could be opened by Wallach Bros. only in the middle of the season, we felt that their position as distributors of our clothing in America's largest city entitled them to special co-operation from us. We have given them every advantage we could offer in goods and prices; they have for this opening of their new store a large supply of our goods, fresh from our tailors' hands—the latest fabrics, patterns, models; the best ideas from all over the world.

We are highly gratified to have our clothes represented in the most important business center of the country by men of this type; by a concern whose ideals and methods are so high.

This advertisement is published without consulting them, as our tribute to their principles and their success.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1914.

COMPENSATION LAW BENEFITS AND BURDENS.

Gov. Glynn gives an account of the compensation law, which becomes effective with next month, which is reassuring to those who were doubtful of their ability to bear the new burdens which otherwise would be assumed with readiness because of the benefits conferred upon employers and employes alike. The Governor explains that benefits under the New York law are greater than in other States, but that the burdens are not greater. The State has regulated the cost of insurance as well as the benefits conferred. Employers insuring their risks will find that the companies have been permitted to add only one-third to their premiums on account of overhead charges, instead of one-half. The New York rates for 118 industries are higher than the rates of other States only in the case of six industries, and are lowest in the case of forty-six industries, with the others falling in between the high and the low for nine States. Furthermore the State's rate is 8¾ per cent. below that of the casualty companies, and may be still further reduced under conditions justifying reduction by reasons of increase of safety and reduction of risk.

The Governor reassures employers who see the cost more clearly than they appreciate the benefits by citing the effects in States where the plan is optional. Rejection of compensation is the exception where rejection is allowed, and adoption is the rule by twenty to one, in Minnesota, for example. The reason is that the law is not a conferring of costs upon employers and of benefits upon employes. It is a measure in joint interest, a conversion of wastes into benefits, and a protection against extortion on the part of the one and refusal of remedy on the part of the other. Employers now are burdened by costs which will be converted into compensation, on a scale which is fixed in advance, and is not subject to exaggeration by unprincipled lawyers and sympathetic juries. The cost of compensation will be known in advance, and a year's profits will not be canceled by misfortune as unforeseen to the employer as to his employe. The cost will be added to other costs, and will be collected with the sale of the product. The ultimate consumer will bear the costs of human wear and tear in the satisfaction of his wants, at least to the extent that competition will enable this most desirable installment of social justice.

The Governor is entitled to speak fair words in behalf of the law from which he will gain rewards rivaling any pecuniary benefit. Yet it must be said that there is no existing experience on which to base so radical a departure with certainty. No fixed remunerations can apportion damages and benefits with relation to specific cases. What is accomplished is rather social justice than personal justice, even if all goes well. Personal damages are more difficult to fix with precision than fire damages, and there is no end of difficulty with fire insurance even after many years of experience. Life insurance is concerned only with total losses, and is based upon experience running through generations and millions of lives. The basis of the New York law is the experience of Massachusetts, which is limited in itself, and is so obviously inapplicable to the New York scale of larger benefits that arbitrary corrections have been applied. Eight per cent is added to the Massachusetts rate for limited experience, and the result is doubled to allow for New York's greater benefits. Who knows whether these factors are large or small or just right?

Upon this uncertain sea the State and its companies launch in competition. The rates of the State will be the lower, and it cannot certainly be known that they will be adequate. This law is necessarily so incomplete that employers are allowed to judge whether their particular cases come under it, but in cases certainly within the law the State has no option in the selection of its risks. This allows the choice of the business to go to the companies, and puts the risks upon the State in the least desirable business. The state of opinion has made it necessary for the experiment to be tried, and it ought to be tried upon the merits, with presumption in favor of those who certainly need fostering care. Yet it is useless to deny that it is an experiment, whose end cannot be foreseen from the beginning. The pension systems of both the city and the nation offer warning examples of good intentions gone wrong for reasons very different, but cautionary nevertheless. It is well that the heart of society should be soft toward its dependents, but there is need of a hard head to control the details of the expression of the sympathy which is universally felt.

BRUTAL REVENGE FOR BOSNIA.

Some weeks since, when the life of the Emperor Francis Joseph was daily despaired of, the whole world, in spite of its sympathy with the courageous old ruler of Austria-Hungary, felt that there would be compensation for his loss in the likelihood that his successor, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, would be able to hold together the various States united under Austrian rule. He was accounted a popular Prince, a sagacious and resourceful man, and he was known throughout the empire. Today the situation is changed. The heir to the throne is dead, the chief victim of one of the most horrible assassinations ever shamefully associated with the sacred cause of liberty. The old Emperor's failing health is rendered still more precarious by the shock of this murder, and the prospect that the tremendous responsibilities of his kingship may shortly fall upon a young man whose capacity for rule has never been proved must disturb all Europe.

For the present, however, the unutterable brutality of the slaughter of the Archduke and the wife for whose sake he risked all his kingly prospects, and the wounding of some members of their escort, absorbs the attention. No political murder was ever more deliberately performed. It was a festal day in Sarajevo, and there was no suspicion that the heir to the throne and the lady who has been looked upon throughout all Austria and its dependencies as a popular idol were in any danger. The event proves that the successor to Francis Joseph's throne will have a task set before him which might bewilder the most heroic mind. This murder was inspired not by the spirit of anarchy, but by revenge. The seizure by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina was high-handed and in defiance of the concert of Europe. The act has been punished in a manner which reflects no credit on Bosnia.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S BAD HEALTH.

It is not agreeable news for any American citizen worthy of his citizenship that Mr. Roosevelt is suffering from the after effects of the fever he caught while exploring in the Amazon country. He is still, properly speaking, a young man, and there is a great deal of vigorous employment ready at his hand. That his physician cautions rest and an avoidance of excitement is not only discouraging to Mr. Roosevelt but is disappointing to all his fellow-citizens. However, the fact that his physician has thus interfered with the plans he had made for an arduous campaign has been made public, and there will be a general disposition to hope that the patient will obey the doctor as faithfully as his impetuous nature will permit him to.

Even the most severe opponents of Mr. Roosevelt do not desire to see his influence removed from our politics. The energy he inspires in his opponents is a national asset. Thousands of his countrymen follow his lead, and we may safely say that they might have a worse leader. Mr. Roosevelt, therefore, remembering the vast amount of work cut out for him in the next few years, will, we trust, content himself with a minimum of political activity for the remainder of the present year, so that he may be safely restored to health.

'BLESSED BE PAN-AMERICANISM.'

In the various reports of a conflict of authority among the leaders of the Constitutionalist party in Mexico we can see no particular menace to the happy outcome of the forthcoming conference between the delegates of both Mexican factions as a sequel to the recent mediation conference. There is still but one chief of the Constitutionalists, and Mr. Carranza has clearly indicated his disposition to take part in the joint discussion of candidates for the Provisional Government. There is no reason to believe that either Villa or Angeles fails to comprehend the advantage that will accrue to any future Government of Mexico which has the cordial support of the United States and the three great republics of South America. Mexico may not as yet fully recognize the vast importance of the latest and most significant demonstration of the potentiality of Pan-Americanism, but she is bound in time to understand the benefits to be derived by Mexicans from the fellowship of the nations of this hemisphere.

In South America the triumph of the joint conference and the significance of the event are thoroughly understood. That the nations of the West will hereafter settle their affairs without help from Europe is the fact that most impresses the South Americans. Only a dozen years ago the Powers of Europe were called upon to lend their aid in settling the disputes of Argentina and Chile. We trust that there will be no more such disputes. Both Argentina and Chile have composed their troubles, internal and external, but the arbitration of Europe will not be called for again, no matter what may happen. "Blessed be Pan-Americanism," says La Prensa of Buenos Aires. We echo the sentiment.

UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

A good deal of hitherto unwritten history has been added within the last week to the world's stock of information on the subject of the Colombian treaty. It began with Secretary Bryan's attempt to justify the apologetic expressions contained in it by saying that he had done little more than copy them from what is known as "the Dubois memorandum." This was an instrument drawn up under the Taft Administration as a basis on which James T. Dubois, our Minister to Colombia, was to negotiate a treaty. It is evident that if an error was committed in placing the United States in the position of apologizing to Colombia, the error was just as great whether Secretary Bryan or Secretary Knox was responsible for it. Mr. Bryan's position was in no respect improved except in the rather important one that he was absolved from the imputation of seeking to discredit the Roosevelt Administration for partisan advantage. Copying the language of an old document found in the archives might indicate carelessness, but could not be made the basis of a charge of playing politics.

The next day, however, a Washington dispatch appeared in The Herald saying that Mr. Knox had not authorized the expression of regret, but on the contrary had expressly repudiated it and had instructed Minister Dubois that the United States could make no further concessions. This still left Mr. Bryan guiltless of partisan intent, but did make it clear, if true, that the Dubois memorandum had received a more vigilant scrutiny from his predecessor than it did from him. Meanwhile Mr. Roosevelt arrived in the United States, and immediately proceeded to stir things up by a vehement statement charging that in negotiating the treaty the Administration was submitting to "blackmail." He gave the history of the disagreement with Colombia from his standpoint, saying that the Colombian dictator, Gen. Reyes, had negotiated a treaty with us under which we were to pay $10,000,000 for the canal; but that when it came before Reyes's personally conducted Congress for ratification the dictator "decided to try to get more money from us," and because we would not consent he rejected the treaty. This, according to Mr. Roosevelt, resulted in the Panama "revolution." The State Department records show that the dispute which led to the rejection of the treaty was over Gen. Reyes's insistence that it be amended in two respects. He promised, according to a dispatch from Minister Beaupre to Secretary Hay, to ratify the treaty if the following amendments were made:

> To Article I., stipulating payment ten millions by the canal company for the right to transfer; to Article II., increasing payment to fifteen millions.

The $10,000,000 thus demanded was from the French Panama Canal Company for the right to transfer its franchises to the United States. Mr. Hay telegraphed Mr. Beaupre that neither of Reyes's proposed amendments "would stand any chance of "acceptance by the United States "Senate," and in a subsequent dispatch added this:

> This Government has no right or competence to covenant with Colombia to impose new financial obligation upon canal company, and the President would not submit to our Senate any amendment in that sense.

This demand by Reyes and its rejection constitutes what Col. Roosevelt describes as the "blackmail" to which we refused to submit. On Friday The Times published an interview with Mr. Dubois, in which he cleared up the mystery of the Dubois memorandum. He said it was not contemplated in his instructions and that "no such expression was considered" either by President Taft or by Secretary Knox. He had recommended it to Mr. Knox and had himself included it in "an in"formal memorandum which I, upon "my own initiative, informally pre"sented to the Colombian Govern"ment in order to feel the pulse of "that people." On the publication of this interview Mr. Bryan admitted that he did not know whether Dubois had or had not been authorized to present the memorandum to the Colombian Government, and The Times printed a Washington dispatch quoting Secretary Knox's report on the negotiations. In that report Mr. Knox says that Mr. Dubois "took it upon himself" informally to suggest to the Colombians the terms now the subject of discussion. Mr. Knox also says that the negotiations came to an end because Colombia "seemed determined to treat with "the incoming Democratic Admin"istration."

GREEK MALARIA, PERHAPS.

The uproar that a New Englander has suddenly produced in European Chancelleries will probably be found to be of psychological rather than of historical importance. With the blood in his veins of both Puritan and German robber baron and a mentality in which metaphysics was in constant conflict with Christian orthodoxy, the vista of life early opened to George Fred Williams expanded toward the past rather than the future. His career has been an endless struggle against accepted and improving conditions. An aristocrat, in the Hellenic sense of the word, his sympathies with democracy have been poetical and romantic, but rarely practical. From youth he has had an abiding faith in his destiny to lead some great cause or to become a martyr to its principles.

His repudiation of Blaine, his acceptance of the theory of free silver, his championship of Mr. Bryan, and countless other causes which he struggled to appropriate and perpetuate hardly furnished him with the desired medium for exaltation; but we can imagine with what satisfaction he received his appointment as Minister to Greece and how he already imagined himself a Byron there—or, if not there, perhaps in Epirus, perhaps in Albania.

The modernism of Greece and the infliction of this modernism on Epirus must have sorely disillusioned him. There was still Albania, however, whose people, the descendants of the exiled gladiators and political refugees of ancient Rome, had never been conquered by arms or civilization. It was most natural, therefore, that he should have espoused the cause of Albania and made it his long-suffering own, turned his back on his native land and his threatening visage toward all Europe.

His activities might at their inception have been confined to his reports to the State Department but for some influence which inspired him to give vociferous expression to his ambitions. Might that not have been the malaria from which seven-tenths of the people of Greece suffer, and thus suffering behold, as in dreams, the revival and regeneration of ancient Hellas? A touch of malaria working upon the curious mentality of the New Englander might account for the present amazing phenomenon.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Needlessly Making Antagonism.

For justification of his indignant protest against what he calls our "attack" on the Bronx Zoological Park Dr. Hornaday is almost wholly dependent on one assertion—weighty, indeed, because made by him, but still not overwhelming. The assertion is that the alternative to keeping the elephant Gunda chained for many years to come, as for the past two, is to shoot him and so destroy an unquestionably interesting and valuable piece of public property.

When we and a good many other people do not consent to be silenced by this dilemma, but either answer, "Well, then, let Gunda be killed!" or refuse to admit that his alternatives exhaust the possibilities of the situation, Dr. Hornaday assails us as "sentimentalists," than which term of opprobrium none other is harder to bear with equanimity. Yet it is to what some would call the sentimentalism of himself and the general public that Dr. Hornaday owes the ease with which he gets the big appropriations needed for giving the animals in his charge better and more expensive treatment than is accorded them in the great majority, perhaps in any other, of the world's menageries.

As he has himself done so much in the way of teaching us consideration for the comfort and happiness of captive animals, he should not be surprised that his pupils have developed opinions of their own and have ventured in a single instance to be, as it were, "more Catholic than the Pope." The institution so dear to his heart is much more likely to gain than to lose by the existence of a demand for kindliness in the management of its inmates, while it is likely to suffer greatly, and even to be menaced with complete abolition, should the belief become common that its continuance necessitates the infliction of more pain than is warranted by the benefits it bestows.

If judicious, Dr. Hornaday will carefully consider this point before writing his next essay on "sentimentalists." As for ourselves, we shall not accept any responsibility for the killing of Gunda with which he threatens us—not while experts, less learned scientists than he, but with more than his practical experience in the actual handling of elephants, plausibly assure us that this elephant can be controlled by devices of less terrible rigor than those declared by him to be the alternative of slaughter.

Literature Found Unexpectedly.

Annual reports of big corporations are wont to be at best dull, and at worst incomprehensible, for readers not deeply or directly interested in their fortunes, and even those readers, unless well versed in the mystical science of accounting, often despair of making head or tail out of the ordered army of huge figures presented to them. A notable exception to the rule is the annual report just issued by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The report does, indeed, like other documents of the same class, contain some tables that would be appalling to the uninitiate in high finance were it not that in prompt hopelessness of understanding them he avails himself of the blessed privilege of not attempting the task. These tables, however, occupy only a few of the report's many pages, and all the others are so written that even those of us who have trouble in checking up the grocer's monthly bill can read with distinctly pleasurable emotions. For the author of the report is more than a bit of a stylist, and he attains elegance by simplicity and vigor and lucidity—which are the best of all ways to arrive at those admirable ends.

He is, of course, more than ordinarily favored in his subject, for the story of the telephone is about the most marvelous in the annals of invention, and as the instrument has passed through a series of changes which gives no present indication of soon terminating, the last year of its history is not less interesting and exciting than its first.

A considerable part of the report is devoted to an examination of the arguments made by the advocates of Government ownership for this particular public utility. Of course, the conclusion reached is adverse, but it is supported by an array of facts and comparisons which, to say the least of them, will not be soon or easily answered by the company's antagonists in this large controversy. Of all the blows struck at them, perhaps the hardest is delivered with their own demand for the regulation of the monopoly. The only monopoly, they are told, that isn't and cannot be regulated is a Government monopoly.

Whoever has had experience with the publicly owned telephones of Europe knows that they do not compare with ours in efficiency, and the report apparently proves that, when amount and quality of service rendered are considered, as of course they should be, ours are the cheaper.

Sure to be Much Scolded.

Prof. Boaz of Columbia showed more of courage than of discretion, perhaps, when he advocated in California the miscegenation of races, including that of the whites with the browns of the Orient. That is not a popular doctrine on the Pacific Coast, and its advocate is more than likely to hear and read remarks about his address that are the reverse of complimentary. As a scientist, however, the Professor is not accustomed to fear the effects of what he thinks is the truth or to adjust it to the sensibilities of his auditors.

There is no denying that his commendation of crosses has for its support the fact that most races—certainly all those that amount to anything and are above the status of small and sequestered savage groups—have already been subjected to more or less of this process. It cannot, therefore, be regarded as fatal. The evidence is also with him when he says that against the unions of East with West there is no biological objection.

But he ignores the frequency, almost the invariability, with which the human hybrid of widely diverse parentage develops the faults rather than the merits of his progenitors, and even though this is probably due largely or wholly to the adverse social conditions and pressures which form the common lot of such hybrids, it is no less a fact and it will remain a fact until racial animosities disappear.

That is the sort of factor that scientists often ignore in solving a problem.

Venturing Into the Unknown.

Nothing could better illustrate the newness of aviation and the chief difficulty under which it now labors than the fact that, in spite of careful planning, material changes in the seagoing aeroplane have been found necessary after what was thought to be completion.

This means that mechanical flight is still in the experimental stage, and that just how a new machine will work is not known until after it has been tried. That is indeed true to a degree of all machinery except the simplest, but the testing of an aeroplane is still a different thing from that, say, of an automobile, which isn't itself so very old. About the automobile as a whole there is now nothing of the experimental. Its essential elements are so well known that they always meet expectations.

This peculiarity is ominous when a first trial has to be made far out over the open sea, where failure means death.

THE FLOOD STORY.

Credit for Its Discovery and Translation Belongs to America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent comments on the tablet containing the account of the Flood, let me say that Dr. Langdon is American born and educated, and that the chair of Assyriology which he holds in Jesus College, Oxford, was endowed by an American. In pursuit of his investigations he spent some weeks at the University of Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia last Fall copying a large number of the Sumerian tablets from the Nippur collection. There are many thousands of these tablets and they have been undergoing a process of cleaning in the Museum ever since their arrival. This is a difficult and delicate task, as nearly all the tablets are imbedded in stiff clay or are covered with detritus. To clean them without injuring the original inscriptions is a very tedious process requiring expert handling. It is now about completed, and most of the tablets have been catalogued and examined cursorily, but not all those in Sumerian, which are many, and as being the most ancient are considered the most valuable, have been examined with care.

There are a very few Sumerian scholars in the world, of which Dr. Langdon is easily the first. It so happened that the tablet in question was only cleaned at the very time Dr. Langdon was here. He copied it along with others, but only recently translated it, according to his letters to the Director of the Museum. The tablet is still in the University Museum. It is hoped that Dr. Langdon's manuscript for his book will be received soon, as the University Museum is to publish it. It thus appears that the United States is to be credited not only with discovering the tablet but with the scholar who translated it and with publication of the translation and commentary.

The other great Sumerian scholar, Dr. Arno Poebel, privatdocent at the University of Breslau, but for two years at work in the University Museum translating tablets soon to appear in book form, was born in Germany, but got his education and doctor's degree at the University of Pennsylvania. His forthcoming work will give an account of the Creation found on a tablet similar to the one describing Noah's fall, and so exactly like it in all respects that they are believed to be part of the same work. These tablets date from 2500 B. C., and are pre-Semitic. When published they are expected to throw an immense amount of light on the early history of the peoples of the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates.

JOSEPH M. ROGERS.
University Museum, Philadelphia, Penn., June 25, 1914.

CONNECTICUT TROLLEYMEN

Do Not Carry Government Mail Between Windsor and Hartford.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of June 25 you had a communication concerning parcel post in its relation to an alleged trolley mail service between Windsor Locks and Hartford, Conn. This letter was signed by "Mrs. M. A." There has not been and is not now a trolley mail service between these two towns. The trolley route between the two places is operated by two distinct companies, the Connecticut Company, whose northerly limit on this route is Windsor, and the Hartford & Springfield Street Railway Company, whose southerly limit is this town. The crews change here, so that when "Mrs. M. A." states that her husband's run is between Windsor Locks and Hartford it becomes apparent that she is misinformed, as it is only on most exceptional occasions that a conductor or motorman is allowed to make this run.

Furthermore, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad parallels this whole route and carries the mails, so that there is no occasion for the trolleymen on this route to be concerned about it.

GEORGE E. CROSBY, JR.,
President, Windsor Business Men's Association.
Windsor, Conn., June 25, 1914.

Psychological.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it true that the great fire in Salem is purely psychological?

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.
Bar Harbor, Me., June 28, 1914.

MRS. WARING ASKS WHY

The City Has Permitted Her Late Husband's Work to Retrograde.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read Commissioner Fetherston's communication with a great deal of interest and admired his fearless, outspoken criticism of the Street Cleaning Department.

Why has the work begun by Col. Waring not progressed, but actually retrograded? He laid the foundation for the great edifice which was to arise in time. He knew that much was imperfect, but was constantly devising plans for further improvements.

He had practically solved the question of garbage and refuse removal generally, only awaiting the time when the Board of Estimate would allow him sufficient appropriations for building the necessary plants. He had calculated, by actual results on a small scale, that by utilizing all the city's refuse the department in the course of three or four years would be in a position to pay for itself.

A separation plant, after the plan of one we saw in Budapest, which he had constructed on Fifteenth Street, near Avenue A, demonstrated this. During one of our inspection tours there the contractor showed us a shed which was locked. On opening it we saw piles of old shoes, old iron, brass, rubber, old wash kettles with copper bottoms, &c. Col. Waring asked why he kept this junk locked up, since he didn't see that this was more valuable than the rags and paper outside.

"Well, Commissioner, what do you think I have been offered for this lot?"

Col. Waring smiled and said: "I should say about $5."

"I have been offered $400, but wouldn't sell. I expect to get more for it."

Then we planned to do away with that barbarous way of removing ashes in uncovered carts. All this would have been done had he not been removed "for the good of the service," as the phrase is used when one political party ousts a man in order to give the place to one of their followers. The pity of it!

Some three years ago I thought out a model for a closed ashcart, and I wrote to Commissioner Edwards asking for an interview. He sent one of his chief mechanics to represent him. This man brought drawings of a cart very similar to the one I had in mind, and he told me that it was the invention of one of their mechanics. So I withdrew, but expressed the hope that the covered carts might soon be put in use. He said that one was being built and would be put on trial, and that he would have it driven in front of my domicile, so I could see it. That's the last I heard of it.

Will no one rise up and take up the work where Col. Waring left off and carry it to a triumphant end? I should think that among 3,000,000 people such a savior as the late George E. Waring might be found.

LOUISE WARING.
Evanston, Ill., June 26, 1914.

Thinks It Doesn't Matter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not quite clear in my mind why you devote so much space to the writers who have found in the body of a morose and savage brute, which became so savage and morose in full freedom and while receiving generous treatment, so much to pity and complain about.

Do we not put our own species into straitjackets and dark cells when they develop murderous traits? Does it matter whether that insane brute Gunda is confined one day or for the balance of its irresponsible life?

Does it really suffer? Who can give us any proof of suffering exhibited by that big, sluggish, insane brute?

If it was a sane and gentle beast we could and would object to such confinement, and no one would object quicker or more promptly than Dr. Hornaday. But he owes it to the public good that if this brute is to live it must be confined. Then if proof of suffering is exhibited by it, put it at once to a merciful and instant death. Who can judge better of this final action than those men who now handle the big beast every day?

HENRY W. ELLIOTT.
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1914.

But Spectators Suffer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Hornaday says that from the S. P. C. A. the Zoological Park has never had any recognition save complaints. He also says that he will be the first one to know if Gunda begins really to suffer from his confinement. The inference is that the S. P. C. A. and Dr. Hornaday have different ideas as to what constitutes suffering. Let me hasten to admit that far from being "cocksure" that I know all about managing dangerous animals, I know nothing whatever about it. But I do know that Gunda's plight, even if he is not really suffering himself, is such as to cause humane spectators to suffer. I saw him over a year ago, and it is a ghastly thought that his condition has been unchanged all this time. If, as Dr. Hornaday says, Gunda has to be let alone where he stands, for pity's sake shut the public out from the horror, and let us forget it.

HELEN ORFORD.
Schenectady, N. Y., June 27, 1914.

The Agitators in Tarrytown.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with much interest the letter of L. Abbott on free speech. Who is looking for free speech, a citizen of Tarrytown? No, a bunch of outsiders, who have never done anything for Tarrytown, and care nothing about Tarrytown or its people, except to use them as a tool to keep their reputations as agitators alive.

JOSEPH GEARY.
Paterson, N. J., June 25, 1914.

Honesty in Advertising.

From The New York Commercial.

The Associated Advertisers' Convention at Toronto, Canada, developed into a broader and more important gathering than ever before represented the advertising interests of this continent, and the delegates rose to the occasion by discussing their subjects from the standpoints of the whole civilized world.

The newspaper advertising section, which was chiefly interested in the establishment of higher standards of honesty in advertising, unanimously adopted a code of ethics the object of which is to protect the honest advertisers and the newspaper reader from deceptive or offensive advertising, to sell advertising on a business basis, to maintain uniform rates according to classification, to abolish discrimination in favor of certain advertisers to the detriment of others, to accept no advertising which is antagonistic to the public welfare, and to endeavor to secure the co-operation of all the newspapers on this continent for the establishment and maintenance of these standards.

Retail merchants in New York City have recently taken a similar stand. In any large centre of population fly-by-night concerns are constantly bobbing up with their fake fire and bankrupt stock sales, in which unwary customers are almost invariably swindled. Reputable merchants lose a certain amount of trade through this illegitimate competition because most of the people who buy bargain-counter goods in such places have only a limited amount of money to spend, and, if they throw it away, they have to do without what they need and what they would otherwise have bought in reputable stores.

There is no good reason either in law or in common morality and honesty why misrepresentation either in newspaper advertisements or in window display should not be prohibited or why those who sell goods under such false pretenses should not be prosecuted for fraud. Honesty in advertising will help buyers and sellers, and will enable the newspapers to demonstrate more clearly than ever before the usefulness of their columns as a medium for the promotion of trade.

A DEFENSE OF MILITANCY

An American Suffragist Sees Reason for Admiring Mrs. Pankhurst.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article, "England's Tragic Farce," you strike a note which, to my mind, is out of tune with the usual fair-play spirit of THE TIMES. You say: "Sylvia Pankhurst is not another Jeanne d'Arc. She is an obstinate, illogical, and contentious woman of the shrewish type." With all due respect for the editorial dignity and wide vision generally characteristic of THE TIMES, I would like to say a few things in relation to that sub-conscious something which reminds THE TIMES of Jeanne d'Arc when speaking of Sylvia Pankhurst!

Question: Had THE NEW YORK TIMES existed in the days of "the wondrous maid" would it have recognized Jeanne's greatness? Personally, I am convinced that the editorials you would have written concerning the Maid of Orleans—if you had been the you of today—would have been far more scathing than any you now write about the Pankhursts! Indeed, I suspect that you would have cited her as the arch type of the reprehensibly unfeminine, a meddler in the domain of creations' lords!"

Personally, I do not know Sylvia Pankhurst. I am not a suffrage leader in England or America. I have no axes to grind, and my training has made the artistic and architectural possessions of historic England seem to me so valuable and noble that their destruction is a tragedy. But I do know courage when I see it; I do recognize magnificent singleness of purpose, and I honor the pluck, determination, and, yes, "obstinacy" of the militants. What is more, I know that these qualities are winning and holding the respect of a good many men and women the world over.

As leaders the Pankhursts have doubtless blundered often—so did Napoleon and Wellington, Grant and Lee, Kuroki and Kuropatkin. But the bloodless war waged by the women in England has been one wherein the women themselves, and especially the leaders, have suffered more than anybody else. The militants have had the Government against them, the press against them, the conservative citizens against them; if we are to believe the papers, the London police and the London populace against them. Then why are they still in evidence? Why were not they crushed years ago? Why does Asquith care about Sylvia and her hunger strike? Yet the militants are only a handful of women with an apparently forlorn hope.

The trouble with most critics of the militant tactics in England is that they either do not know the facts or they fail in imagination. The facts apparently are hard to get. Eye-witnesses of so-called suffrage riots in London have told me that what they saw was quite different from the "mad rioting and disorder" which the British press described the next day.

But imagination—we can all develop a little of that quality without which the world would be devoid of art, of beauty, of scientific achievement and even of patriotism. Take the raw material—a handful of women, in many cases women of some distinction, personal, professional or social, fired by what they believe to be a just cause. These women might live lives of luxury or ease. They might write or speak their opinions peaceably, although in that case few would listen to them, that method having been tried in England for many years. What they actually do is to give up comfort, scorn safety, even temporarily relinquish that dearest possession which good women have long held indispensable, the thing called dignity.

They do it all—these English Suffragettes. They speak on platforms, on the streets, in the face of opposition, even of missiles, sometimes, wherever they can find hearers. They go to jail, not once, but many times. They go without food, even without water; they submit to the insolence of officials and the execrations of the press and of the comfortable every-day citizen who never espouses any new cause—until after it is won! They live for months, years, a life more unrestful and hazardous than the lives of beggars, thieves, stokers, miners, even of many soldiers, and all in pursuit of an ideal, the old, hackneyed, motheaten, yet adored, ideal of liberty, fraternity, equality.

And as a result, one of the world's greatest newspapers describes one of their leaders as "an obstinate, illogical, contentious woman of the shrewish type."

Possibly, Mr. Editor. Yet it is also possible that THE NEW YORK TIMES of, say, 1930, will refer to Sylvia Pankhurst as a woman of unwavering conviction, dauntless will, and a courage as vivid and beautiful as that of the deathless Maid of Orleans herself—or as of that other brave woman, Sylvia's mother.

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.
New York, June 27, 1914.

MY PITY.

I'm sorry for women who stand hours and rub,
With poor bended backs, over washboard and tub!
I pity these women, but, well—let me see!
Just where, tell me where, these poor rub-women be?

My clothes come each week from the laundry, but Oh,
Were they rubbed on a washboard by women? Oh, no!
The dirt was boiled in by some process unknown,
And in each white garment I claim as my own
Are stains, yes, and rents, and such ironing! Ah, me!
I ask you again where these rub-women be?

I pity the men who wash windows and beat
The carpets and rugs that lie under my feet.
Hard labor it is, straining arms washing glass,
And pounding the dirt from thick warp—but alas,
I cannot recall when such men I have seen!
My windows are wet, and left dirty, not clean.
My carpets, when dropped on my cleanly swept floor,
Give out such a dust that I fly to the door.
Oh, yes, I am sorry for men who work well,
But tell me, I beg you, where do such men dwell?

The maid in the kitchen who slaves all the day
In loyal, painstaking and capable way—
I'm placing her, too, upon sympathy's list
But tell me, Oh, tell me, do such maids exist?

The ones I have known in the days that are past,
Each one was more careless, I think, than the last!
They burned things and smashed things and left things awry—
A glance at my kitchen almost made me cry—
They had neither gumption nor method nor wit,
And some were too lazy to stand, lie or sit,
And yet they demanded their wages each week,
And I, quite perforce, must be patient and meek.
But now, if you please, I will waste no more pelf—
I'll do my own work and just pity myself!

LURANA SHELDON.

DISPUTES DR. BUTLER ON RIGHT OF LIBERTY

Dr. Hess Says Talk Against Restriction and Regulation Is "Veriest Bosh."

"MENACE TO THE REPUBLIC"

Pastor Contends Personal Liberty Should Not Be Confused with Political and Religious.

In a sermon on "Liberty and Liberty" at Trinity Congregational Church, Washington Avenue and 176th Street, yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. William Milton Hess, pastor, criticised the views of liberty which were expressed in the commencement day address of Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and characterized modern complaint against restriction and regulation in this country as "bosh." The remarks were delivered as a "Liberty Sunday" sermon.

Dr. Hess said that he heartily indorsed the suggestion that at least one Sunday a year be set aside for commemoration in the churches of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and that he thought the Sunday preceding the Fourth of July was the most appropriate day to thank God for America's political and religious liberty. He emphasized his opinion that political and religious liberty should not be confused with personal liberty or license. This, he said, is almost blasphemy.

"The President of Columbia University, in his recent commencement address," Dr. Hess said, "showed that he did not distinguish between personal and political or civil liberty. He said: 'When this college was young, the word that rose oftenest and instinctively to the lips was liberty. * * * Liberty was then the watchword.' He then quoted approvingly Robespierre's definition of liberty as being almost the best of its kind: 'Liberty is the power which of right belongs to every man to use all his faculties as he may choose. Its rule is justice; its limits are the rights of others.'

"Dr. Butler continues: 'But during the years that have passed we have moved far away from this view. There has grown up, not alone in America, but throughout the world, an astonishingly widespread belief in the value of regulation and restriction, not only as a substitute for liberty, but directly in opposition to it. That against which the leaders of the race revolted a century and more ago is now pressed upon us in another form. Not liberty, but regulation and restriction are the watchwords of today.'

"This is a sad confusion for one of Dr. Butler's standing to make. It is a confusion of political and personal liberty. The men of 1776 contended for political liberty. They did not contend for personal liberty. There is not one word about personal liberty in the Constitution of the United States. Personal liberty was no issue in those days. The revolt was against the rule of Kings or of other privileged classes. The theory of the 'Divine Right of Kings' to rule was forever exploded by the men of 1776.

"The one continuous thread running through and connecting the history of civilized man is the incessant struggle for liberty, religious and political. This has been the story of the past. The struggle is now on for industrial and moral freedom. This is the struggle of the present, and this involves restrictions and regulations. The moral law or Ten Commandments are one series of prohibitions—restrictions. The continuous struggle in the past between liberty, (religious and political liberty) and authority (ecclesiastical and royal authority) lasted down to the close of the eighteenth century, down to the events that our Fourth of July celebrates.

"In civilization there is no such thing as personal liberty. Civilization can only exist with restrictions and regulations of personal liberty. The very definition of Robespierre, quoted by Dr. Butler, rules out the possibility of personal liberty: 'Its rule is justice, its limits are the rights of others.' And the twentieth century is very much concerned about the rights of others.

"Personal liberty may have done for an Ishmael, but he created no civilization. Personal liberty may have done for the savage Indian, or for the native African in the jungle, but they created no civilization. Robinson Crusoe could preach and practice personal liberty until 'black man Friday' appeared; then his personal liberty came to be restricted.

"This talk against restriction and regulation in civilization is the veriest bosh. It is the talk of selfish interests, or of hopeless reactionaries and hide-bound conservatives. Society always has had and always will and must have restriction and regulation, more and more. The interests of the whole demand it. But even if, for the sake of argument, we should admit that the idea of personal liberty existed in the nineteenth or in the eighteenth century, in the twentieth century, with its interdependence, the idea of personal liberty has gone to seed, become outworn and outgrown, and has become a profound menace to the Republic.

"Regulation and restriction for the common good has therefore nothing to do with our religious and political liberty, for which our forefathers fought and died. Regulation and restriction affect simply something which the beer or wine soaked brain raises a hue and cry, but something which does not exist in civilization, namely, personal liberty.

"They tell us now, 'You cannot make men good by law.' Well, no one is trying to do this. But good laws can be passed prohibiting evil, making it easier for men to do right and harder for men to do wrong. You cannot make men healthy by law, but pure food laws are passed. Pure food laws do not make a man healthy, but they keep from him many impure articles of food which would injure his health. Pure food laws are therefore justified; i. e., such regulation and restriction are justified by everybody, except the food poisoners, the selfish men who are trying to make a living, and get rich through the sale of impure foods. Such restrictive and prohibitive laws are a national social problem, and must be solved by society, all acting together for the common good.

"Men may talk of 'paternalism' against such efforts of our Government today to try to promote the common good. It is the talk of selfish interests. These want personal liberty to sell and make money out of human weakness. There can be no paternalistic legislation in a Government of, for, and by the people. The idea of paternalistic legislation is only logical when applied to the acts of a ruler outside of and over the interests of the people. Laws in a people's Government like ours are self-imposed, and based on the highest good of all concerned."

WHITE WINGS GO TO CHURCH

3,000 at Street Cleaning Department Memorial Service.

The first memorial service for the men of the Street Cleaning Department was held yesterday afternoon in the Church of St. Anthony of Padua, in Sullivan Street, between Houston and Prince Streets. Sixty-one men of the department—thirty in Manhattan, twenty-four in Brooklyn, and seven in the Bronx—died the last year.

The white uniformed men assembled in Washington Square, and more than 2,000 marched down Sullivan Street to the church. Commissioner Fetherston and his deputies occupied two automobiles at the head of the procession. They were followed by the Street Cleaning Department Band.

The church was crowded. There were two addresses, one in English by the Rev. Aniceto Silvioni, pastor of the church, and another in Italian by the Rev. Steven Simi.

'OLD FOLKS' DINNER A SUCCESS IN HOTEL

"Home, Sweet Home" Vanquishes the Tango at the Bonta-Narragansett.

WITH TEMPERANCE DRINKS

Organ Music, Hymns, and Vocal Solos Figure in Innovation to Offset Cabarets.

Sunday evening dinners, interspersed with sacred music and intimate discussions of appropriate subjects, recalling the Sundays spent with the old folks at home, were begun by the Hotel Bonta-Narragansett, Broadway and Ninety-fourth Street, yesterday with a success that was not hoped for by the management. The number of diners was more than double that of last Sunday, in spite of the bad weather.

Recently, when the manager of practically the last big New York hotel to resist the dancing craze announced that the tables had been cleared away in the main dining room, where the floor was waxed for the tango, Arthur K. Bonta, proprietor of the Bonta-Narragansett, sent out a formal announcement to the hotel's patrons and their friends that he had cleared away the tables from one wing of the large north restaurant, set up a pipe organ there, and beginning with yesterday would serve a dinner like that which people used to enjoy at home. This announcement further read:

"Orchestra, choir, and soloists will render songs and hymns, and attractive speakers will give short talks. However, the management has no intention of encroaching on the evening services of churches of the city. It simply desires to furnish an innovation that will be in keeping with a homelike hotel, where the one aim has been to make for real comfort in a big city, since its clientele is confined to those who shun the downtown district, with its cabarets and what-nots, and seek the quiet and comfort of an uptown hotel, set apart from the noise and crowds.

"Because there is no bar in the hotel the idea is to get away for a couple of hours from all that has the swing of the new and the flippant and settle back to the comfortable days when home life was made sweeter with songs and thoughts which were characteristic of the simplicity of the age that produced them. For two hours each Sunday evening during the Summer New Yorkers will have the opportunity to enjoy the same peaceful atmosphere that was produced in the family circle by familiar songs and hymns in days gone by."

Hymns and Opera Music.

Seats for 500 were provided in the restaurant, and between 6 and 9 o'clock nearly half of them were filled. Many of the diners came from the neighborhood of the hotel, and were recognized by Mr. and Mrs. Bonta. There were many new faces among them, though, and all lingered until the end of the programme.

The programme consisted of a number of hymns and operatic selections. Among these were: Tenor solo, "Fear Not Ye, O, Israel"; "Meditation," from Thais; soprano solo, "Ave Maria," Bach-Gounod; selection from "Tosca"; tenor solo, "Perfect Day"; 'cello solo, "Traumerie"; soprano solo, "Bonnie Sweet Bessie," Gilbert; "The Rosary," and "Home, Sweet Home."

The proprietor of the hotel and his wife frequently appeared at the door of the restaurant as guests were arriving or departing. Those going away grasped the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Bonta and expressed hearty praise and enjoyment of the evening's entertainment.

The principal speaker of the first "homelike dinner" was Burt N. Farnesworth of the West Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. He spoke of the excesses committed in recent years in business, politics, religion, and society, and it was his belief that the present time was shaping a tendency to return to common sense in all these phases of activity.

The speaker referred particularly to amusements. He thought that the craze for the cabaret and the tango was only a revolt against puritanism of fifteen years ago, which had been allowed to go unchecked to an extreme. There were indications that the dance fad would soon be on the wane, and then a medium between the two extremes would be reached. According to Mr. Farnesworth, the question would be, "What effect does tonight's pleasure have on tomorrow's job?"

Iced tea was the strongest beverage served at the dinner. There was not even grape juice in sight. In the entire seven years of its present management the Bonta-Narragansett has not served an alcoholic drink. The hotel has no rule that would forbid a patron opening a bottle of private wine, but none of them seems to care to do so.

The Bonta-Narragansett is a combination of two hotels. The Bonta, originally the Severance, is a seven-story building at the southeast corner of Ninety-fourth Street and Broadway. It was built with its entrance on the Ninety-fourth Street side, because the hotel then had a liquor license, and the law required its entrance to be 200 feet removed from the nearest house of worship, the Church of the Advent, English Lutheran, Broadway and Ninety-third Street.

The Bonta was bought by its present proprietor in 1907 at a Sheriff's sale, only a short time after he was defeated for Mayor of Hoboken on the Republican ticket. Immediately after acquiring the hotel Mr. Bonta gave it his own name, relinquished his saloon license, and started a hotel for temperance people. It was a success, and three years later he acquired the Narragansett, a twelve-story building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-third Street, separated from the Bonta by a narrow areaway. This gap has been filled with an annex, joining the two hotels.

Gave Up Saloon License.

"When Mr. Bonta announced that he had given up the saloon license of the old Severance, when it was reopened as the Bonta," said Mrs. Bonta, "one of the papers printed in big headlines, 'Bonta Banishes Booze,' and then asked, 'What would have happened in Hoboken if he had been elected?'

"That day a man looking for an apartment come to the Hotel Bonta. He said, 'I want to know, Mrs. Bonta, if that means I couldn't buy a bottle of claret and open it at my own table if I should rent an apartment in this hotel.' I replied that we had no saloon license, but that there was no rule applying to a case like his own. I simply told the man, 'You get your bottle of claret and invite Mr. Bonta and me to your table and see what will happen.' He rented an apartment."

Mrs. Bonta further explained that she and her husband in reality were not professional hotel proprietors, but just "country folk," who tried to make their hostelry homelike and comfortable. Mr. Bonta, she said, was a traveling salesman for a large electrical supply company before he became a hotel man, and she attributed the success of their hotel to the fact that it had made provisions for a class of patrons who found enjoyment in things more serious than the tango and the cabaret.

Picnic of The Times Social Club.

The New York Times Social Club held its first outing yesterday, taking a trip to Bear Mountain on the steamer Highlander. All those who attended spent an enjoyable day, notwithstanding unfavorable weather conditions. There was dancing on board the steamer, and on arrival at Bear Mountain a walk up the mountain and luncheon in the pavilion at Highland Lake. After luncheon there was a base ball game and fifty-yard races for both young men and young women. The men's race was won by Edgar MacCracken, and the women's by Miss Bromm, with Miss Jenkins second. Miss Jenkins was beaten by two-fifths of a second, furnishing a most exciting finish. An incident of the homeward trip was an exciting race between the Highlander and the steamer Trajan, which the Highlander won.

RAINEY OFF ON NEW HUNT.

Newsies Start Him Away with a New Knife and Sheath.

Paul J. Rainey, who hunts wild animals in Africa with a moving picture camera, has started off on another hunt which will take him to many parts of the world and keep him away for two years. He sailed last Saturday on the Imperator and from England will go at once to Africa. After several months in the interior of Africa he will make a trip to India.

On this hunt Mr. Rainey will go after pictures of insects and snakes. The pictures of his last hunt are being shown at the Casino Theatre and the exhibition last week was for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home. A delegation of newsboys went down to the pier on Saturday to see Mr. Rainey off and presented him with a hunting knife and sheath.

RIKER-GROESBECK WEDDING

Harvard Man to Marry Surrogate Fowler's Niece in Cincinnati.

The marriage of Daniel S. Riker, a son of Mrs. Daniel S. Riker of 308 Madison Avenue, New York, and Miss Mary Groesbeck, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Telfer Groesbeck of East Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, and a niece of Mrs. Robert Ludlow Fowler, the wife of Surrogate Fowler of this city, will take place today at the residence of the bride's parents. Mr. Riker will have Emmet Harris as his best man, and the ushers selected are Theodore Crane, Cleveland Cobb, C. Frederick Frothingham, Jr., H. Gallatin Pell, and Clarence Crimmins, all of New York, and all Harvard men excepting Mr. Crane, and William Groesbeck, a brother of the bride.

Mr. Riker, who was graduated from Harvard in 1911, is the brother of Herbert L. Riker. Mrs. Samuel T. Gilford is his sister, and another sister, Miss Mary Riker, married her cousin, Henry Ingersoll Riker.

Cumisky-Mullen Wedding Plans.

Miss Kathryn Eugenia Cumisky, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Cumisky of 240 West 104th Street, whose marriage to William Stanley Mullen will take place on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock in the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Eighty-second Street and Broadway, will have Miss Katharine Fitz Gerald as her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Lucille Fitch, Irene Matthews, Elizabeth Haines, and Martha Reed. Mr. Mullen's best man is to be Robert Farley, and the ushers selected are Paul Coletti, Harold De Voe, and his brother, Gordon Mullen. The wedding breakfast will be at the Biltmore. Mr. Mullen and his bride will spend their honeymoon motoring in the Berkshires.

Miss Garretson's Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Helen L. Garretson of Morristown, N. J., and Dr. Francis L. Trudeau of New York, a son of Dr. Edward L. Trudeau and Mrs. Trudeau of Saranac Lake, will take place at noon on Tuesday, July 7, in St. John's in the Wilderness, a quaint little log chapel at Paul Smith's in the North Woods. The Rev. Philemon Sturges of Morristown is to be the officiating clergyman. The wedding will be followed by a breakfast at Paul Smith's Casino. It was originally planned to have the wedding in St. Peter's Church, at Morristown, but owing to the illness of the bridegroom's father the plans were changed.

Flannery—Somerville.

William Cyril Flannery of Washington, D. C., married Mrs. Mary Winston Somerville at 520 West End Avenue on Saturday, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright. Miss Vera Curtis, Mrs. Waterhouse, and Willis Alling carried out the musical programme. Some of the guests were Mrs. Lindsay Gordon of Louisa, Va., sister of the bride; Markham Flannery of Washington, D. C.; John B. Pinder of Richmond, Va., and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Jekyll of Brazil.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES END

Church of the Nativity Honors Father Reilly.

The week's celebration in the Church of the Nativity, Second Avenue and Third Street, of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the priesthood of the Rev. Dr. Bernard J. Reilly, the rector, closed yesterday. A solemn mass was said in the morning with the Rev. William J. Rafter as celebrant, and the Rev. William S. Creeden. Mgr. D. J. McMahon delivered the sermon. Preceding the mass a procession formed at the La Salle Academy in Second Street and marched to the church. In the procession were the Color Guard of the Knights of Columbus, with Capt. Costigan in command. Then followed 200 little children dressed in white and the societies of the parish, the altar boys, and the Brothers of La Salle Academy with the visiting clergy.

Father Reilly has spent twenty-three years of his priesthood in the Church of the Nativity. The other two years he was in charge of the first Catholic mission in the Bahama Islands at Nassau. Father Reilly, with the Rev. Charles J. McElroy, was one of the priests to accompany a party in a boat from the Bahamas and sailed to San Salvador, where the small party of priests with vestments said mass for the first time since its discovery by Columbus. He came to New York as assistant at the Church of Nativity and became rector in 1900.

A gold purse amounting to $1,650 was presented to Father Reilly by his parishioners at the dinner given for him at the Broadway Central Hotel on Wednesday night. More than 1,000 persons filled the church at the solemn mass yesterday.

Dinners and Dance at Ardsley.

Special to The New York Times.

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, June 28.—Several large dinner parties were given at the Ardsley Club last evening and a big dance followed. Among those entertaining were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Spraker Fuller, who had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Anson F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Fuller, and the Misses Fuller. Others present were Col. and Mrs. F. Q. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Walston H. Brown, Miss Eva Ingersoll Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Dula, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Leon, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald H. Jaffray, Mrs. Hendrick Hudson, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Lambert, Miss Anna Depew Paulding, Miss Louise Frith, Charles C. Paulding, J. Terry West, J. B. Mabon, S. C. Mabon, C. L. Downe, R. D. Westcott, P. O. Coffin, W. F. Haskel, C. W. Lyman, B. W. B. Brown, C. D. Fraser, E. K. Baird, and S. R. Kenny.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Recent engagements made by John C. Fisher for "What Happened at 22," the new play by Paul Wilstach, which is to be produced in August are Frank Kemble Cooper, Estar Banks, and Charles Abbe. Mr. Fisher has also engaged Eugene B. Sanger to direct the rehearsals of the play.

F. Ziegfeld, Jr., announces "Follies" night at the Ziegfeld Danse des Follies in the Aerial Gardens, atop the New Amsterdam Theatre, next Saturday. For the occasion a number of prizes will be offered for the dance contestants. All the members of the current edition of the "Follies" will be present, as well as many singers and dancers who have appeared in the former Ziegfeld revues.

At the Lubin Studios in Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock this morning, William Elliott will commence a "guest" engagement with that movie corporation. He is to be the star of the pictured "Fortune Hunter," a full evening's scenario from Winchell Smith's comedy. Mr. Elliott will play Nat Duncan, the imperturbable young derelict of fortune who rejuvenates a decadent drug store, an anaemic village and himself at the same time.

Victor Herbert yesterday accepted a proposition made to him as he stepped off the Imperator last Thursday to write a new comic opera for Arthur Hammerstein, to be produced in 1915, with Edith Thayer as the particular star. Otto Hauerback will take care of the book and lyrics.

Anita Simonet, who says she is a protegee of Gen. Villa, will appear at the Palace Theatre this week as one of the principals in "The Honey Girls," a tabloid musical comedy. She is the daughter of a French soldier of fortune, who campaigned with the Mexican General.

CHINESE TEA HOUSE FOR MRS. BELMONT

Artist After Long Study Reproduces Oriental Structure on Her Newport Estate.

MANY TESTS REQUIRED

More Than a Thousand Colors and Varnishes Were Tried Before Proper Effects Were Obtained.

A Chinese tea house, in which the architects have adhered carefully to Oriental models, will be opened soon with a "housewarming" by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont on the grounds of Marble House, her Summer home at Newport, R. I. The Duchess of Marlborough, who is now a guest at Marble House, will be present at the opening ceremonies.

The building, which is said to be the first of its kind erected in this country, stands on the cliffs and commands a fine view of the ocean. A gate of Oriental design forms the entrance to the house, and this gate is ornamented with dragons.

The interior of the structure has been decorated after the Ming period by William Andrew Mackay, a mural painter of this city. For this work Mr. Mackay was obliged to make exhaustive tests of color in order to obtain the same effects as those achieved by the early Oriental artists whom he copied. In these tests he was assisted by Langdon Valentine, a chemist. The application of lacquer so that it would withstand our climate was one of the most difficult problems that had to be met. About one thousand colors were tried before the nine needed for the work were obtained. Of all the varnishes experimented with only one was used after careful tests in fog, rain, and sunshine.

The dominant color in the interior of the tea house is Chinese yellow, contrasted with deep violet blue. Decorative effect has been obtained through twelve oblong panels, on which Chinese hieroglyphics divide the fields on which figures are painted. These figures are copies of famous Chinese pictures. In addition to the pictures the house contains many costly objects of Chinese bric-a-brac, such as carved woods and ceramics. Chinese banners bearing Oriental inscriptions will fly from staffs.

ZIONIST CONGRESS OPENS.

Rochester Convention Lays Plans to Extend Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, June 28.—The seventeenth annual convention of the Federation of American Zionists was formally opened in Rochester today by Louis Lipsky of New York, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Max Lowenthal, in behalf of the Jews of Rochester, spoke a few words of welcome to the delegates. Nine hundred children from the Jewish school of the city sang Jewish hymns, accompanied by the chimes from many of the city's churches.

The morning session began with the reading by Dr. Schmarya Levin of the message of the committee of leaders of the movement to the American Federation. The Committee informed the American Zionists that it was not altogether satisfied with the work that had been accomplished in this country. The leaders think the Zionist societies should at least have 30,000 members and should contribute $30,000 to the central fund. The message closed with an appeal to the delegates to elect a member to sit in the session of the committee to be held in Berlin.

Letters of greeting from Prof. Richard Gottheil of Columbia University and David Wolffsohn of Hamburg were read.

These committee were appointed to have charge of the executive work of the convention:

RESOLUTIONS—Charles Cowan, New York; Dr. H. M. Kullen, Madison, Wis.; Miss Henrietta Szold and Benjamin Pearlstein, New York; Jacob DeHass, Boston; Hyman R. Segal and the Rev. D. Dedola Pool, New York, and David Simons, Detroit.

CREDENTIALS—S. D. Solomon, Syracuse; Julius Meyer, Boston; Saul Carson, Rochester; J. Kahanowitz, Greensburg, Penn.; Mrs. Libbie Klonick, Denver; Miss Sarah Kussy, Newark, N. J.; Louis Cadison, Pittsburgh, and Morris Kramer, New York.

NOMINATIONS—Maurice L. Avner, Pittsburgh; Alice Seligsberg and Dr. Meyer Waxman, New York; J. J. Alpher, Washington, and Israel Kurland, Baltimore.

BUDGET—E. W. Levin Epstein, Loys Robinson, and Meyer Goodfriend, New York; Max Shulman, Chicago; I. L. Sheinman, Detroit; Jacob Sacks, Norfolk, Va., and A. Byles, Rochester.

Recommendations providing for the establishment of a Yiddish daily newspaper to be published in the interest of the Zionist movement, a weekly magazine in English, the organization of new societies, a propaganda for funds to carry on the federation work, and the recognition of the Young Judea movement were adopted by the convention.

PETERS DISPUTES MOON.

Denies Railroads Have Delayed Action on Railway Mail Pay.

Ralph Peters, Chairman of the Committee on Railway Mail Pay, issued this statement yesterday:

"An amazing statement from Chairman Moon of the Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives is published this morning. Without waiting for the report of the Joint Congressional Committee, which has, for two years, been investigating the subject of railway mail pay, Congressman Moon has already introduced a bill which would still further reduce the pay and thereby extend the injustice to which the railroads are now subjected.

"The railroads have been claiming and they still assert that they have proved to the Joint Congressional Committee that they were already underpaid at least $15,000,000 a year for carrying the mail, and that no fair consideration has been given to the question of compensating them for carrying the parcel post. Yet Congressman Moon casually states that under his bill 'the compensation is not much less, if any, than the present pay.'

"The Congressman questions the statement that his bill would produce a loss to the railroads of $11,000,000 in addition to the loss they have already suffered. He says that the introduction of his bill was delayed as long as possible, and that the policy of delay has been practiced by the railroads for sixteen years. The fact is that the railroads have been seeking by every proper means during the past twenty-five years to obtain from Congress fair treatment on this subject.

"We are in full accord with the conclusion of Chairman Moon that the old method of weighing the mails once in four years is altogether unfair, unscientific, and unbusinesslike. We have urged for many years that the mails should be weighed every year for the whole country and the pay adjusted accordingly. The railroads are prepared to abide by the conclusion of the Joint Congressional Committee upon the fact as to whether or not they are now overpaid."

Plan to Aid Irish Nationalists.

A meeting to consider ways of supporting the Irish National Volunteer movement will be held on Friday evening at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the New York Municipal Council of the United Irish League of America in the Emmet Arcade, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. Those at the meeting will consider also plans for a reception for John E. Redmond, the Irish leader, when he visits New York.

Hebrew Free School Dedicated.

The new Glory of Israel Hebrew Free School, Blake and Pennsylvania Avenues, East New York, was dedicated yesterday with elaborate exercises. The new institution is a commodious and handsome structure. The opening address yesterday was by the Rev. M. A. Kaplan. There were addresses by Nathan Straus, Secretary of State Mitchell May, and Alexander S. Rosenthal, and an elaborate musical programme.

ANTIS ADDRESS WILSON.

Clubwomen Not All for Suffrage, Mrs. Dodge Writes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In anticipation of the visit which a large delegation of woman suffragists plans to pay President Wilson on Tuesday, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, today had delivered at the White House a statement denouncing as untrue the intimation that the recent action of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Chicago indorsing woman suffrage was unanimous. Mrs. Dodge in her communication told the President that the resolution of indorsement had been adopted by steam-roller methods in the face of opposition from the conservative element of the Federation. The communication reads in part as follows:

"If the patriots and politicians who have been indifferent to the demands of women for equal suffrage can spare a few minutes for serious contemplation of the action of suffragists at the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Chicago, they will perhaps read the handwriting on the wall and be aroused from their lethargy to a realization of some of the dangers the future holds for them politically; for the action indorsing woman suffrage was a clear case of gag rule in a packed convention, worthy of the much-despised political machines.

"The President of the Federation, Mrs. Pennbacker, had taken a neutral position. The Illinois suffragists openly threatened that, unless she permitted the suffrage resolution to be introduced, a rival candidate would be brought forward.

"The suffragists are already quoting widely that 1,000,000 clubwomen have indorsed woman suffrage, which is absolutely untrue, as there are hundreds of clubs throughout the country that refuse to indorse it, and there are hundreds and thousands of women belonging to clubs that have indorsed it who are actively opposed to woman suffrage. A very large majority of the clubwomen of the South are opposed."

HAS YARD FOR ELEPHANTS.

Washington Provides Exercising Space and a Large Pool.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Such ample arrangements have been made at the Washington Zoological Park for the comfort of elephants in captivity that it is believed no temperamental peculiarities of a captive would necessitate his being chained to the floor like New York's Gunda. As a matter of fact, as explained this evening by Dr. Frank Baker, Superintendent of the park, there never has been a vicious elephant here.

The impression that there was such a captive requiring a special house seems to have come from the fact that many years ago a male elephant that had caused a good deal of trouble in Barnum & Bailey's circus was presented to the park. Since coming to Washington the elephant has been well behaved, though for the last ten years he has been without a mate.

Most male elephants, said Dr. Baker, are inclined to become cross as they get old, although that is no reason for expecting serious trouble. There are now three elephants in the Zoo—one young male and one young female, and the fifty-year-old specimen from the circus. These elephants occupy the regular elephant house in apparent harmony.

The chief merit of the arrangement here is the large yard set aside for the elephants. It is assumed that if one of them became vicious he would be permitted to exercise in the yard alone. The yard has a deep pool in which the elephants disport themselves in the Summer. The pen is made of heavy beams instead of iron.

NORTHFIELD MEETINGS ON.

Women Students' Conference to be Held This Week.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., June 28.—The twenty-ninth annual Student Conference of the colleges and preparatory schools of the Eastern States and Canada closed tonight with a meeting in the auditorium addressed by Dr. Robert E. Speer. It opened on June 19, with 775 delegates, representing more than ninety institutions. There were present upward of 130 natives of Japan, India, China, Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, Porto Rico, Salvador, and Venezuela—all students in twenty different American universities. This conference is but the first of a series of six gatherings at Northfield. This week hundreds of young women representing scores of finishing schools and churches will gather here and remain for a week. An interesting programme has been arranged, including addresses by many prominent speakers. The Young Women's Conference will be followed successively by the Summer School for Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies, the Home Mission Summer School, the Summer School for Sunday School Workers, and then the General Conference.

This last convention of Christian workers will bring together people from every part of the country to listen to speakers of note from home and abroad.

MAY TIE UP BUILDING.

Teamsters Threaten General Sympathetic Strike Today.

After a conference with Frank O'Brien, business agent of the United Building Material Teamsters' Union, yesterday, John G. McGee, Chairman of the New York and New Jersey Board of Arbitration for the Marine Trades, who was appointed some time ago by the union as special arbitrator for the teamsters on strike against the Meade Transfer Company, the Howe Transfer Company, and the Thomas McLarnon Company, announced yesterday that if these companies do not agree to arbitration of the demands before 11 A. M. today a general sympathetic strike of the building material teamsters and structural iron workers would take place. He said all the arrangements for the sympathetic strike, which would throw many thousands of building workers idle, have been made. The companies deliver over three-fourths of the structural iron to new buildings. The largest building that would be affected by the strike is the Equitable Building.

The representatives of the Meade Transfer Company say that in the present conditions of trade in the building and allied industries a strike of the kind, while possible, is very improbable. An official of the company said the present strike, which was ordered three months ago, was declared in violation of a promise by the officials of the union.

"We had always employed union drivers, and had union stables, paying the highest union wages up to the time of the strike," he continued. "We could get five men for every man we want. We were willing to arbitrate the agreement proposed before the men went on strike, but after they struck we could not agree to arbitration."

LOCKED IN BY THIEVES.

Masked Auto Bandits Cut Off Pursuit After Robbing Card Players.

Joseph Kanarck was playing cards with three friends in his knitting factory in the basement of the building at 34 Orchard Street last night, when four men, armed with revolvers and wearing masks, entered from the street. The intruders made the card players stand in a row against the wall, and two of the thieves searched them, while the other two stood guard. As the robbers left the basement one of them drew a padlock from his pocket and snapped it into hasps on the front door.

Kanarck and his friends pounded on the wall, and were liberated finally by a clerk in the factory next door, which has a connected entrance. The names of those robbed and their losses, as reported to the police, were: David Sherman, two watches valued at $92; Jacob Clark, watch valued at $55 and $100 in cash, and Bernard Liebow, $24 in cash. Kanarck lost $7 in cash and a pawn ticket for a diamond pin. No trace of the robbers was obtained, except that neighbors said they saw four men come out of the building and enter a black automobile which was standing around the corner in Hester Street.

ART PICTURE OF GIRL IN COPYRIGHT SUIT

Owner of the First Photograph Obtains Injunction Against Purchaser of Second.

QUESTION OF RESEMBLANCE

Cherry Stem Between Lips and a Bewitching Smile Not Sufficient Change of "Costume."

A test of the copyright law of much interest to photographers and artists generally is about to be brought to trial in the United States District Court. In the action, Edward Gross, a picture dealer, of 853 Broadway, is complainant against Solomon Seligman, the Seligman Frame Company, and the Van Dyke Gravure Company, all of this city. The suit raises the question how closely a picture may approximate another, the subject of both being a young woman in the nude, without constituting an infringement of the copyrights of the owner of the original production.

The copyrighted picture upon which the Gross suit is based is a photograph entitled "The Grace of Youth," taken by Julian W. Rochlitz of this city. Mr. Rochlitz composed and took this photograph and sold the potential copyright in it to Mr. Gross. He was paid by the present complainant for the copyright, but two years later made use of the same model and produced a close imitation of the original picture. He named the second picture "Cherry Ripe" and disposed of it to the Seligman concern.

The second picture was in a pose identical with the first, with the single exception that the young woman now wore a bewitching smile and held a cherry stem between her teeth.

Judge Hand, in the District Court, granted Mr. Gross an injunction against the Seligmans, while a writ of seizure also was issued, United States Marshal Henkel taking possession of such of the "Cherry Ripe" photographs as were found in the defendants' store. Charles Goldzier of House, Grossman & Vorhaus, counsel for the Seligman firm, appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for a dissolution of the injunction. Judge Lacombe, in his decision, refused to dissolve the injunction and intimated in his decision that the change in "costume" in the two pictures was too slight, the second picture not being regarded as an independent conception, and plainly constituting an infringement.

"Of course when the first picture has been produced and copyrighted," said Judge Lacombe in his decision, "every other artist is entirely free to form his own conception of the 'Grace of Youth,' or anything else, and to avail of the same young woman's services in making it permanent, whether he works with pigments or a camera. If, by chance, the pose, background, light, and shade, &c., of this new picture were strikingly similar, and if, by reason of the circumstance that the same young woman was the prominent feature in both compositions, it might be very difficult to distinguish the new picture from the old one, the new would still not be an infringement of the old because it is in no sense a copy of the old. This is a risk which the original artist takes when he merely produces a likeness of an existing face and figure, instead of supplementing its features by the exercise of his own imagination.

"It seems to us, however, that we have no such new photograph of the same model. The identity of the artist and the many close identities of pose, light and shade, indicate very strongly that the first picture was used to produce the second. Whether the model in the second case was posed, and light and shade, &c., arranged with a copy of the first photograph physically present before the artist's eyes, or whether his mental reproduction of the exact combination he had already once effected was so clear and vivid that he did not need the physical reproduction of it, seems to us immaterial. The one thing, viz., the exercise of artistic talent, which made the first photographic picture a subject of copyright, has been used not to produce another picture, but to duplicate the original."

Judge Lacombe said that the eye of an artist or a connoisseur no doubt would find differences between these two photographs. The backgrounds were not identical, the model in one case being sedate, and in the other smiling. Moreover, the young woman was two years older when the later photograph was taken, and some slight changes in the contours of her figure were discoverable. The court, however, reached the conclusion that the identities were much greater than the differences. According to the court, "the artist was careful to introduce only enough differences to argue about while undertaking to make what would seem to be a copy to the ordinary purchaser who did not have both photographs before him at the same time."

Archibald Cox, a lawyer of 233 Broadway, who represents Mr. Gross in the litigation, said yesterday that many close points in the copyright law were involved in the suit brought by his client. The attorney said he hoped the decision to be made on the trial would vindicate the Copyright Act as a protector of holders of copyrights. Pending the trial of the case, the injunction obtained against the defendants will be continued.

LAW CLOSES 1,200 SALOONS.

Commissioner of Prohibition to Enforce New Statute of West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, West Va., June 28.—State-wide prohibition of the liquor business in West Virginia becomes effective on Tuesday at midnight. It brings the total number of States in the prohibition column up to nine.

With West Virginia added, the list will be: Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia. These nine States of total prohibition territory, and the local no-license area, according to the latest figures of the prohibition leaders, make up 2,132,726 square miles in which 46,029,750 persons, or nearly 50 per cent. of the country's population, live.

The 92,000 majority with which the people of West Virginia voted for prohibition was relatively the largest ever given by any State. It was approximately 2 to 1 for State-wide suppression of the liquor business. It was a surprise even to the prohibition forces, who were indebted largely to the determined stand which many of the large employers took in favor of their cause. The State has a population of 1,221,119 by the census of 1910.

The mandate of the Legislature, embodied in the Yost bill, for the enforcement of the new law, beginning July 1, departs in many respects from the methods hitherto tried along this line. Under the law a Commissioner of Prohibition will see that by midnight of Tuesday 1,200 liquor-selling places in the State have disposed of their stocks, and that thereafter all persons shall be punished by law if they keep liquor for sale.

CHAINED TO STEAM ROLLER.

Prisoners Who Refused to Do Road Work Had to Keep Walking.

Special to The New York Times.

MILTON, N. J., June 28.—County Road Supervisor Seymour Pullis has had trouble during the last few days with prisoners who refused to work, on the ground that it was too hot to toil in the sun. Yesterday, when a gang of prisoners refused to lift pick or shovel, the Supervisor had the obstinate ones chained to a steam roller and compelled them to keep walking behind the cumbersome machine.

Some of them begged to be put back at their old work after plodding along behind the steam roller for a few hours, but others sullenly refused to give in.

NOW AND THEN vs. REGULARITY

"TO save a dollar now and then is wise, but now is wiser."

The "now and then" method does not mean much at the end of the year. Our plan by which we invest $10 a month for you in first mortgages on New York real estate has the advantage of system and regularity.

Write for facts about Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates or call at any office.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital . . . $ 5,000,000

Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000

176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

GREECE'S ANSWER COMING.

University of Athens Sending Out Book on Alleged Bulgarian Atrocities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Representatives in Washington of the University of Athens announced today that the university was sending to all the colleges and universities and magazine and newspaper editors in this country the copy of a book issued by the university describing alleged Bulgarian atrocities in the Balkan wars.

Additional interest centres about this announcement because of the fact that within the next few days there will be issued the official report of the Carnegie Peace Foundation Commission, which investigated the conduct of the armies in the Balkan wars. The Greek Government already has announced its disapproval and objection to portions of this report, made public in advance, denouncing many of its statements as false.

According to prominent Greeks here, the great value of the document lies in the fact that the statements contained in it are founded on the testimony of Consuls, war correspondents, and observers, who spoke impartially because they were not Greeks.

DELOS P. PHELPS DEAD.

Chicago Lawyer, Once Prominent in Democratic Politics.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Delos P. Phelps, lawyer, railroad builder, and politician, died suddenly tonight at his residence in this city. He was born in November, 1837, on a farm near Monmouth, Ill.

Mr. Phelps was Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1891, when Gen. John Palmer was chosen United States Senator and Grover Cleveland carried the State. In 1894 he was appointed Assistant United States Treasurer in Chicago and held that office for many years.

Mr. Phelps was educated at Monmouth College, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1862 and the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1906. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and practiced at Monmouth from 1866 until 1880. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1878, and received the votes of many of the Democratic members of the Legislature when he ran for United States Senator in 1879.

Mr. Phelps turned his attention to railroad building in 1879 and built the road between Peoria and Keithsburg, now the Illinois Division of the Iowa Central Railway. He was Vice President, General Manager, and General Counsel of this road. In 1884 he organized the company that built the bridge over the Mississippi at Keithsburg. Two years later he bought a two-fifth interest in the Weir Plow Company and was made Vice President and General Manager, and held these offices until he resigned in 1894. Mr. Phelps was Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee for four years and was Assistant Treasurer of the United States in Chicago from 1894 until 1898. He resumed the practice of law in Chicago in 1894. Mr. Phelps married Miss Sarah Jeanette Tucker of Monmouth in 1870.

FRANKLIN H. HEAD DIES.

Chicago Manufacturer and Banker Expires from Old Age.

Franklin Harvey Head, a manufacturer and well-known banker of Chicago, died yesterday at his home in that city from old age. He was 83 years old and was born in Paris, Oneida County, N. Y., the son of Harvey and Calista Simmons Head. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1856 and received the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1896. He practiced law in Kenosha, Wis., from 1858 until 1866 and then became a ranchman in Utah for four years. He went to Chicago in 1872.

Mr. Head had been President of the Bush Temple Conservatory since 1890. He was a former Vice President of the Continental Casualty Company, of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and the S. S. Hadley Company's Bank at Cedar Rapids, Neb. He was a Director of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad and Street's Stable Car Line. He was a Director of the Chicago Exposition in 1893, a member of the Jury of Awards at the Paris Exposition in 1900, and was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France in 1901.

Mr. Head was a Trustee of the Newberry Library, President of the Chicago Historical Society, and President of the Chicago Civic Federation in 1898-1899. He was twice President of the Union League Club of Chicago, a President of the Twentieth Century Club, and was a member of the Chicago, Commercial, and Quadrangle Clubs.

He wrote extensively, among his best known works being "Shakespeare's Insomnia and the Causes Thereof" and "A Notable Lawsuit." In 1860 he married Miss Catherine P. Durkee of Kenosha, Wis., who died in 1892. Mr. Head is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Merril E. Gates of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Herbert F. Perkins of Chicago, and Mrs. George W. Breck of this city.

GEN. NEWTON'S WIDOW DEAD

Mrs. Newton, a Descendant of John Alden, Lived to be 83.

Mrs. Anna Morgan Starr Newton, widow of Major Gen. John Newton, U. S. A., famous as an engineer during the civil war and engineer in charge of the improvements of New York Harbor for many years, died yesterday at her home, 1 West Eighty-fifth Street, at the age of 83 years.

Mrs. Newton was a direct descendant of John Alden. Her father was Jonathan Starr, who married Catherine Sythoff. His father was also Jonathan Starr, who married a daughter of John Alden. Mrs. Newton's family is one of the oldest in Connecticut. Her husband, Major Gen. John Newton, was a graduate of West Point and joined the Engineer Corps on graduation. He constructed the defenses of Washington in the first year of the civil war and in 1861 was made a Brigadier General of volunteers. He served through the entire war with conspicuous gallantry and on being mustered out received the brevets of Major General in the volunteer army and Brigadier General and Major General in the regular army. He was in sole command of the army in many important engagements. He planned the defenses of New York Harbor and under Mayor Grace was appointed Commissioner of Public Works of New York City.

After his death in 1895 Mrs. Newton lived in retirement with her daughter, Miss Mary Newton, who survives her. She is also survived by four sons, John T., Thomas, Victor, and Virginius Newton.

Obituary Notes.

SILAS LA VATER THOMPSON, 55 years old, until a year ago employed in the advertising department of The Evening Telegram, died yesterday at his home, 508 West 122d Street. Mr. Thompson was born in Michigan, but removed with his parents to Zanesville, Ohio, at the age of two years and grew up in that city. He came to New York when 23 years old. He is survived by his widow and one daughter, Mrs. K. G. Martin of 414 West 120th Street.

CHRISTOPHER A. EVANS, 55 years old, a well-known newspaper man of Pittsburgh, dropped dead at his home there on Saturday. Mr. Evans was born in Portage du Fort, Quebec, in 1859, and came to Pittsburgh in 1884. He was successively editor of The Pittsburgh Dispatch, telegraph editor of The Pittsburgh Times, and city editor of The Times. He later became general manager of the Tristate News Bureau.

JOSEPH REIS, 67 years old, of 1,310 Union Street, Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home after a year's illness. Mr. Reis retired from business a short time before he became ill, before which he was in the wholesale clothing business in Manhattan.

WILLIAM H. BERNHARDT, 41 years old, of 204 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Saturday after a lingering illness.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE HUNT LISTER, wife of William A. Lister of 834 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, an insurance broker, died on Friday at her home after a brief illness. Mrs. Lister was the daughter of Josiah D. and Mrs. Abbie A. Hunt of Brooklyn.

ANTHONY ASTARITA, 62 years old, of 1,654 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, who had for many years conducted a small string of confectionery stores and bakeries in Brooklyn, died at his home on Friday after two years' illness.

Mrs. MARY JOSEPHINE REILLY, 48 years old, wife of Thomas Reilly, who has for a number of years been connected with Station R of the New York Post Office, is dead at her home, 4,626 Avenue K, Brooklyn, after a long illness.

LEWIS A. RENSHAW, 64 years old, of 7,903 St. Martin's Lane, Philadelphia, former Vice President and Treasurer of the Real Estate Title Insurance and Trust Company, died on Saturday at his home as the result of a stroke of apoplexy.

THE Majestic is a "super-hotel." Every advantage that any hotel can boast of is carried to the superlative degree in The Majestic.

Consider it from every angle—from the cuisine to the location—and when you're convinced of its superiority, consider also its reasonable rates.

J. Charlton Rivers, Managing Director.

HOTEL MAJESTIC.

72nd Street & Central Park West

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

COHEN.—June 23, 500 West 176th St., to Mr. and Mrs. R. Cohen, a daughter.

MEYER.—June 24, 996 Tiffany St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Meyer, a son.

PACHNER.—June 24, 549 West 163d St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Pachner, a son.

POLLACK.—June 22, 511 West 143d St., to Mr. and Mrs. I. Pollack, a son.

SCHOENFELD.—June 25, Lying in Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Schoenfeld, a daughter.

TITON.—June 25, 935 Kelly St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Titon, a son.

Engaged.

HUNT—OSBORNE.—Mrs. Theodore M. Osborne of Cambridge, Mass., announces the engagement of her daughter Elizabeth to Edward Eyre Hunt, Harvard, '10, of New York.

BREITBART — SIMON.—Rose Simon to Charles H. Breitbart.

BRICKEL—BECKER.—Earnie Becker to David Brickel.

COPLON — MOROH.—Rebecca Moroh to Samuel M. Coplon.

EICHEL—ITEMAN.—Florence Iteman to Harry Eichel.

FINKELSTEIN—AMSEL.—Rose Amsel to Jacob Finkelstein.

FISHER—GOLDBERGER.—Julia Goldberger to Dr. Mulford K. Fisher.

FLESHER—WITT.—Essie Witt to Herman H. Flesher.

FRANK—BROWN.—Anna Brown to Dr. Austin C. Frank.

FRIEDMAN — RUBENSTEIN.—Bertha Rubenstein to Dr. Philip J. Friedman.

GORDON—SCHEER.—May Scheer to I. Herbert Gordon.

HARRIS—OSNARD.—Sadie Osnard to Morris Harris.

KRAUS—SCHEIB.—Beatrice Scheib to Kurt Kraus.

LEON—LEVY.—Fanny Levy to Isaac Leon.

LOEWY—TAUB.—Pearl Taub to Louis Loewy.

MEYER—WEISSMAN.—Rae Weissman to Harry Meyer.

MEYERS—STECKER.—Beatrice Stecker to Samuel B. Meyers.

MIRKEN—SPIEGEL.—Blanche Spiegel to Saul Mirken.

POPPER—POLECEK.—Josephine Polecek to Frederick Popper.

ROSENBAUM—GREENHOOT.—Tessie Greenhoot to Alvin H. Rosenbaum.

SHAMOWITZ—SEIDENBERG.—Rose Seidenberg to Bernard Shamowitz.

WEISS—LEFKOWITZ.—Emma Lefkowitz to B. Weiss.

YOKEL—MONK.—Roslyn Monk to David Yokel.

Married.

ERSKINE—KELLER.—On June 27, 1914, by Monsignor Mathew Taylor, Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Marie Louise Keller to John K. Erskine, Jr.

GROSSMAN—DAVIDSON.—Miss Lillian Davidson to Isidore Grossman, on Sunday, June 28, at the bride's home, 9 East 97th St., by Rev. Phillip Jaches, assisted by Rev. H. Rutman.

KINSEY—PATTON.—On Saturday, June 27, Wilhelmina Mott Patton to Edwin Marshall Kinsey at Brooklyn, N. Y., by Cornelius H. Patton, D. D., of Boston.

KRAMER—FELDMAN.—At Synagogue Congregation Ahavas-Chesed, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday, June 28, by the Rev. Joseph Wasserman, assisted by Rev. M. Kanewsky, Grace Feldman to Louis Kramer.

LORD—SYMINGTON.—On Saturday, June 27, at Seabright, Hazen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Symington, to George De Forest Lord, 2d.

NAULTY—FLOOD.—June 27, Anna Flood to William Naulty.

ROSENBERG—LEVINSON.—June 27, Eleanor Levinson to Nathaniel Rosenberg.

SCHUTZ—LEVY.—June 24, Florence Levy to Leo Schutz.

SCHWARTZ — RUSKIN. — June 28, Regina Ruskin to Samuel Schwartz.

SPANIER—STARK.—June 28, Florence Stark to Monroe Spanier.

TYLER—BAGGETT.—June 27, Eleanor Baggett to Samuel E. Tyler.

WHITFORD—McKENZIE.—June 27, Helen McKenzie to Frederick N. Whitford.

WOLF — KESTENBAUM. — June 24, Anna Kestenbaum to Harry Wolf.

Brooklyn.

BESKIND—GOLDBERG.—June 28, Dorothy Goldberg to Samuel O. Beskind.

DORISS — PARKER. — June 25, Marion L. Parker to Howard Doriss.

MYERS—DOUGLAS.—June 23, Frances B. Douglas to William H. Myers.

Died.

BEEBE.—On June 26, at his residence at Mystic, Conn., Alfred L. Beebe, son of the late Charles E. and Jane W. Beebe, in the 56th year of his age. Funeral at his residence, July 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. Portland (Ore.) papers please copy.

DERWIN.—Margaret Derwin, on June 27, formerly of Potsdam, N. Y. Funeral Wednesday, July 1, from 173 Lee Av., Brooklyn, at 9:30 o'clock. Solemn requiem mass, Church of Transfiguration, at 10 o'clock.

HEAD.—Sunday, June 28, at Maplewood, N. H., Franklin Harvey Head, in the 83d year of his age, beloved father of Mrs. Merril E. Gates of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. George W. Breck of New York, and Mrs. Herbert F. Perkins of Chicago.

HICKEY.—On June 25, 1914, William J., beloved husband of Charlotte M. Hickey. Funeral from St. Thomas's Church, Benedict Av., Woodhaven, L. I., Monday, June 29, at 10 A. M. Funeral private. Boston papers please copy.

MONTGOMERY.—On June 27, 1914, at her residence, 76 West 85th St., New York, Mary Emma Carleton, wife of Moses P. L. Montgomery. Funeral services at St. Mary's Church, Lawrence St., about 128th St. near Amsterdam Av., Monday, June 29, 1914, 2 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

NEWTON.—Anna Morgan Starr, widow of Gen. John Newton, U. S. A., suddenly, of pneumonia, at her residence, 1 West 85th St., Manhattan. Interment at West Point. Notice of funeral hereafter. Kindly omit flowers.

POPPER.—Sophie Popper, widow of late Marcus Popper, beloved mother of Theresa Arnstein, Katie Pollak, Josephine Furth, Rose Teller, Bertha Lindenberger, Adolph S., Arthur, and Julius J., at her home, 200 West 86th St. Funeral private.

REDMOND.—On June 28, 1914, at 649 9th Av., Manhattan, Robert A. Redmond, beloved husband of the late Mary A. Quinn and father of Mortimer, Daniel, Edmund, and Claudia. Solemn requiem mass in Holy Cross Church, West 42d St., on Wednesday, July 1, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited. Interment Calvary.

RICE.—On Friday, June 26, 1914, at his residence, 22 East 60th St., Edward C., aged 76 years. Funeral services at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Av. and 60th St., on Monday, June 29, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

SEAMAN.—On Saturday, June 27, 1914, Egbert B. Seaman, dearly beloved husband of Marie Parker Seaman; son of the late Jacob and Sarah Rynus Seaman, and father of Egbert B. Seaman, Jr., Francis Parker, S. Oakley, and Caroline Louise Eidlitz. Funeral services will be held at the Broadway Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 114th St., on Tuesday, June 30, at 1 o'clock. Interment private.

SPAULDING.—On Sunday, June 28, 1914, John Fille Brown Spaulding, beloved husband of Angeline Rich Spaulding, at his country home, Central Valley, N. Y. Services at his late residence Wednesday, July 1, 12:30 P. M. Interment Highland Cemetery. Train (Erie Railroad) leaves Jersey City 9:30 A. M. Boston and Bath (Me.) papers please copy.

THOMPSON.—Silas La Vater, suddenly, at his residence, 508 West 122d St., on Sunday morning. Funeral private.

WALLENSTEIN.—On Sunday, June 28, after a short illness, in the sixth year of his age, Stanley, beloved son of Joseph S. and Martha Schalek Wallenstein. Funeral Tuesday, June 30, 9:30 A. M., from 878 West 116th St.

WHEELER.—At White Plains, N. Y., Sunday, June 28, Blanche Wheeler, daughter of Charlotte Griswold and the late Charles Forest Wheeler. Funeral services at Albany Rural Cemetery Tuesday morning.

BLAKE.—Christopher, 1,882 2d Av., June 27, aged 54. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BOGARDUS.—James, 167 West 143d St., June 26, aged 63.

CALLAHAN.—George, June 26. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av. today, 2 P. M.

COSTELLO.—Margaret, 154 East 50th St., June 27. Funeral notice later.

DAMMANN.—Otto, 2,153 Amsterdam Av., June 27. Funeral service today.

DANES.—Emma, 201 East 82d St., June 26, aged 51.

FRIEDMANN.—Babetta, 600 West 139th St., June 26, aged 79. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GUILFOYLE.—George J., 3,804 3d Av., June 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HEFFREN.—Catharine, 304 West 143d St., June 27. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HEUBEL.—Helen, 176 East 96th St., June 26. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

KANE.—John B., June 26. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av., tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LINDSAY.—Annie B., 307 West 153d St., June 27, aged 75. Funeral today.

LINK.—Charles, 2,675 Decatur Av., Bronx, June 27, aged 77. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

LUNDSTEDT.—Lillian, Peabody Home, June 25, aged 68. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McBENNETT.—Hugh, 1,703 Lexington Av., June 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McCARTHY. — Thomas, 46 Bethune St., June 26.

McFARLAND.—John, 676 2d Av., June 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McKEON. — Elizabeth, 616 East 17th St., June 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MANZ.—Christina, 505 West 44th St., June 26. Funeral today.

MARRON.—Michael, June 27. Funeral 319 West 25th St.

MUELLER.—Magdalena, 440 West 124th St., June 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MURRAY.—Jeremiah, 507 West 135th St., June 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

O'LOUGHLIN.—Daniel, 1,674 Berton Road, June 27. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

QUINN.—William E., 518 East 18th St., June 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

REILLY.—Owen, 132 West 50th St., June 27. Funeral notice later.

SAYER.—Catherine, 339 East 25th St., June 27, aged 69. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SCHMITT.—Carl, 1,025 Avenue A, June 27, aged 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SEMMLER.—Gus, 245 East 90th St., June 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SHEERAN. — Bridget, 514 West 48th St., June 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TIEMEYER.—William, 443 West 53d St., June 27, aged 51. Funeral today.

WINES.—James S., 207 West 118th St., June 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WOODS.—Frank, June 27. Funeral 171 8th Av.

Brooklyn.

ASTARITA.—Anthony, 1,654 Atlantic Av., June 26. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BACH.—George, 1,196 Madison Av., June 23.

BAILEY.—Hattie, 345 88th St., June 27, aged 39. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BEEBE.—Fannie, 96 Chauncey St., June 26.

BERNHARDT.—William H., 204 St. Mark's Av., June 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CHURCH.—William H., 200 Lefferts Place, June 27, aged 82.

CRABB.—George, Jr., 163 West St., June 27, aged 11. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

D'ONOFRIO.—Peter, 618 Atlantic Av., June 26, aged 62. Funeral today.

DREW.—Edna F., 554 11th St., June 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FARRELL.—Annie, 26 Welden St., June 26, aged 80.

FINLAY.—Ella, 174 South Elliott Place, June 26, aged 64. Funeral private.

FOEHL.—Frances, 372 Himrod St., June 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GRAHAM.—Alva T., 465 63d St., June 27. Funeral tomorrow.

HIGGINS.—Anne, Holy Family Hospital, June 27. Funeral tomorrow.

HOFFMAN.—Gertrude M., 324 Avenue I, June 27. Funeral private.

LORLOCK.—Julia, 25 Atkins St., June 26, aged 70.

MEHAN.—James, 179 Baltic St., June 26.

REIS.—Joseph, 1,310 Union St., June 27, aged 68. Funeral service today.

SCHUCHARDT.—Arthur, 949 Grand St., June 26.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BADARACCO.—Louise, Hoboken, June 26.

BRADY.—Margaret, East Newark, June 27. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

BRADY.—Thomas, 879 Railroad Av., Jersey City, June 26. Funeral today.

BRASNIR.—Rachel, Newark, June 26, aged 44.

CLOWES.—Paul J., 130 St. James St., Newark, June 26. Funeral today.

LIVINGSTON.—Joseph, Hoboken, June 26, aged 1.

LYON.—Florence, 154 Roseville Av., Newark, June 26. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MICHAELS.—George, Hoboken, June 26, aged 74.

PERRY.—Catherine, 850 Bergen St., Newark, June 26, aged 40.

REHHAM.—Conrad, 535 North 5th St., Newark, June 27, aged 48. Funeral today.

REILLY.—Joseph, 79 Wilsey St., Newark, June 27.

SAYRS.—J. Jane, 98 Ann St., Newark, June 26.

SCULLY.—Mary T., 24 Cortland St., Newark, June 27, aged 6.

TERRY.—Catherine, Newark, June 26, aged 56.

ZEHNDER.—Nanette M., Newark, June 27, aged 26. Funeral tomorrow, 9:15 A. M.

Long Island.

CONKLIN.—Margaret W., Jamaica, June 27. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

DOYLE.—Matthew T., Richmond Hill, June 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HAYNES.—Sarah A., Jamaica, June 26, aged 72. Funeral private.

KRUGER.—Ferdinand, Long Island City, June 27, aged 61. Funeral today.

McHALE.—Julia, Corona, June 26, aged 82.

SHACK.—Mrs. Max, Rockaway Park, June 27. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Westchester County.

HARTMAN.—August L., New Rochelle, June 27. Funeral private.

RAISCH.—Henry, Irvington-on-Hudson, June 27, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

BLEWITT.—Joseph, mass, Blessed Sacrament Church, Newark, N. J., tomorrow, 8 A. M.

BOSTOCK.—Geoffrey R., in memory of; died July 1, 1913.

DEVLIN.—Catherine, in memory of; died July 2, 1913.

DONOVAN.—William J., mass, St. Joseph's Church, Newark, N. J., tomorrow, 8 A. M.

FOLEY.—Mass, St. Monica's Church, Jamaica, L. I., July 3, 9 A. M.

KANN.—Emanuel, unveiling monument, Kensico Cemetery, July 1.

KEYES.—Mary L., in memory of; died June 29, 1905.

LEHMAN.—Matthias, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, July 5, 2:15 P. M.

LONG.—Mary J., mass, St. Patrick's Church, Jersey City, today, 9 A. M.

McARDLE.—Nellie, mass, St. Bridget's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

McGINN.—Peter, mass, St. Paul's Church, July 4, 10 A. M.

RICE.—David T., mass, St. Paul's Church, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

WATSON.—Lena, mass, St. Rose of Lima's Church, Newark, N. J., tomorrow, 8 A. M.

CEMETERIES.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY

Beyond the city limits in the Westchester Hills. Photographs sent on request. City Office, 103 Park Avenue. Tel. Murray Hill 1842.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.

RED'S DOUBLE VICTORY---ROWING---YACHTING---TROTTING

DOUBLE VICTORY FOR CINCINNATI

Batting Rally Wins for Reds in First and Good Pitching in the Second Game.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—Cincinnati won a double-header from Pittsburgh today, the first by a score of 7 to 6 and the second by 1 to 0. In the first game Pittsburgh had Cincinnati 6 to 2 up to the ninth, when the locals, by a batting rally and through the wildness of the visitors' pitchers, managed to score five runs.

The second game was a battle of pitchers in which Schneider, a recruit pitcher, had the better of the argument, allowing only three hits. Not a Pittsburgh player reached third base during the second game. The locals made their one run in that game on singles by Groh and Hoblitzell and an out at first. The scores:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Herz'g, ss.	1	0	0	1	2
B'gh'r, ss.	1	0	0	0	0
Nieh'f, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2
Clark, c.	3	0	1	3	1
Gonz'a, c.	1	0	1	1	0
Groh, 2b.	4	1	2	0	5
H'b'z'l, 1b.	3	1	1	14	0
Laross, lf.	4	0	2	3	0
Lehr, cf.	4	2	3	2	0
K'stner, p.	1	0	0	1	2
Doug's, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Rowan, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Miller	1	0	1	0	0
‡Kellogg	0	0	0	0	0
§Uhler	0	1	0	0	0
‖Bates	1	0	0	0	0
¶Yingling	1	1	0	0	0
Total	33	7	12	27	12

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	3	1	1	3	1
M'wrey, 3b.	2	2	0	2	1
Viox, 2b.	3	1	2	2	5
Wagner, ss.	3	0	0	4	3
K'tc'y, 1b.	4	0	0	7	1
Mitch'l, rf.	4	1	1	3	1
Jos.K'y, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Col'm'n, c.	4	0	1	4	2
Adams, p.	1	1	0	0	2
C'z'm'n, p.	1	0	0	0	0
M'Q'l'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	6	6*	26	16

*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Koestner in the sixth inning.
‡Ran for Miller in the sixth inning.
§Ran for Clarke in the seventh inning.
‖Batted for Douglass in the eighth inning.
¶Batted for Rowan in the ninth inning.
Errors—Clark, Koestner.

Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 5—7
Pittsburgh ....1 1 1 0 0 0 3 0 0—6

Two-base hits—Carey, Mitchell. Home runs—Viox. Hits—Off Koestner, 5 in six innings; off Douglass, 1 in two innings; off Adams, 8 in six and one-third innings; off Conzelman, 3 in one and two-thirds innings, none out in ninth inning; off McQuillan, 2 in one inning; off Rowan, none in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Viox, Carey. Sacrifice fly—Wagner, Adams. Stolen bases—Joseph Kelly, Coleman. Double play—Wagner, Viox, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 5; Cincinnati, 6. Bases on balls—Off Adams, 1; off Koestner, 3; off Conzelman, 1; off McQuillan, 2; off Douglass, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Adams, (Herzog;) by McQuillan, (Hoblitzell.) Struck out—By Adams, 1; by Koestner, 2; by Conzelman, 1; by Douglass, 2. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Quigley.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Berg'r, ss.	3	0	1	1	3
Nieh'ff, 3b.	3	0	0	2	1
Clark, c.	3	0	0	6	1
Groh, 2b.	3	1	2	2	4
Hob'll, 1b.	3	0	1	11	0
Laross, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Lehr, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Sch'der, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total	27	1	4	27	10

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Mow'y, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1
Viox, 2b.	3	0	1	3	0
W'gner, ss.	4	0	1	2	6
Kon'y, 1b.	3	0	0	6	0
Mitch'l, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Jos.K'y, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Colem'n, c.	2	0	0	4	1
Kafora, c.	0	0	0	2	0
O'Toole, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Kant'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Leonard	0	0	0	0	0
†Hyatt	0	0	0	0	0
‡Menzor	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	3	24	10

*Batted for Coleman in eighth inning.
†Batted for O'Toole in eighth inning.
‡Ran for Hyatt in eighth inning.
Error—Lehr.

Cincinnati ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 ..—1
Pittsburgh ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Hits—Off O'Toole, 4 in 7 innings; off Kantlehner, none in one inning. Double play—Berghammer, Groh, and Hoblitzell. Sacrifice hit—Viox. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 3; Cincinnati, 2. First base on balls—Off Schneider, 3. Struck out—By O'Toole, 2; by Kantlehner, 2; by Schneider, 5. Time of game—One hour and twenty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

Even Break in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—St. Louis broke even in today's double-header with Chicago, taking the first game 6 to 0, and losing the second 5 to 8. Leach batted hard in both games. The scores:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g'ns, 2b.	4	0	1	0	5
Magee, cf.	2	2	2	2	0
Dolan, rf.	4	1	0	1	0
J.Mil'r, 1b.	4	0	2	12	2
Wilson, lf.	3	2	1	1	0
Butler, ss.	3	0	1	3	2
Wingo, c.	4	0	0	6	3
Beck, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0
Doak, p.	2	1	1	1	0
Total	30	6	9	27	12

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	3	0	3	1	0
Good, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Saier, 1b.	4	0	0	8	1
Zim'n, 3b.	2	0	0	2	1
Sch'lte, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Sw'n'y, 2b.	3	0	0	3	4
C'r'd'n, ss.	3	0	1	0	1
Br'han, c.	3	0	0	6	1
H'g'ves, c.	3	0	0	0	0
Cheney, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Smith, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Williams	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	0	5	24	9

*Batted for Sweeney in the ninth inning.
Errors—Beck, Hargreaves, Cheney.

St. Louis ....0 1 0 0 3 1 1 0 ..—6
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Good, Doak, Butler, Magee, J. Miller, Leach. Three-base hit—Leach. Sacrifice hits—Schulte, Butler. Stolen bases—Huggins, Dolan, Magee. Double play—Zimmerman, Sweeney, and Saier. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 4; off Doak, 3. Struck out—By Cheney, 6; by Doak, 6. Hits—Off Cheney, 8 in six innings; off Smith, 1 in two innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 9. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	3	2	2	2	0
J'ston, cf.	2	0	0	0	0
Good, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Saier, 1b.	5	1	2	10	0
Zim'n, 3b.	4	1	1	0	1
Schulte, lf.	3	0	1	0	0
Sw'ney, 2b.	4	1	2	6	4
Corriden, ss & 3b.	3	1	1	2	3
Bres'an, c.	4	0	0	6	4
Pierce, p.	4	1	1	0	1
Keat'g, ss.	0	0	0	0	1
Vaughn, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	8	11	27	14

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dres'n, 1b.	1	1	1	5	0
Hug'ns, 2b.	3	0	2	2	1
Magee, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Dolan, lf.	5	1	0	0	0
J. Miller, 1b & 2b.	3	2	0	8	3
Wilson, rf.	3	1	1	2	0
Butler, ss.	4	0	1	3	3
Snyder, c.	3	0	1	3	2
Beck, 3b.	2	0	0	1	3
Rob'son, p.	1	0	1	0	0
Steele, p.	2	0	1	0	0
Sallee, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Cather	1	0	0	0	0
†Whit'd	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	9	27	12

*Batted for Steele in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Dressan in the ninth inning.
Errors—Beck, Leach, Schulte, Saier.

Chicago ....1 1 0 0 6 0 0 0 0—8
St. Louis..........0 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 0—5

Two-base hits—Leach, (2,) Huggins, Snyder. Three-base hit—Corriden. Sacrifice hit—Magee. Sacrifice flies—Corriden, Schulte. Stolen bases—Zimmerman, (2,) Dolan. Double play—Corriden, Sweeney, and Saier. Bases on balls—Off Pierce, 4; off Steele, 1; off Vaughn, 1. Struck out—By Pierce, 5; by Robinson, 1; by Vaughn, 1. Hits—Off Robinson, 9 in 4 1-3 innings; off Pierce, 9 in 7 2-3 innings; off Vaughn, 0 in 1-3 inning; off Steele, 2 in 3 2-3 innings; off Sallee, 0 in 1 inning. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Chicago, 4. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Home Runs Win for Giants.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., June 28.—The New York Giants defeated Newburg of the Atlantic League in an exhibition game here today 4 to 3. Home runs by Thorpe and Donlin of the Giants and Holmes of Newburg featured. Score by innings:

R.H.E.
New York....2 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 ..—4 11 0
Newburg .....1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3 8 0

Batteries—Schauer and Johnson; Springman and Holmes.

AT LONG BRANCH, N. J.

R.H.E.
Boston (A. L.).1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 6 2
Long Branch..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 3

Batteries—Cooper and Thomas; Munoz and Jennings.

Yankees Play Tie Game.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—The Baltimore Internationals and New York Americans today played a 1 to 1 tie game, which was called at end of the sixth inning on account of rain. The score:

R.H.E.
Baltimore.............. 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 0 1
New York.............. 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 2 0

Batteries—Davidson and McAvoy; Pieh and Rogers.

Griffith's Suspension Continued.

CHICAGO, June 28.—President Johnson of the American League tonight continued the indefinite suspension of Manager Clark Griffith and Herman Schaefer of the Washington Club as a result of the forfeiture of the first game of a double-header Washington was scheduled to play in Philadelphia last Friday.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 6; Cleveland, 4.
Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2.
(Ten innings.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati, 7; Pittsburgh, 6.
Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburgh, 0.
St. Louis, 6; Chicago, 0.
Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 5.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 3.
Kansas City, 2; Indianapolis, 0.
Kansas City, 7; Indianapolis, 8.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 3; Montreal, 2.
Newark, 3; Rochester, 2.
Toronto, 3; Providence, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	38	24	.613
Detroit	38	30	.559
St. Louis	36	31	.537
Washington	33	30	.524
Boston	33	31	.516
Chicago	33	32	.508
New York	22	37	.373
Cleveland	23	41	.359

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	35	22	.617
Cincinnati	33	30	.524
Chicago	33	31	.516
Pittsburgh	29	30	.492
St. Louis	32	33	.492
Philadelphia	27	30	.474
Brooklyn	26	31	.456
Boston	25	34	.424

FEDERAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	36	25	.590
Chicago	36	26	.581
Baltimore	33	26	.559
Buffalo	31	25	.554
Kansas City	31	35	.470
Pittsburgh	25	33	.431
Brooklyn	24	32	.429
St. Louis	26	39	.400

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore	44	22	.667
Rochester	37	25	.597
Buffalo	36	28	.562
Providence	35	29	.547
Toronto	30	31	.492
Newark	27	32	.458
Montreal	22	42	.344
Jersey City	21	43	.328

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at New York.
(Two games.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
(Two games.)
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Chicago at Detroit.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Rochester at Newark.
Montreal at Jersey City.
Toronto at Providence.
Buffalo at Baltimore.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 28.—Kansas City and Indianapolis divided a double header here this afternoon, Kansas City winning the first, 2 to 0, and Indianapolis the second, 8 to 7. The second game was marred by errors and umpire baiting. Several cushions were thrown at Umpire Anderson at the conclusion of the second game, and the umpire retaliated by attacking a spectator. A riot was averted only through the efforts of the police, who escorted Anderson to the dressing room. The score:

FIRST GAME.

R.H.E.
Kansas City...0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2 6 2
Indianapolis ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 5

Batteries—Packard and Easterly; Falkenburg, Billiard, and Rariden.

SECOND GAME.

R.H.E.
Kansas City...0 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 2—7 13 5
Indianapolis ..1 0 3 1 1 0 1 1 ..—8 10 3

Batteries—Cullop, Harris, Stone, and Easterly; Kiserling and Rariden.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—Chicago by taking today's game from St. Louis, 7 to 3, made it four straight victories in the series with the locals. Brawn allowed six hits in the first inning. The score:

R.H.E.
Chicago ......4 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—7 14 0
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3 11 0

Batteries—Fisk, Lange, and Wilson; Brown and Chapman.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK, N. J.

R.H.E.
Newark ...0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—3 8 3
Rochester ..1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2 6 2

Batteries—Ensmann and Heckinger; Hughes and Williams.
Second game—Postponed; rain.

AT JERSEY CITY.

R.H.E.
Jersey City....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 ..—3 7 0
Montreal .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 7 0

Batteries—Bruck and Reynolds; Mason and Howley.

AT ROCKY POINT, R. I.

R.H.E.
Toronto ......0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0—3 5 0
Providence ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 2

Batteries—Wagner and Kelly; Oldham, Bentley, and J. Onslow.

Baseball at Panama Exposition.

Hollis E. Cooley, Chief of the Bureau of Athletics at the Panama-Pacific Exposition next year, announced last night that he had signed with Frank Bancroft of the Cincinnati Club of the National League, and Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics for a series of major league games to be played at San Francisco during the exposition. Bancroft will get together a number of National League stars, while Mack will pick his team from the American League ranks.

IF you expect to make a long tour this summer, you will save time, expense and labor if you use

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AMERICAN CREWS ON HENLEY COURSE

Harvard Eight Makes Good Time in First Trial—Good Position in Race with Leander.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 28.—There is an air of quiet confidence about the Harvard headquarters at Henley, though the members of the crew are cagey and are not making rash predictions. Capt. Saltonstall said he regretted today's enforced idleness, as Sunday crew practice is tabooed here, but he said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"We are going for a row tomorrow morning, as well as in the afternoon, and also on Tuesday and Wednesday, but will have only one speed trial each day. Saturday's trial time of 7:17 was better than we had hoped for, considering it was the first day off the boat. We expect to do considerably better before Thursday's race with the Leander crew. We saw Leander cover the course in 7:05 on Saturday.

"The Union Boat Club say the Jesus crew is very good, and I understand the Germans also are formidable. They say we drew the better position for our race with Leander, as there is a slight advantage to us in the inside course.

"The distance here seems longer to us than on the course at home, because here we are rowing against the stream. The narrow course will not bother us any. The members of the crew are all in good physical condition and ready to row the race of their lives. It is curious that not a single one of the fellows has been to Henley before.

"The oarsmen are all greatly impressed with the picturesqueness of the scene, and enjoy the novelty of eating out of doors in the garden back of our house.

"It is too bad we had to lose one day's training, though several men went punting this morning; later we motored to Oxford and visited University, Trinity, and several other of the colleges. We motored back and went to tea in a bunch as the guests of Mrs. Wilson Noble, an American married to an Englishman. We all had a bully time."

The Harvard men are not on the Thames, but have ideal quarters at Rosellyn, in the heart of the town. The Union Boat Club of Boston pitched camp at Sonning, three miles upstream. The Bostonians spent the day quietly.

Henley already presents a festive appearance. Hotel accommodations are getting strained, and many Americans are already in evidence. The handsomest houseboat along the Henley course flies the Stars and Stripes and belongs to Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who has not yet arrived, but is expected to entertain a large party in the Venture, which is anchored in a choice position, right at the finish, and adjoining the fashionable Phyllis Court Club.

RAIN STOPS TENNIS.

Fast Play in Special Doubles Tournament at Knollwood C. C.

Ranking tennis players competed in the special invitation tennis doubles tournament of the Knollwood Country Club, which began yesterday on the club courts at White Plains. In spite of the rain some excellent tennis was witnessed, and Frederick C. Inman and Walter M. Hall, along with Charles M. Bull, Jr., and Lyle E. Mahan, won their places in the final round.

The competitions were inspired by the Davis Cup Committee with the idea of testing some of the pairs in this section of the country. The failure of Karl Behr and T. R. Pell to compete marred the contests. As a consequence Leonard Beekman, Columbia interscholastic champion, and his partner, Allan Tobey, Princeton, moved into the semi-final round by a default.

Bull and Mahan won a place in the semi-final bracket by beating Dr. H. R. Mixell and Harry Parker, 8—6, 6—4. This proved a warm-up for the ranking pairs, and they then tackled Beekman and Tobey, who extended the veterans to the limit of three sets, Bull and Mahan winning 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

Inman and Hall drew a bye in the first round. In the semi-final they faced G. F. Touchard and W. M. Washburn. The latter were erratic, and Inman and Hall won, the score being 9—7, 6—4.

W. H. Sykes, Jr., the referee, was compelled to postpone the final match because of darkness and rain. When the match was stopped the finalists had each won ten games, and the contest promised an interesting finish. The match will be finished one week from Sunday. The summary:

Men's Invitation Doubles.—First Round—Lyle E. Mahan and Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Dr. Howard R. Mixell and Harry S. Parker, 8—6, 6—4; Leonard Beekman and Allan Tobey defeated Theodore R. Pell and Karl H. Behr by default.

Second Round—Walter Merrill Hall and Frederick C. Inman defeated Gustave F. Touchard and W. M. Washburn, 9—7, 6—4; Lyle E. Mahan and Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated Leonard Beekman and Allan Tobey, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Final Round—Lyle E. Mahan and Charles M. Bull, Jr., versus Walter Merrill Hall and Frederick C. Inman, 10—10, unfinished.

Motor-Paced Race Postponed.

The one-hour motor-paced race at the Brighton Beach Motordrome, postponed last night on account of poor weather conditions, will be held on Wednesday night. The race will be the longest and most interesting so far this season and two crack riders will make their first appearance at the seaside course, Jimmy Moran and Peter Drobach. The other starters will be Bobby Walthour, Leon Didier, and Menus Bedell.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.
At Albany—Albany, 8; Elmira, 7.
At Troy—Troy, 5; Binghamton, 2.
At Utica—Utica-Scranton, (rain.)

Eastern Association.
At New Haven—New Haven, 5; Pittsfield, 0.
At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 3; New London, 1.
At Waterbury—Waterbury, 5; Springfield, 2.

American Association.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 5; St. Paul, 2. Milwaukee, 4; St. Paul, 1.
At Kansas City—Minneapolis, 13; Kansas City, 3.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Columbus, 2.
At Indianapolis—Louisville, 3; Indianapolis, 2. Louisville, 4; Indianapolis, 2.

Southern Association.
At Mobile—Mobile, 4; New Orleans, 1. New Orleans, 5; Mobile, 2.
At Memphis—Memphis, 5; Nashville, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

White Sox Capture Both Games of Double-Header from St. Louis.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Chicago won both games of a double-header from St. Louis today by scores of 2 to 1 and 3 to 2. Each game went ten innings.

With Demmitt on third base in the tenth inning of the first game James made a wild pitch and Demmitt scored the winning run.

In the second game Chicago started a ninth inning batting rally and tied the count. They won out in the next inning when Collins singled with the bases full. Weaver scored the winning run. The scores:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
We'ver, ss.	4	0	0	0	1
B'burn, 2b.	5	0	1	2	4
Demitt, lf.	3	2	1	3	1
Collins, rf.	5	0	1	2	0
F'nier, 1b.	5	0	1	11	0
Bodie, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Mayer, c.	4	0	2	10	1
Br'nt'n, 3b.	4	0	1	0	0
Scott, p.	4	0	1	0	5
Total	38	2	8	30	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf.	5	0	1	1	0
Pratt, 2b.	2	0	0	2	3
W'ms, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
W'lker, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Leary, 1b.	4	1	1	10	1
Austin, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1
Wares, ss.	3	0	2	3	5
Agnew, c.	4	0	0	7	2
James, p.	4	0	0	0	3
Total	34	1	6*	28	15

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Pratt, Leary, Austin, Wares, (2,) Agnew.

Chicago ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
St. Louis..........0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Collins, Mayer, Blackburn. Three-base hit—Leary. Sacrifice hit—Wares. Double play—James, Wares, and Leary. Left on bases—Chicago, 11; St. Louis, 7. Base on balls—Off James, 3; off Scott, 3. Struck out—By James, 4; by Scott, 10. Wild pitches—James, 2. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Dineen.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss.	5	1	2	3	2
B'kb'n, 2b.	5	0	1	1	3
Dem'tt, lf.	3	0	0	0	1
Benz, p.	0	0	0	0	2
‡Kav'n'gh	1	0	0	0	0
Faber, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Four'r, 1b.	4	1	2	14	0
Bodie, cf.	4	0	3	0	1
Schalk, c.	4	0	3	8	3
Bret'n, 3b.	1	0	0	2	1
§Mayer	1	0	0	0	0
Alcock, 3b.	1	0	0	1	1
Cicotte, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Daly, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Total	37	3	12	30	16

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf.	5	1	2	3	0
Pratt, 2b.	3	0	0	5	1
Wil'ms, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Walk'r, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Leary, 1b.	4	0	1	8	1
How'd, 3b.	2	1	1	0	0
Wares, ss.	3	0	0	1	2
Crossin, c.	4	0	1	6	1
*Miller	0	0	0	0	0
Agnew, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Wellm'n, c.	3	0	1	1	2
B'g'ner, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	7†	27	7

*Ran for Crossin in the tenth inning.
†None out when the winnin run was scored.
§Batted for Breton in the seventh inning.
‡Batted for Benz in the ninth inning.
Errors—Wares, Weaver.

Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—3
St. Louis..........0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Leary, Howard, Crossin, Schalk, Weaver. Hits—Off Cicotte, 6 in eight innings; off Benz, none in one inning; off Faber, 1 in one inning; off Wellman, 9 in eight and one-third innings; off Baumgardner, 3 in two-thirds inning and none out in tenth inning. Sacrifice hits—Pratt, Breton, Wares, Howard. Stolen bases—Walker, Williams, Blackburn. Double play—Wellman and Leary. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Chicago, 10. Bases on balls—Of Cicotte, 3; off Baumgardner, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Wellman, (Collins.) Struck out—By Cicotte, 7; by Wellman, 6; by Benz, 1. Passed ball—Crossin. Time of game—Two hours and sixteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Connolly.

Bunched Hits Win for Detroit.

DETROIT, June 28.—Detroit bunched four hits with three errors by Cleveland in the first inning today and secured a lead that practically decided the contest, which ended 6 to 4 in the Tigers' favor. Blanding was knocked off the rubber in this inning and was succeeded by Morton, who was effective despite wildness, errors being responsible for the two runs scored off him. Cleveland could not hit either Coveleskie or Dauss consistently, though many scoring chances were presented. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	3	1	0	4	1
Vitt, 3b.	2	1	1	1	2
High, cf.	3	1	1	3	0
C'ford, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	0	0	2
Kav'gh, 2b.	3	2	0	2	2
Burns, 1b.	3	1	1	8	2
Stan'ge, c.	3	0	2	8	1
Cov'kie, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Dauss, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	26	6	6	27	12

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gr'ney, lf.	4	1	2	0	0
Turner, 3b.	4	1	1	2	4
Leib'd, cf.	3	0	2	1	0
Lajoie, 2b.	3	0	1	2	3
J'ston, 1b.	4	0	0	14	0
Wood, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
B'ham, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
O'man, ss.	4	0	0	1	6
O'Neill, c.	3	1	1	4	2
B'ing, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Morton, p.	2	0	0	0	1
B'wman, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Olson	1	0	0	0	0
†Bassler	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	7	24	17

*Batted for Morton in seventh inning.
†Batted for Bowman in ninth inning.

Detroit.............. 4 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 ..—6
Cleveland........... 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0—4

Errors—Graney, Turner, Johnston, Blanding, Vitt, Burns.

Two-base hits—Leibold, Turner, Graney. Hits—Off Blanding, 4 in two-thirds inning; off Morton, 2 in five and one-third innings; off Bowman, none in two innings; off Coveleskie, 5 in five innings; off Duss, 2 in four innings. Sacrifice hit—High. Double plays—Lajoie and Johnsten; Morton, Lajoie, and Johnston; Bush, Kavanaugh, and Burns. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 5. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 1; off Dauss, 3; off Blanding, 2; off Morton, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie, (Leibold;) by Dauss, (Lajoie;) by Morton, (Stanage.) Struck out—By Coveleskie, 2; by Dauss, 5; by Morton, 3; by Bowman, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

Clare Men Hold 'Cycle Race.

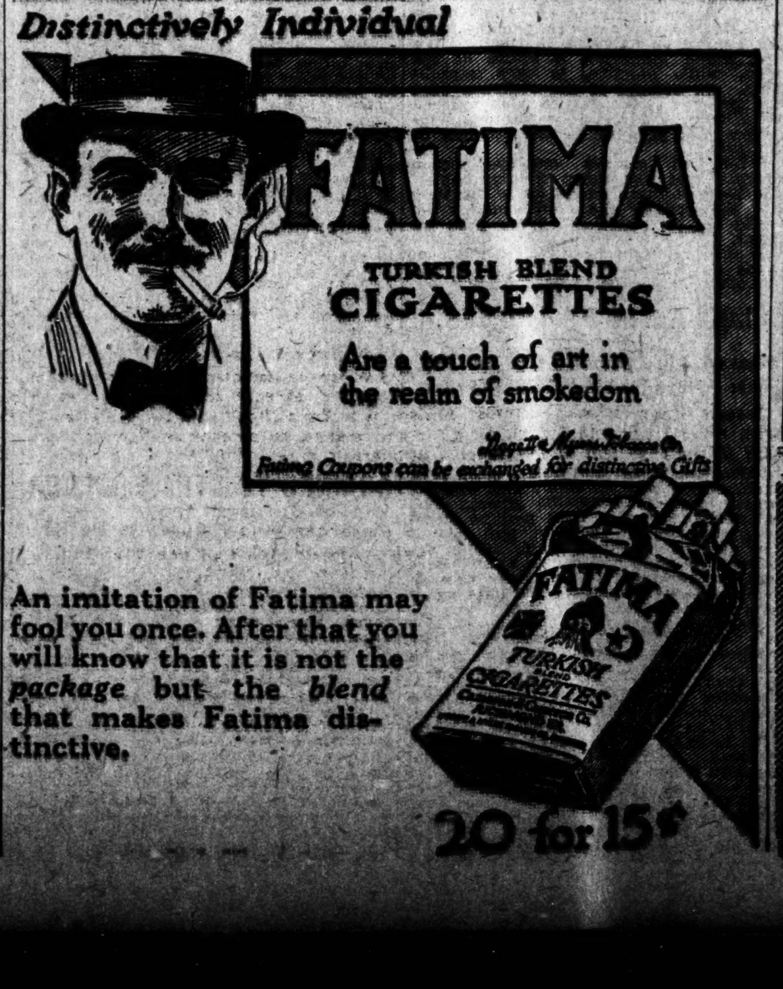
There was evidence of the revived interest in bicycle riding at the games of the Clare Men's Association at Celtic Park, Long Island City, yesterday, when a three-mile 'cycle race was made one of the two track events held. Despite the rain the race brought out eighteen contestants, and had to be run in three heats. The final heat proved to be a pretty one, as five of the six men who started were bunched together at the finish, and J. Nunziato of the Empire City Wheelmen, who had come into the stretch in second place, picked up the lead, which had been secured by T. Bello, unattached, and defeated him by a yard. John Crowley of the Acme Wheel Club had a bad spill in the last lap of the race, but was unhurt. The three-mile novice footrace, the only other track event, was won by M. Debarry, unattached. The summary:

Three-Mile Bicycle Race.—First Heat—Won by J. Nunziato, Empire City Wheelmen; John Crowley, Acme Wheelmen, second. Second Heat.—Won by T. Bello, unattached; G. Natardo, Italian-American Wheelmen, second. Third Heat.—Won by E. Schwanner, Empire City Wheelmen; F. Wosin, unattached, second. Final Heat.—Won by J. Nunziato, Empire City Wheelmen; T. Bello, unattached, second; F. Wosin, unattached, third. Time—9:09 2-5.

Three-Mile Novice Run.—Won by M. Debarry, unattached; L. T. Folle, St. Bartholemew's Club, second; W. Shipple, unattached, third. Time—16:42 1-5.

Glencoe A. C. Games Postponed.

The benefit games of the Glencoe Athletic Club to its track coach, Benny Mann, scheduled to be held yesterday at Glencoe oval, were postponed until Saturday, July 11, because of rain. Additional entries will be received until a week from today.



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RESOLUTE NOT TO RACE THIS WEEK

Cup Candidate to be Repaired—Vanitie and Defiance to Continue Tuning-Up Series.

The conditioning of the three aspirants for America's Cup defense, Defiance, Resolute, and Vanitie for the trial races which will be held off Newport in July and August, will be completed during the coming week. Eleven races have been held in Long Island Sound and off Sandy Hook during the last four weeks, the Resolute scoring eight victories in ten starts, the Vanitie three wins in eleven starts, while the Defiance in five starts was last in three races, and secured second place from the Vanitie in one contest on her time allowance, while in the fifth race she withdrew after an hour's sailing.

The success of the Resolute has not, however, discouraged the other yacht owners, for it is realized that the races have been purely informal affairs and arranged solely for the purpose of getting the boats tuned up for the real trial races off Newport.

The races during the coming week will be still confined to Long Island Sound with its smooth waters and fickle breezes, and only the Vanitie and Defiance will compete, the Resolute having withdrawn temporarily in order to make repairs and perhaps again alter her head rig. Races are set for today off Larchmont, on July 2 off Glen Cove. The races arranged by the American Yacht Club for July 3, and by the Larchmont Club for July 4, have been canceled, but it is possible that the two yachts may race under the auspices of those organizations tomorrow and July 1.

The real sport toward which the yachting fraternity has been looking with much interest will begin at Newport on July 7, when the Eastern Yacht Club of Marble Head will make a special class for the cup yachts and start the trial race series, as its annual regatta, which will be held this year off Brenton's Reef Lightship in connection with the annual races.

The New York Yacht Club will continue the sport by a five-day round-robin affair, in which the three yachts will be received in pairs. The Newport Yacht Racing Association will also hold several races for the yachts, the first trial race series closing on July 18. The yachts will then prepare for the cruise of the New York Yacht Club, which starts at Glen Cove on July 30 and ends at Newport on Aug. 8.

After a week of rest, the final trial race series will be held off Newport, beginning on Aug. 15 and continuing a week. The Committee on Selection of the New York Yacht Club, headed by W. Butler Duncan, will then announce the defender of the America's Cup against the Shamrock IV.

Yachtsmen, as a rule, have withheld criticism of the three boats, awaiting the time when the trial races off Newport are well under way, although it is generally conceded that the Resolute has shown more consistent work than the other two yachts. It has not, however, been altogether plain sailing for the Herreshoff production, for some of her structural defects have caused a certain amount of anxiety.

All hands are eager for the Newport series, with its strong, true winds and tumbling seas. Much sport is anticipated off the mouth of the Narragansett.

RACE FOR CUP DEFENDERS.

Special Class Arranged at the Eastern Yacht Club Cruise.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 28.—With a special race for the cup class yachts as the chief feature, the fleet of the Eastern Yacht Club of Marble Head will gather here on July 2 for the annual cruise, which this year will be held along the Sound of the New England Coast instead of the main shore. The fleet will make runs to Vineyard Haven and Mattapoisett, returning here on July 7 for the annual regatta, at which a special class has been arranged for the cup defenders. The cruise will continue on July 8 to Block Island and end the following day at New London, where the usual windup dinner will be held and trophies distributed.

Resolute Arrives at Bristol.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 28.—The cup defense yacht Resolute arrived today at the Herreshoff yards in tow of the tender Cape Cod. She will be thoroughly overhauled and will remain here for the races off Newport July 7. Her damaged bowsprit will be replaced probably by one of steel. Improvement in sails will be made, and she will be scraped and revarnished.

NAUTILUS LEADS FLEET.

Easterly Gale Scatters New York A. C. Yachts in Block Island Race.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., June 28.—An easterly gale last night scattered the fleet of the New York Athletic Club in its run through the Sound, and only two of the twenty starters reached here to-day. The Nautilus, owned by C. H. Mitchell, was first to arrive, her elapsed time being 11 hours 35 minutes. Armada, owned by B. R. Stoddard, finished five minutes later.

The other sloops are supposed to have put into harbors along the Sound for shelter from the blow.

Ozonam A. A. Members' Games.

Despite the unfavorable weather conditions the Ozonam Athletic Association held their monthly members' games at De Witt Clinton Park yesterday morning. The one-mile handicap run was the feature. Fifteen athletes faced the starter in this event, the limit handicap being 150 yards, and after a hard race, in which all but three of the contestants were forced to withdraw, S. Devine, with an allowance of 60 yards, crossed the finish line a winner in 4:48, with S. Sinclair and N. Meustero, both scratch men, finishing in the order named. The summary:

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Edward Rank, (9 yards;) J. G. Behnken, (scratch,) second; E. Dunbar, (scratch,) third. Time—0:24.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by S. Devine, (60 yards;) S. Sinclair, (scratch,) second; N. Meustero, (scratch,) third. Time—4:48.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Raity, (40 yards;) S. Sinclair, (40 yards,) second; E. Rank, (10 yards,) third. Time—1:18.

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DENVER CAPTURES CUP.

Nathan Straus's Trotter Has Unbeaten Speedway Matinee Record.

After seven matinées on the Harlem Speedway under ideal conditions the final day's sport followed by the presentation of eight silver cups was contested in a steady drizzling rain. Had it not been for the arrangements for the cup presentation following the racing the event probably would have been postponed, but it was necessary to complete the plans and the actual racing on the driveway was only incidental to the presentation of the trophies and banquet which followed at the Road Drivers' Association clubroom afterward.

About one hundred persons attended the celebration and in the opening address made by Dr. J. H. Ferster it was admitted that the concluding season was one of the most successful held on the drive. The eight cups donated by members of the association were presented the owners of the four highest point winning pacers and trotters.

In the trotting division Nathan Straus's gray gelding Denver secured the President's Cup with a clean record for the season with a total of 28 points. It was started seven times and won its races on each occasion. Next in order among the trotters came I. V. Hunt's bay mare Emily H. with a like number of points. It garnered the same total as that of Denver but was started more times, in getting the same total. The third cup went to Dr. J. H. Ferster's newcomer Castle Dome with 26 points. Fourth honors and cup went to J. P. Kennedy's bay gelding Acora with 24 points.

Among the pacers I. V. Hunt's stout hearted brown mare Clover Patch proved the best performer of the season, and led its division handily with 28 points. Clover Patch has, for the past three years won the championship and is now recognized as the "Queen of the Speedway." Her nearest rival was the gray gelding Peerless Pete, a horse driven by T. J. Connors, a New Jersey horseman, with 22 points. Lady Loree and The Aristocrat accounted for the third and fourth cups respectively.

The feature event of the concluding programme was the championship trot in which I. V. Hunt tried unsuccessfully to retrieve his lost laurels of the week before when he sent Emily H. against Denver and lost. This was the first defeat of the Hunt mare and it was hoped that she could redeem herself, but Tim Sullivan behind Denver kept his charge out in front and won in straight heats. Both heats were closely contested and it was only in the last fifty yards that Denver was able to get into the winning position, Emily H. holding him safely until that time. The summaries:

Class E.—Pacing.
Leona N., b. m., (F. Harrington)..........1 1
Sir Thomas, b. s., (U. Helfrich)..........2 2
Time—1:21½; 1:20.

Class E.—Trotting.
Estelle Cord, b. m., (A. Olpp)..........2 1 1
Zeda Oakland, b. m., (C. Fendt)..........1 2 2
Time—1:16½; 1:15; 1:14.

Class A.—Trotting.
Castle Dome, b. g., (Dr. J. Ferster)..........1 1
Kinney McGregor, b. g., (A. Mullady)..........2 2
Time—1:06; 1:08.

Class A.—Pacing.
Clover Patch, br. m., (G. Riley)..........2 1 1
Huertha, b. m., (W. O'Neil)..........1 2 3
Peerless Pete, gr. g., (T. Connors)..........3 3 2
Time—None; 1:04½; 1:03.

Class B.—Trotting.
Acora, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy)..........1 1
Billy Barlow, ch. g., (J. Gilmore)..........2 2
Time—1:10; 1:08½.

Class D.—Pacing.
Lemonade, ch. g., (C. Carpenter)..........1 1
Lady Loree, b. m., (W. Donnelly)..........3 2
Frances C., blk. m., (C. Fendt)..........2 3
Time—1:08; 1:07½.

Class C.—Trotting.
Frances Milrol, b. m., (A. Mullady)..........1 1
G. E. M., ch. m., (Dr. Martin)..........2 2
Doris B., blk. m., (Dr. J. Nimphius)..........3 3
Time—1:10; 1:10.

Class E.—Pacing.
The Aristocrat, blk. g., (A. Mullady)..........1 1
Roy, b. g., (I. V. Hunt)..........2 3
Jim D., b. g., (J. Pfifferling)..........3 2
Time—1:06; 1:06.

Championship—Trotting.
Denver, gr. g., (T. Sullivan)..........1 1
Emily H., b. m., (I. V. Hunt)..........2 2
Time—1:06; 1:06.

Summary of points for season: Trotters—Denver, 28; Emily H., 28; Castle Dome, 26; Acora, 24. Pacers—Clover Patch, 28; Peerless Pete, 22; Lady Loree, 21; The Aristocrat, 21.

SARDANAPLE'S BIG PRIZE.

Baron Rothschild's Horse Wins Grand Prix de Paris.

PARIS, June 28.—The Grand Prix de Paris, the chief turf event in France for three-year-old colts and fillies, was won today by Baron Maurice de Rothschild's Sardanople, which recently won the Prix du Jockey Club, the French Derby. La Farina was second, and Herman B. Duryea's Durbar II., winner of the English Derby, third. The latter horse ran third to Sardanaple in the French Derby.

The Grand Prix de Paris carried a purse of $60,000. The distance was one mile and seven furlongs.

Sardanaple was favorite in the betting at 19 to 10, and rewarded his backers for their confidence by winning in the record time of 3:11 3-5. La Farina, owned by Baron Edouard de Rothschild, was quoted in the betting at 21 to 10, and Durbar II. at 21 to 4. Mr. Duryea also started Ardee, but the filly ran unplaced.

The pace was terrific from the fall of the flag. Sardanaple, Durbar II., and La Farina kept in the background until half the journey was completed, when the three emerged from the ruck and headed the leaders. Durbar II. held with Sardanaple and La Farine until he entered the stretch, when he succumbed and fell behind them. Sardanaple and La Farina then fought it out in a splendid duel past the crowded stands, the spectators wildly cheering. At the wire Sardanaple had the advantage by a short neck, while Durbar II. was four lengths behind La Farina.

Everything contributed toward making the day one of the most brilliant in the history of the French turf. Magnificent weather brought to the Longchamps racecourse all the leaders of French and cosmopolitan society and throngs of the general public. At least 250,000 persons saw the race. President Poincaré, the Cabinet Ministers, and the members of the Diplomatic Corps occupied the official stand.

A painful impression was caused by the news of the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg. The Austrian Ambassador left the racecourse immediately the news was received.

Most of the prominent Americans who were present last night at the fight between Jack Johnson and Frank Moran saw the race and wagered large sums on Durbar II.

From a sporting point of view the race was of unusual interest. Never since 1864 had the winners of the English and French Derbys and the Prix Diane competed for the blue ribbon of the French turf. The brilliant records of the entries and the consequent short odds against them made the aggregate betting on the race this year something smaller than that of last year. The betting machines today took in $383,826, as against $389,352 last year.

Sardanaple, besides beating the record for the race, holds the record for having won as a three-year-old colt the sum of $167,305.

Close Finish at Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT NECK, L. I., June 28.—Joseph A. Millang won the Kings Point Cup at the Great Neck Golf Club today by the narrow margin of a single stroke over Grant Campbell and B. Kallser, who tied for second. Mr. Campbell's gross score of 73 strokes was the best of the day. The leading scores follow: Joseph A. Millang, 102, 28—74; B. Kallser, 105, 30—75; Grant Campbell, 90, 15—75; Dwight Rockwell, 94, 18—76; Charles Zeigler, 99, 12—87.

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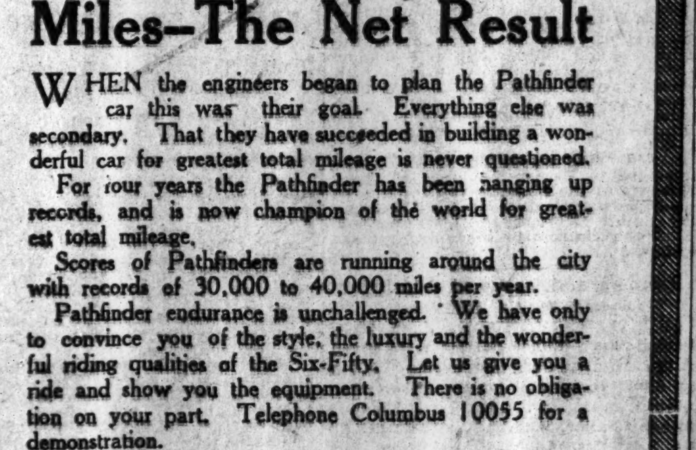

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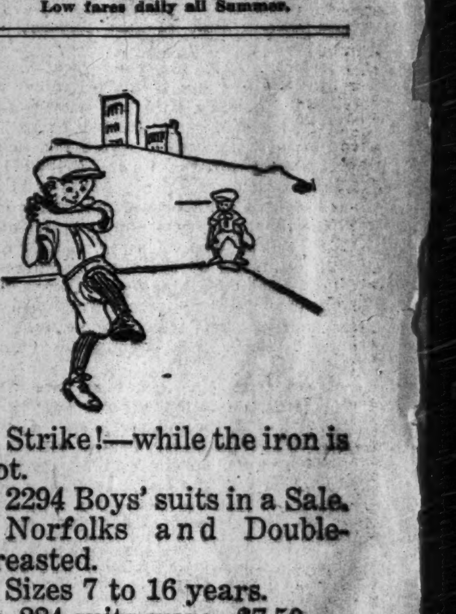

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$8.50 now.
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293 suits were $14.50
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"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
Biggest and Oldest House in this line.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
3, 5, 7, 9 West 61st St., NEAR BROADWAY.

SPORTING EVENTS.
BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, today, 3:15 P. M. Giants vs. Brooklyn.

GOOD AUTO ROUTES TO THE WATER GAP

Several Alternates Described by the Three A's—Show Dates Are Announced.

In addition to the usual amount of road travel from the metropolitan district to Delaware Water Gap, en route to the Pocono Mountains and the numerous resorts along the Delaware River, there is an increasing call at the A. A. A. Touring Bureau in this city for data to Southern and Western New York State points and beyond through the Water Gap, Scranton and Binghamton. The motorist from Greater New York or vicinity has a choice among several routes across Northern New Jersey, of which the most used is by way of the West Forty-second Street Ferry, Weehawken, the western edge of Jersey City and the reconstructed Plank Road to Newark.

Leaving Newark by Broad Street and Clinton Avenue, this route leads through Morristown and Chester to German Valley, thence over Schooley's Mountain to Hackettstown, beyond which there are three connections to the Delaware River, of which the most used crosses by Myers' Ferry and passes through Portland to the Gap, though any who prefer to avoid that ferry may reach the bridge at Columbia either by going over Jenny Jump Mountain, west of Hackettstown, or around by the north through Allamuchy, Johnsonburg and Blairstown. All three routes join at Portland, and continue up the picturesque and interesting route along the river to the Gap.

Those who wish to return by a different route may continue up the west side of the Delaware River to Dingman's Ferry to Milford, at either of which places a toll bridge provides a means of crossing to the New Jersey side, returning by Branchville, Lake Hopatcong, Dover and Montclair, or through Stockholm, Newfoundland and Paterson. Though both of these routes are considerably longer than the going trip via Morristown, they offer a pleasing variety for the round trip. Either can be made comfortably in a day and leave time for sightseeing along the way.

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At the annual meeting of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce it was voted to hold the automobile shows of 1915 in the Grand Central Palace, New York, Jan. 2 to 9, and in the Coliseum and First Regiment Armory, Chicago, Jan. 23 to 30.

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Frederick Brooks will leave for Europe on the Aquitania on July 1 to study the construction and operation of foreign garages. He will visit London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Rome, and the result of his studies will be incorporated in a mammoth garage to be opened in this city next October. The site selected for the enterprise is in East Seventy-third Street, near Lexington Avenue.

POLO CHAMPIONSHIP DATES.

Three Events to be Decided at Narragansett Pier Next Month.

The Point Judith Polo Club tournament will begin July 20, and continue to Aug. 15 and during the four weeks of the tournament three championships and other important events will be decided at Narragansett Pier, R. I. Although no positive dates for the three title events have been announced by the polo association, it is probable that the junior championship will be played Aug. 3 to 8. The senior title events will be decided July 20 to 25, and the tentative dates for the open annual championship are July 27 to Aug. 1.

Competition for the special cups will be held between the junior and senior championships. These will include the Rathborne Memorial Cup for teams of four whose aggregate handicap does not exceed thirteen goals; Army and Navy Cups, presented by Mrs. John R. Fell for teams of four not exceeding ten goals aggregate, and the Atlantic Cups, presented by William A. Hazard, for teams with an aggregate of sixteen goals. All three tournaments will be played under the handicap.

The senior championship is open to teams without limit of handicap, while the junior championship is open to teams whose aggregate handicap does not exceed twenty goals, but this limit is to define the class and all games, in both classes, shall be played without handicap. The handicap governing the eligibility of the junior championship teams shall be that in force May 15.

In all classes the championship may be won by default. Any club which may enter a team for the open or junior championship can nominate only players directly identified with such club. Entries for the senior championship close July 7, for the junior championship July 11, for the open championship on the same date, and for the Point Judith tournament on July 7 and 11.

CRAMPS AND THE SWIMMER.

Fright More Often Fatal Than Seizure, Says Dr. Welzmiller.

Dr. Louis R. Welzmiller, physical director at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, issued a bulletin yesterday for the benefit of the members of the swimming classes at the Y. M. C. A., in which he said that most cases of drowning in which the swimmer had been seized with cramps were due not to the cramps but to the swimmer's fright.

"The popular belief is that when a man is taken with cramps he might just as well make his peace with Heaven and prepare to go there," the bulletin reads. "Cramps and certain drowning are synonymous terms with most people, yet many cool-headed men have had cramps and have reached shore, although a long way out.

"The first thing necessary to combat cramps is to keep a cool head and to realize that it is possible to go on swimming or floating. A flicker of the hands or a slight movement of the feet will keep you head above water. You do not need both arms and legs in swimming.

"Every swimmer—and every man and woman ought to be a swimmer—should learn to float. You can float for hours with hardly any physical effort. Every swimmer should also learn to swim with one arm or one leg out of commission.

"When seized with cramp swim without using the crampy limb, and, while swimming, alternately draw up and stretch out the limb as far as possible, thus helping nature to overcome the condition. If the cramp becomes worse turn over and float and exercise the cramped leg or arm as much as possible until the pain passes."

POLO TOURNAMENT OPENS.

Three Internationalists in the First Match at Cedarhurst Today.

The first match in the annual polo tournament at the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, L. I., will be held this afternoon at 5 o'clock. This match, between Cooperstown and Great Neck, will bring together two of the players in the recent international match, Louis E. Stoddard, the former international player, and several of the unsuccessful candidates for this year's American team. The matches will be for the Governor's Cup. The teams will line up as follows:

Cooperstown—No. 1, L. E. Stoddard; No. 2, C. C. Rumsey; No. 3, C. P. Beadleston; No. 4, Malcolm Stevenson.

Great Neck—No. 1, J. Watson Webb; No. 2, Rene La Montagne; No. 3, Lawrence Waterbury; No. 4, J. G. Milburn, Jr.

Nonpareils Celebrate.

Four hundred oarsmen attended a buffet dinner and cabaret entertainment of the Nonpareil Rowing Club, one of the oldest organizations in the Harlem rowing colony, yesterday, at the clubhouse on the Speedway, to celebrate its fortieth anniversary. Many of the old-timers were present, while two of the men who were factors in creating the Nonpareil Club—Thomas McQuade and Ben Levy—were guests of honor.

JOHNSON TO BOX AGAIN.

Champion to Sign with Langford for Bout in October.

PARIS, June 28.—In no way discouraged by his defeat on points Saturday night in a twenty-round bout for the heavyweight championship of the world by Jack Johnson, Frank Moran of Pittsburgh rested today at his camp at Meriel on the Oise. Johnson also remained at his training quarters, nursing a badly swollen hand and receiving a number of visitors. Johnson attributed his injured fist to the fact that he wore for the first time four-ounce gloves, instead of gloves weighing five ounces.

Johnson has agreed to fight Sam Langford the middle of October. For this battle he will receive $30,000, win, lose, or draw, and in addition will receive 50 per cent. of the moving picture receipts. The articles for the fight with Langford will be signed in London July 1.

Beyond a bruised nose received by a punch from Johnson in the tenth round and a cut over his eyebrow, Moran today showed no effects of the punishment administered to him by Johnson.

"I don't look like a man who has been killed," said the Pittsburgh man, as he was partaking heartily of a chicken dinner. "I figured I could whip Johnson in view of his age, but I now believe him to be as strong as he ever was. I hope to secure a match with Sam Langford, as I want to meet the toughest man I can get. I believe I could have won from Johnson except for the foul blow on the nose in the tenth round, which sent the blood down my throat and sickened me. The result of the fight has anything but discouraged me, and I shall go into training immediately."

HEAVYWEIGHTS IN RING.

Joe Jeannette and Battling Jim Johnson to Box at Stadium A. C.

Several good boxing bouts are scheduled by the local clubs for this week, and some lively ring contests are in prospect for the followers of the sport. The feature of the interesting programme will be the ten-round bout between Joe Jeannette and Battling Jim Johnson, who will clash at the Stadium Athletic Club on Wednesday night. Battling Jim Johnson was Jack Johnson's last opponent before the champion battled with Frank Moran in Paris on Saturday night, and gave the title holder a hard battle. It was in this bout that Jack Johnson injured his left arm. Battling Jim Johnson has been training hard for this contest, and is anxious to turn the tables on his opponent, who defeated him in their first meeting. Manager Billy Gibson has arranged two good preliminaries to precede the main bout.

The week's offerings will be started tonight at the Olympic Athletic Club with a series of three ten-round bouts. Harlem Tommy Hopkins and Willie Rothwell of Brooklyn will star in the main event, while in the other two contests Hay Hatfield of Newark and Johnny Baker will be the contenders in the first bout and Jack Midway of Newark and Young Henry of Yonkers will clash in the second ten-round bout.

The Broadway Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the Far Rockaway Beach Athletic Club will clash tomorrow night. Charlie Weinert and Battling Levinsky will furnish the wind-up at the Brooklyn organization, and Patsy Cline of Newark and Young Fulton of New York are featured at the shore club.

The Twyford Athletic Club will make a second attempt to stage a series of bouts at Ulmer Park on Thursday night, with three ten-round bouts, and Terry Mitchell and John (Kid) Alberts are scheduled as the headliners. The Bergen Beach Sporting Club will offer as an attraction on Saturday night Italian Joe Gans and Jack Dougherty of Philadelphia.

RETTA D. WINS LONG RACE.

Charles Dalton's Power Boat Leads in New York-Albany Contest.

Although the last of the five boats to finish, the Retta D., Charles Dalton's Class A boat, captured first prize in the cruiser division in the annual New York to Albany and return power boat race held under the auspices of the New York Motor Boat Club. The Retta D. was moored to her berth in the Hudson last night a few minutes after 7 o'clock, having covered the 235 nautical miles in 34 hours 58 minutes 33 seconds actual time, but her time allowance of 13 hours 15 minutes and 36 seconds gave her an advantage of little more than an hour over the Respite, C. C. Pedersen's craft, which looked like a certain winner until the Retta D. crossed the finish line.

Eastern Star, E. L. Finch's fast-traveling open power boat, was the winner in Class B, completing the long journey in 18 hours 44 minutes 25 seconds, beating by some minutes the best previous time hung up for the course.

Thistle, scratch boat in the cruiser division, went the distance in 23:42:22, finishing fourth. Etathay was third, with the corrected time of 23:31:50, while the Blue Peter V., which, had it not run onto a mud bank and been stuck there for four hours and a half, would have established a new mark for the cruisers.

The Retta D. had a pleasant journey, but at one stage, because of the heavy fog, almost lost its bearings. Some time was lost in this manner. The trip to Albany was made by the cruiser victor in seventeen and one-half hours, and the downward journey took twenty-eight minutes longer. The summary:

CRUISERS—CLASS A.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Retta D., Charles Dalton	34:58:33	21:42:57
Respite, C. C. Pedersen	28:55:24	22:45:47
Etathay, S. Gardner	32:06:03	23:31:50
Thistle, J. H. Wallace	23:42:22	Scratch
Blue Peter, V. A. Nachmann	27:58:43	27:25:10
OPEN BOATS—CLASS B.		
Eastern Star, E. L. Finch	18:44:25	Scratch

Cyclists Fall, but Finish Race.

Five cyclists started from scratch in the weekly five-mile race of the New York division of the Century Road Club Association yesterday over the Pelham Parkway. The riders were handicapped by wet roads and a heavy wind. The men kept together during the early stages of the race, where the field was strung out. Entering the final mile, the riders were again bunched after B. Boyes and J. Boyes fell. The finish furnished a good sprint with Harry A. Whiteman leading by a couple of yards in 13:33. Harry Lilienthal was second in 13:33 1-5, and J. Boyes and H. Boyes second and third, respectively, close up.

Aickilia with a handicap of thirty seconds won the weekly race of the New England Wheelmen over the Pelham Parkway course yesterday. James Papesca, the only scratch man, finished second. Time—13:36 3-5.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Thunder showers Mon.; somewhat cooler. Tues. probably fair; moderate n. e. to n. winds.

S. Car.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues., probably fair; moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Ga.—Thunder showers Mon., except fair in n. w. Tues. fair; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate shift. winds.

Ala.—Fair in n., showers in s. Mon. Tues. fair; gentle to moderate s. winds on the coast.

Miss.—Fair Mon., except thunder showers in s. e. and extreme s. Tues. fair, gentle to moderate s. winds on the coast.

La.—Fair Mon., except thunder showers in extreme s. e. Tues. fair, gentle to moderate s. winds on the coast.

Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues., except showers Mon. night or Tues. in extreme w.; continued warm; moderate s. winds.

Utah—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Okla.—Fair, continued warm Mon., probably cooler Mon. night or Tues., showers.

Ark.—Fair, continued warm Mon. and probably Tues.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Mon. and Tues., with nearly stationary temperature.

W. Va.—Fair, somewhat cooler Mon. Tues. fair.

Ohio—Fair Mon.; slightly warmer in n. w. Tues. fair; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Ind.—Fair Mon., slightly warmer in cen. and n.; Tues. fair, moderate n. winds, becoming variable.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; somewhat warmer Mon. in n. and cen.; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

L. Mich.—Fair, slightly warmer Mon. and Tues.; moderate n. winds.

U. Mich.—Fair, slightly warmer Mon.; moderate n. to e. winds.

Wis.—Fair Mon., slightly warmer; Tues. fair; moderate n. winds, becoming variable.

Minn.—Fair Mon., warmer in n. w.; Tues. fair; gentle to moderate n. and n. e. winds, becoming variable.

Ia.—Fair Mon., warmer in n. w.; Tues. fair; gentle to moderate n. and n. e. winds becoming variable.

Mo.—Fair Mon., probably showers at night or Tues. in w. and somewhat cooler in s.; fair Tues. in e.

N. and S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues. [illegible]

COMPENSATION LAW MAKES BIG CHANGES

Deputy Supt. Hoey Tells How Old Doctrines Were First Swept Away in Europe.

STATE LAWS DIFFER HERE

New York's, Taking Effect July 1, the Most Liberal to Workers—May Affect the Cost of Living.

The Workmen's Compensation law becomes effective on July 1, and by that time practically every employer in the State must insure his liability under it. The benefits to be paid to workmen or their dependents in case of death or injury by accident are higher in this State than in any of the others that have adopted similar laws, and necessarily the cost of insurance will be higher. This will be a new burden upon industry, and will have its effect on the cost of living of the general public.

Despite its far-reaching effects and the nearness of the date on which it becomes effective, and despite the activities of the several competing agencies in which the liability may be insured, many employers are still a good deal in the dark regarding the new law, especially as to the legal theory on which it is based and the benefits it will bring to them along with the added responsibilities.

This was evidenced at the hearing at the Merchants' Association last Tuesday, when there were several merchants and manufacturers trying to ask questions at the same time, many of which were choked off by the adjournment of the meeting by President W. A. Marble. Some of those leaving the meeting complained that lots of questions had remained unasked and unanswered.

James J. Hoey, Deputy State Superintendent of Insurance, was asked yesterday to clear up some of the points in regard to the history and theory of the new law and other features aside from detailed questions of rates which have been much discussed in the last few days.

"The liability of the employer for injuries sustained by his workmen," said Mr. Hoey, "is engrafted in every system of jurisprudence adopted by civilized nations. The American states in adopting the English common law system, inherited the principle that the master is liable to his servant for injuries only when caused through the fault of the master, and that the servant could recover only in such cases where he was in position to establish a tort or civil wrong, either by omission or commission, by the master.

Defenses Under Common Law.

"Under the common law, the master was also entitled to certain judge made defenses, commonly designated as the fellow servant rule, assumption of hazard and contributory negligence. Under the first defense the employee could not recover against his employer if the negligence was due to a fellow servant. Recovery against a fellow servant was, of course, out of the question, since the latter, as a rule, was financially irresponsible.

"At the same time, when the fellow servant doctrine was announced the doctrine of assumption of hazard was implied by the courts in every contract of service. That is to say, the courts interpreted every contract of employment by reading into it an implied agreement on the part of the employee to the effect that he had assumed the ordinary hazards of the occupation.

"In addition to these two defenses, the employer was also entitled to the defense of contributory negligence which was available under the common law, not only against employees, but against other parties.

"The effect of these defenses was to deprive an employe of his damages if the employer could establish that such employe was guilty of contributory negligence, no matter how slight and no matter whether the employer was negligent or not.

"The abuses under this system were not so prominent or glaring until our country developed into a great industrial empire. Prior to the civil war we were occupied with settling questions of Government and with fusing the colonies into one great nation under one flag.

"With the development of commerce and industry following the period of the civil war, the relations of master and servant have undergone a radical change. Corporate organizations have taken the place of small employers of labor and the personal, intimate relationship existing between the small employer and his workmen has practically disappeared. Steam, electricity, and the inventions and development of machinery have greatly changed the character of the skilled worker, the number of accidents has increased and they are now almost inseparable from or incident to the occupation.

"Liability insurance, as heretofore existing, did not protect the injured workmen. The premiums which were paid by employers to insurance companies were spent to a great extent in litigation; and in addition to all this the public were required to maintain costly judicial institutions for the trial of damage suits.

Workmen's Compensation in Europe.

"To remove these evils practically all the civilized nations of Europe have remodeled their system and some twenty-two States in this country have gone through the same process of substituting workmen's compensation for employer's liability laws. The vital distinction between the two is, of course, that the theory of negligence does not exist under workmen's compensation, and does exist under employer's liability. Under a workmen's compensation law the employe is entitled to the financial equivalent of his loss in time and wages, regardless of fault.

"The very first country in Europe to adopt a workmen's compensation law was Germany. That was in 1884. Other nations followed in quick succession, so that today there are compensation laws in twenty-six foreign countries.

"There are probably as many insurance schemes in connection with workmen's compensation as there are States in Europe. Germany has organized its employers into associations, mutual in character, and these associations, while managed by the employers, are under the control of the Government, and the Government determines all the disputed claims against the associations. The German associations are organized along the lines of industry. In Austria we have a similar plan of employers' associations, but they are organized along territorial lines as distinguished from industrial lines in Germany.

"England permits employers to carry the obligation individually, directly, without interference from the Government, allowing them to insure their obligations or not to insure them, according to their own desire.

"France permits the employers to insure with private institutions, but maintains a national guarantee fund for the payment of claims arising from injuries resulting in permanent disability or death in such cases where the employer or insurance company fails to meet the obligation. This guarantee fund is created through the collection of an industrial tax and a special mining tax. It virtually acts as a guarantor of employers who are primarily liable but are unable to meet the demands on account of insolvency.

"In Sweden the Government is an active competitor for insurance with private companies.

"In Norway the Government has established a State monopoly.

Differences Among American States.

"Following the example of the European States the American States have attempted to model their insurance plans along the ideas developed by European countries. It has been, however, a somewhat slow process, largely because of the Constitutional difficulties imposed by the Federal and State Constitutions. Massachusetts, for instance, permits insurance in private companies, and in addition thereto has created by law an association of employers for mutual insurance. New Jersey and Illinois have adopted the English idea of direct liability and voluntary insurance. Michigan has followed the example of Sweden and is actively competing with the private companies.

"The States of Washington, West Virginia, Oregon, and Nevada have followed the plan of Norway in establishing a State monopoly.

"A number of American States, such as Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, and California, have adopted a scheme of appointing a commission with power to deal with claimants in adjusting their claims in a summary manner, free from the delays and expense of litigation.

"If it is true, as some authority in Germany has declared, that the art of law making is the art of eliminating litigation, then these States have succeeded in perfecting their laws. All investigations carried on to date indicate that negligence suits have been reduced to a minimum in those States.

"Because of the constitutional difficulties many States have resorted to so-called elective acts. New Jersey passed an elective act in 1912. The election is made in the following manner: Both employers and employes are presumed to have accepted the provisions of the act unless they have by some affirmative action rejected its provisions. The employer who accepts the act is required to pay compensation according to a definite schedule; the employer who rejects the act is liable at common law for damage without limit as to recovery and is deprived of his three common-law defenses. The employe who accepts the act is bound to accept the compensation provided; if he rejects it he retains the right to sue at common law, subject to the employer's common-law defenses.

"Similar elective acts were passed in other States of the Union, notably Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, California, and Illinois.

"The compensation schedules provided by the American statutes are usually based upon a percentage of wages and differ somewhat in various States. In New Jersey and Massachusetts, for instance, the basis for compensation is 50 per cent. of the wages; in Ohio, Wisconsin, and California the basis is two-thirds of the workmen's wages.

"There is also a variety of differences as to the period of time during which compensation is paid on specific losses, for death benefits and for permanent disabilities. In some States these payments last for fixed periods; in other States annuities are provided, continuing through life of the injured, during the infancy of the dependent child, and during the period of widowhood.

The New York Law.

"On July 1 will go into effect in this State the Workmen's Compensation Law enacted during the last session of the Legislature. The main purpose of the law is to provide a method whereby employes who suffer accidental injury or death during the course of their employment will have guaranteed, either to themselves or their dependents, prompt and fair compensation, without being compelled to sue for damages.

"New York was the first state in the Union to recognize the principle of workmen's compensation, although it is among the last to put a workable law in active operation. In 1909, Gov. Hughes appointed a commission of representative citizens to study the subject and as a result of such investigation a bill was drawn and presented to the Legislature and enacted into law. This law sought to change the employers' liability in the non-hazardous employments by abrogating certain common law defenses and substantially modifying others. As to the hazardous employments, it provided what is known as 'compulsory compensation.'

"The decision of the Court of Appeals in the Ives case, so widely quoted, declared this law unconstitutional under that provision of the constitution which guarantees all persons against deprivation of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

"There was also an 'elective compensation' provision in the law but this proved to be inoperative and, therefore, the entire law became a dead letter on the statute books.

"Each succeeding year since 1909 an effort was made to pass legislation that would be workable. The Constitution was changed so that a compulsory compensation law could be put into operation. In 1912 the representatives of organized labor caused to be introduced in the Legislature a measure which was known as the Bayne-Sullivan bill, which in certain respects was revolutionary in that its enactment into law would have committed the state to a form of state insurance as a monopoly. Considerable opposition developed to the bill and it died in committee.

"Early in the session of 1913 a similar measure, known as the Jackson-Murtaugh bill, having the backing of the labor unions, was introduced in both branches of the Legislature. This bill also provided for State insurance as a monopoly. It was at this point that the Insurance Department undertook the preparation of a bill which it was hoped would be accepted as a compromise bill. This measure, known as the Foley-Walker bill, provided four methods of insurance—stock companies, mutual companies, State fund, and self insurance for those whose financial standing would warrant it.

Efforts at a Compromise.

"The benefits in the department bill were considerably greater than in many other States, but were not as great as in the Murtaugh-Jackson bill. An endeavor was made to effect a compromise, taking the best features of both bills and consolidating them in one act, but the labor people refused to compromise; they wanted their bill and no other. Further than that they would not consent to any amendments to their bill. A long, bitter controversy resulted, and finally the Jackson-Murtaugh bill was defeated, and the Foley-Walker bill was passed by the Legislature.

"The labor representatives, however, had sufficient influence with Gov. Sulzer to have him veto the bill.

"During the preceding campaign the subject of workmen's compensation had been made an issue and when Gov. Glynn, after the removal of Gov. Sulzer, found himself in the Governor's chair, he remembered the solemn ante-election promises he had made to the workingmen of the State to use his best endeavors to put upon the statute books a workmen's compensation law. These promises he had made as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and when he became Governor he realized that his responsibilities were all the greater to see that his promises were fulfilled.

"As soon as he took office he sent a message to the Legislature urging the immediate enactment of a workmen's compensation law. The old bitter controversies were renewed, the labor representatives were still uncompromising and the employers just as much so. Gov. Glynn then decided to take the matter into his own hands. He called together in conference representatives of labor, of employers and of other interested parties, and urged upon them the necessity of agreeing upon a compromise bill. After months of effort an agreement was reached and a bill was introduced which passed both houses of the Legislature and was signed by the Governor.

"This is the law under which the Workmen's Compensation Commission has been created and which in so far as the insurance feature is concerned, is effective on July 1.

"The law, in principle, is similar to the bill prepared by the Insurance Department, to which reference has been made, in that it provides for four methods of insurance: stock companies, mutual companies, State fund and self-insurance. The basis for compensation is 66 2-3 per cent. of the wages.

"The benefits, however, under the law are very much higher than in the Insurance Department bill. In fact, the benefits are higher in the New York law than in any law in any State in this country.

Ends Expensive Litigation.

"Under the compensation law the widow of an employe accidentally killed during the course of his employment will not have to rely on whether or not a lawyer engaged on a 50 per cent. contingent fee can prove negligence against an employer before any recovery is made. She will not have to run the gauntlet of an insurance company with [illegible] lawyers determined under all circumstances to prove lack of liability. She will not have to face a cold-blooded corporation or individual employer, frankly commercial, and take the risk of proving to a law-enwrapped Judge and a tired jury that not only was the employer at fault, but that her husband was not, and, what was worse, take the risk of having it shown that the deceased knew of the chance he took, and even if he did not, the fault was that of a fellow-workman.

"Provided the employe injured or killed was not drunk at the time of the accident, and provided he did not deliberately seek the injury, recovery can be had, and the amount that can be recovered is fixed by statute. Not only is the amount which the employer must pay fixed by law, but the Compensation Commission can fix the legal and medical compensation claimed by lawyers and physicians, and thus guarantee that the bulk of the payment will find its way into the pockets of the victim's dependents for whom it is intended.

"No workman has heretofore been compensated unless he could prove his employer negligent. No workman could get compensated unless he proved that he himself was in nowise to blame. No workman could get compensated if the injury came to him as a part of a risk he could have foreseen and which he was presumed to assume, and no workman could be compensated if the injury came to him through the negligence of a fellow servant.

"Generally, the injured workman or his next of kin in case of death was too poor to bear the cost of a suit for damages, so a lawyer had to be hired on a 50 per cent. retainer.

"When the lawyer had fought the case to the highest court and back again, had met all the pitfalls set by legal experts and finally got a judgment, the injured workman or his widow was about as poor in worldly goods as at the outset.

"Under the new law all this is done away with. Excessive payments to attorneys will no longer be made in connection with compensation claims, substantially the whole amount of the award going to the injured person or his dependents. The very few suits that will be brought into court will deal simply with questions and interpretation of law, which will be found necessary in order to resolve certain doubtful constructions of statutory language. The injured workman can also determine almost as soon as the injury is received what compensation he is to get, or his widow can tell easily how much she and her dependent children will receive. There are schedules provided for the loss of a certain finger, or all the fingers, the great toe or any other toe, a hand, an arm, a foot, a leg, an eye, an ear, partial disability or total disability and medical and funeral expenses.

"All the above are determined by the Workmen's Compensation Commission and questions of fact may not be appealed. Not only that, but deductions from the award to meet other claims are prohibited and the money, awarded is exempt from attachment.

Records of the Commissioners.

"Inasmuch as it was Gov. Glynn who was largely responsible for the passage of the law, he deemed it to be his duty to follow closely its operation. To administer the law, a commission of five members was provided, and on this commission were appointed five gentlemen who personify, in my opinion, the ideal public official.

"Robert E. Dowling, the Chairman of the Commission, is a man who has had a long and successful career in business and finance. He is a native New Yorker and one of our most representative citizens. He is giving his time and energy to this work at a great personal sacrifice.

"John Mitchell is well known, not only in America but throughout the entire world, because of his intelligent and effective work in behalf of the laboring classes. He is not a labor agitator, but an earnest, sincere man who has given his whole life to the cause of labor. His splendid work in the settlement of the great coal strike a few years ago is well remembered. He has devoted a great deal of his time during recent years, as a member of the National Civic Federation, to the study of workmen's compensation laws in this and other countries and is splendidly equipped for the duties of his office.

"Dr. Thomas Darlington has won international fame as a physician and public officer. His reorganization of the Health Department of New York City, his work in numerous civic organizations and his various other activities have given him experience and knowledge that will be invaluable in his new field of endeavor.

"Prof. Howard T. Mosher, educator and lawyer, has convinced all those who have come in contact with him during the few short weeks he has been in office that he is specially fitted by training and experience to pass upon the many legal and social problems that will be presented to the commission. The professor is not a theorist, but a hard-headed common-sense man, and Gov. Glynn was extremely fortunate in securing him for this most important work.

"J. Mahew Wainwright, the fifth member of the commission, is also an ideal man for the job. Mr. Wainwright spent almost ten years of his life in the New York State Legislature, first as a member of the Assembly, and later as Senator. He was the pioneer in advocating workmen's compensation laws in this State and was Chairman of the commission appointed by Gov. Hughes in 1909 to study the subject. His ability as a lawyer and his splendid character have made him recognized as one of the leading citizens of the State.

"Such is the calibre of the men whom Gov. Glynn selected to administer the workmen's compensation law. What a great opportunity they have before them to be of real service to their fellow-men and how splendidly they are equipped for the task.

Fixing the Rates.

"With the Workmen's Compensation Commission in successful operation, Gov. Glynn, co-operating with the Insurance Department, held many conferences during the last two months, devising ways and means by which the employers of the State could purchase insurance at the lowest possible cost. As has been stated, the benefits under the law are very high, and, consequently, it was feared that the cost of insurance would be a tremendous burden. The rates, however, which have been promulgated by the Insurance Department are not excessive, and plans have been perfected to bring about a still greater reduction.

"One of the great benefits which will result from the enactment of the new law will be the prevention of accidents. To accomplish this most effectively and secure the lowest possible insurance rates, a central inspection bureau has been formed, of which all the insurance companies in the State and the State Fund are members.

"A large force of safety engineers and other experts are now engaged in an inspection of all manufacturing, transportation and other plants throughout the State. A merit rating schedule has been prepared and every shop or factory that installs safety devices and uses the best precautionary measures will be entitled to a reduction in their insurance rate. In this way accidents will be prevented, and the cost of insurance reduced to a minimum. On the other hand, the employer of labor who neglects or refuses to put his machinery and plant in a proper condition will be penalized and made to pay a higher rate for his insurance. There is no doubt that this system of credit for improvements and penalties for defects will have a tremendous influence in reducing the number of accidents. If employers and employes realize their responsibility greater care will be taken, which will also bring about a lower loss ratio.

Changes in Law Necessary.

"The law is defective and ambiguous in certain respects and for that reason will be difficult of interpretation. For instance, by an inclusive method it appears to cover employes engaged into forty-two so-called hazardous occupations. Who is under the act, and who is not, the courts will have to decide. It would have been better to exclude farm laborers, domestic servants, clerks and others from the benefits of the law by specific language, which would not be susceptible of misinterpretation. If, however, amendments to the law are necessary they can no doubt be secured at the next session of the Legislature. Under the law, the State Fund can insure only those employes who are squarely under the law, but the stock and mutual companies can give complete coverage both as to compensation and common law liability. In this they have a slight advantage over the State Fund, but on the other hand, the administration expenses of the State Fund are borne by the State for the first two and a half years, and [illegible] of overhauling the various methods of insurance was to create competition. No doubt time will prove which method is best and that alone will survive.

"As to the ultimate results of the new law an important question presents itself. What affect will it have on the cost of living? Everything which makes for the uplift of the common people increases the cost of living. The more civilized we grow the more we need, but we would not care to go back to the old civilization, even at the decreased cost.

"There is no doubt that New York has made a great forward step in the enactment of the workmen's compensation law. Gov. Glynn is deserving of the greatest credit for his skill, tact, and untiring energy in securing the enactment of the law. It may be defective in some respects, but it recognizes the principle that the workingman is no longer a mere cog in the industrial machine, which, when broken or worn out, was to be tossed aside as a matter of no consequence to the employer or the community.

"It takes cognizance of the fact that the workman is a human being, and not a piece of machinery, and that whenever anything happens to the machine which unfits it for further service, the human being still remains a living, breathing reality, with substantial claims on the State, claims which must be liquidated honorably and in good coin of the realm instead of being referred to the almshouse.

"The new system is worthy of a fair trial, it is a step in the right direction, and there is no doubt of its ultimate success."

WORKMEN'S BUREAU READY.

Law in Effect Wednesday — Gov. Glynn Delighted with Progress Made

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 28.—Gov. Glynn tonight gave out a statement on the workmen's compensation law, which will go into effect next Wednesday. He explained that the statement was issued in response to inquiries which had poured into the Executive Chamber.

"From the inquiries I have received from various employers," said the Governor, "it would seem that some of them are afraid that the workmen's compensation law will prove a hardship to the industries of New York. This is an impression which I desire to correct.

"On the surface it would appear that the compensation insurance will cost the New York employer more than it costs the business men of other States where compensation laws are in operation. It is true that the schedule of compensation to injured workmen fixed by the New York law is slightly higher than the schedules of various other States; but it is not true that this difference is to be found in the actual cost of insurance to the employer.

"New York has not only regulated the amount which injured workmen shall receive, but it has also regulated, through its Insurance Department, the rate which insurance companies may charge the employer. Instead of permitting the insurance companies to add 50 per cent. for overhead expenses to the premiums they charge, it has limited the overhead charge to 33 1-3 per cent. In addition it has created a State system of insurance with rates 8¾ per cent. lower than the rates charged by the insurance companies.

"I want to say that I encountered a high-minded and humane spirit among the employers I consulted while the workmen's compensation law was being prepared. The employers of New York want to give a reasonable compensation to their injured employes. They are imbued with the modern idea that the cost of industrial accidents should not be borne by the injured employe alone or by his employer alone, but by the public which buys the product of the workmen's labor. And no employer with whom I have talked desires to reduce the compensation of injured employes.

"When the matter of rates was first taken up by the newly organized commission it was decided to use the accident losses paid to injured workmen in Massachusetts under the compensation law as a basis for the rates under the New York compensation law. The insurance companies and the actuaries of the Workmen's Compensation Commission at first urged a differential of 2.63. This seemed to me to be too high, and after consultation with various actuaries and insurance experts I decided that the differential could be reduced to 2.00 with entire safety. This means a saving of from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 for the employers of New York.

"Just as the other States were able to reduce their rates after experience had shown that it was possible to make a reduction, New York should be able to make a further cut when it has actual facts and figures to guide it. In addition the commission may make a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent. in any factory which is equipped with safety appliances, and where the danger of accident is reduced to a minimum. Furthermore, the insurance companies have created a bureau to investigate the conditions existing in the places of business of those they insure, and have arranged to make a reduction in their rates when they find that such reduction is justified by safety from risks.

"The organization of the Workmen's Compensation Bureau has been practically concluded. The commission has sent notices to 125,000 employers, setting forth the workings of the State fund; branch offices are being established in nine different cities, and all the necessary forms have been printed and distributed. Considering the short space of time which the commission has had for preparation, I am delighted and encouraged with the progress made."

Wants a "Tenants' Week."

As President of the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes, Frederic C. Leubuscher has addressed a letter to Mayor Mitchel seeking his co-operation to supplement the recent Babies' Week with a Tenants' Week.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

13,282. RAILWAY SUPPLIES.—The American Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, reports that the Director General de los Ferrocarriles of the Gov. Rys. of Chile has asked for bids covering about 9,600 tons of rails and about 2,000 tons of switches, frogs, crossings, &c., according to blue prints and specifications which he has forwarded. Bids will be received until Aug. 4, and the bidder is required to supply a bond equal to 10 per cent. of his bid. All the material is to be delivered before Jan. 1, 1915.

13,283. RIVER DREDGER.—The American Consulate General at Shanghai, China, has forwarded copies of a call for tenders and copies of specifications for a stationary bucket ladder river dredger required by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board for work on the Whangpoo River. Tenders will be received until Aug. 19.

13,284. CLOTH REMNANTS AND CUT PIECES.—A merchant writes regarding the good market which exists in his country for cloth remnants and cut pieces of Am. mfr.

13,285. MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR TRUCKS.—A report from an American Consul states that the use of automobiles is increasing in his district, and there are now more cars of Am. make used than of any other make. There would also appear to be an opening for the use of motor trucks to convey products from the farms and villages to the ports and to bring back general supplies needed. A municipality is advertising for bids to supply motor sprinklers and motor garbage carts in the street cleaning dept. The sprinklers must use sea water and be equipped with a motor-driven pump capable of lifting the water from a source six meters below the tank.

13,286. SILK AND LISLE HOSIERY.—A business firm in the United Kingdom desires to negotiate with Am. mfrs. of silk and lisle hosiery, particularly with firms specializing in silk half hose and ladies' silk hose.

13,287. MEDICINAL PLANTS.—A German grower of medicinal plants desires to establish relations with an Am. firm with a view to importing into Germany certain varieties of medicinal plants. At present he is especially interested in polygala-senega (senega-wurzel,) lobelia inflata, spomoler-purga (Mexico,) and hydrastis vernadensis.

13,288. LEATHER.—A Consular officer states that a commercial agent in a European city desires to get in touch with Am. leather concerns, especially those handling lightweight calfskins.

13,289. HOTEL, BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, &C.—A Portuguese company recently organized intends to build a large hotel, bathing establishment, &c. It is proposed to expend $500,000, provided certain concessions are allowed by the Gov. A large tract of land has been purchased for the enterprise.

13,290. DENIMS FOR OVERALLS.—Manufacturers and exporters are requested to send by first mail to a wholesale house in a European city samples of denim goods to be used by manufacturers of overalls, &c. A prompt response with full information will be appreciated and will probably result in orders.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Governed by the Facts in the Controversies.

Imitation precious stones of glass, set in metallic settings imported by L. P. Hollander & Co., Boston, will have to stand duty under the old tariff at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of glass or paste, according to a ruling of the Board of United States General Appraisers. The importers claimed that the articles should be admitted at lower rates than assessed, either as beads or as articles used in ornamenting dresses or garments. In affirming the Collector's classification, Judge Sullivan says it was not shown that the merchandise is used in the manufacture of jewelry nor that the goods are beads.

H. P. Hahn & Co. and Melbein, Schwarzstein, Jr., & Co., Chicago, imported imitation pearls and imitation pearl beads, which were returned for duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem under the act of 1909. The articles were claimed properly dutiable at 20 per cent. as imitation precious stones, including pearls and parts of pearls for use in the manufacture of jewelry. The importers' testimony was not convincing, while the Appraiser's report lacked in details regarding the use to which the goods were to be put. Claims were all overruled.

Several importers brought in watch chains which were returned for duty by the local Collector of Customs at 85 per cent. ad valorem under the old law, as articles of personal adornment. The protestants asserted the chains to be commonly or commercially known as jewelry, dutiable at only 60 per cent. When the protests came up for trial, attorneys representing the importers and the Department of Justice entered into a stipulation to the effect that it is agreed the chains are to be regarded as jewelry. In view of this stipulation, the board sustains the claims. The importers included Henry Zimmern & Co., F. B. Vandegrift & Co. and C. B. Richard & Co.

Wiener Bros. and the F. William Gertzen Company lost in protests relating to the tariff tax on partially finished silver mesh bags or purses valued at over $2 a dozen pieces. They were returned for duty at rates the equivalent of 85 per cent. under the act of 1909, as personal adornment articles. Duty was claimed at 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 199 as manufactures of metal.

Much conflicting testimony was developed in a controversy between the Government and the Kohn, Boldemann Company, San Francisco, regarding the proper rate of duty to accrue on merchandise invoiced as cocolado, palm kernel oil. It was claimed to be free of duty under Paragraph 639, of the old law, as refined deodorized palm oil. The importers' witnesses from a practical knowledge and handling of the commodity, showed it to be derived from the palm kernel, at least a portion, if not all of it. The Government's witnesses testified that on analysis the product was shown to be cocoanut oil in a refined condition. It was conceded from the evidence that whether it is cocoanut oil, or palm kernel oil, it is not the pure commodity, other substances being mixed in for the purpose of raising the melting point. Judge Waite, overruling the protest, says the importers have not substantiated their claim.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BUFFALO—Hamlins; G. E. Chapman, clothing; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Ryan, cloaks; Miss A. Garretty, suits; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; G. C. Fleming, domestics; 116 W. 32d; Wallicks.
CINCINNATI—Cincinnati Cloak and Suit Co.; H. S. Livingston, cloakings; Woodward.
COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; F. Lazarus, ready to wear; R. Lazarus, ready to wear; 45 East 17th; Collingwood.
DALLAS—Lorch, Grumbach, Mfg. Co.; A. Lorch, ready-to-wear; 27 E. 22d.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris Emery Co.; Miss J. McWilliams, laces, hdkf.; 60 W. 33d.
DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; B. M. Green, hosiery, gloves, corsets, furn. goods; 320 Broadway.
DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; J. R. Berkson, wash dresses, skirts, suits; 95 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Maxwell-McClure-Fitts D. G. Co.; E. L. McClure, dry goods; 43 Leonard; Park Av.
MERIDIAN, Miss.—Marks, Rothenberg Co.; L. Rothenberg, dress goods, silks; L. Rothenberg, Jr., fancy goods; 43 Leonard.
MONTGOMERY—A. S. Knowles D. G. Co.; T. H. Dreyfus, jobs Summer dresses; 43 W. 27th.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; G. S. Pomeroy, Jr., dry goods; 2 Walker.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; L. O. Miller, dry goods; 55 White.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; A. S. Harris, general mdse., Fall catalogue; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; S. Block, untrimmed hats; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton-Ferguson Co.; Forrest Ferguson, domestics; 358 Broadway.
WILKES BARRE—W. Harris; muslin underwear; Breslin.
ZANESVILLE—A. E. Starr Co.; M. Hirsh, cloaks, suits, waists; 200 5th Av.

Business Notices.
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SALESMAN TAKE LADIES' NECKWEAR, ruffling, side line, New York and New England States; commission basis; acquaintance with buyers, department stores, and jobbers necessary. P 317 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN TO HANDLE a line of infants' and children's dresses and cloaks for city or vicinity; must have established trade; commission. Phoenix Dress Co., 550 B'way.

SALESMAN.—EXPERIENCED ON SILK and cotton petticoats wanted by a reliable manufacturer; good opportunity for right man; commission. Box B 60 Times Annex.

PLANT 18 MACHINES, first-class new equipment, suitable dresses or waists; immediate possession; modern loft building; cheap rent. 151 West 19th St., third floor.

ROAD SALESMAN, visiting art needlework and specialty shops, to take high-class imported article as side line; sells on sight; liberal commission. Z 323 Times.

WANTED—JOBS WASH DRESSES, wash skirts, and suits. Phone Madison Square 4753, or call with samples, Kline Purchasing Office, 95 Madison Av.

COATS.—JOBS IN WHITE CHINCHILLA coats, shepherd plaids, and serge cape coats at quick selling prices. Ellis & Lovett, 34 West 17th St.

EXCLUSIVE JOBBING HOUSE now looking at Fall samples of silk and cloth dresses. Seventh floor, 137 West 35th St.

IMMEDIATE BUYERS.—LINEN COATS TO CLOSE OUT AT A SACRIFICE. H. & L. CLOAK CO., 34 WEST 17TH ST.

JOBBER IS NOW LOOKING at Fall dresses, silk and cloth. Room 500, 38 East 21st St.

CREDIT MEN CO-OPERATE.

Will Have Committees Working in the Claflin Matter.

The advantage of co-operative action in dealing with credit matters was emphasized in the handling of the affairs of the Siegel enterprise. The credit bureaus of the various associations are busy now on the preliminary work for a similar service for their members in the latest great mercantile failure. While the future plans of the receivers of the H. B. Claflin Company call for a meeting of creditors within the next two weeks for the purpose of selecting a committee from the houses represented, there are already two such committees in the field. The associations are ably represented on the committee of merchandise creditors as it now stands, but it is very likely that a central conference committee with a wider representation will be appointed to assist this committee.

The device of having two committees has proved successful in the past when applied to the administration of the affairs of a financially embarrassed business institution. The committee, composed of but a few of the creditors, is able to make more headway than if its action were clogged up by too unwieldy a number. On the other hand the other body, while it is made up of a rather large number of interested parties, is thereby truly representative and in a better position to gain the opinions of the mass of creditors. Such opinions may be sifted and in condensed form passed on to the higher committee for its consideration and action.

The Claflin failure finds the business world through the progress made by the association movement up to date, in a much better position to handle the matter than in the past. The silk credit men are especially fortunate in having brought their long delayed organization to a successful stage. Most of the houses represented in this credit men's division of the Silk Association of America are in the commission business and have more than the immediate question of the company's reorganization to consider.

There is little doubt expressed but that the next few days will see the association officers at a get-together meeting, the result of which will be the formation of a central body to more closely combine the interests of the members and act as an advisory board to the committee already appointed.

News of the Raw Silk Markets.

Cables from Yokohama tell of a steady market at recent quotations, with the demand good. Prices are firmly held. Reports received by A. P. Villa & Bros. from Canton say that floods in that part of China are causing considerable uneasiness regarding the fourth crop. Prices are advancing as a result, and most of the reelers are unwilling to sell. The Shanghai market is reported very quiet, with very little going on in the way of business. Cocoon dealers at Milan are advancing prices on their holdings. There is scarcely any demand there at the moment for raw silk. In this city business continues fairly active, but without real feature.

Brandeis to Address Them.

Louis D. Brandeis of Boston will probably address the members of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association at a dinner and get-together meeting to be held early in August at the Hotel Astor. The dinner is to be tendered to the past and present officers of the organization in appreciation of the work they have done. Abraham Millman of Bloom & Millman is Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and it is expected that about 300 members of the association will attend. The date of the affair will be settled upon when some of the officers now abroad return to this market.

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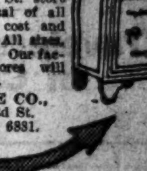

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Much news of important significance to the business and financial worlds was crowded into last week. Naturally, the development which stood out most prominently was the appointment of receivers for the H. B. Claflin Company, a concern so long and so favorably known that its embarrassment caused a shock throughout the country. The manner in which that shock was met, however, brought out in striking manner the liquidated condition of the stock market and the soundness of the business situation generally. Prices declined sharply on the Stock Exchange upon the receipt of this news, but they recovered briskly, and so speedily was calmness restored that it was made very plain that the market was in sound position. Had there been any very extensive speculative commitments it would have been almost inevitable that such news as the Claflin receivership would lead to urgent liquidation. Nothing of the sort happened. The ease with which prices turned upward the day after the failure was announced suggested that bear pressure was in no small part responsible for such measure of weakness as was shown by the news of this very large commercial embarrassment.

But it is not alone the security market which is in liquidated condition. At every turn evidence is afforded that merchants have been buying conservately, and have been attempting for some time past to an even greater extent than usual to adjust closely their supplies of merchandise to the demands of consumers. Hand to mouth buying is not solely the result of an unusual degree of conservatism, for it is in large part the outcome of changed conditions of merchandise distribution. But it happens that both of these influences have in the present instance combined to keep the business situation as a whole well within the bounds of safety. Nor is an exception to this statement, no matter how conspicuous, sufficient reason for questioning its accuracy. That, indeed, is vouched for by so many business men, and is supported by so much collateral evidence that there is no reasonable ground for questioning the view that the supply of merchandise and the needs of consumers are keeping unusually close pace with each other. It is a condition which interferes to some extent with profits, but which makes for soundness. It goes very far toward explaining the calmness with which the news of the Claflin failure was received in the business world notwithstanding the surprise caused by the extent of the liabilities which led to this upset.

Nor is this small consolation to find in the situation which was presented last week. If we still had to face prolonged liquidation in merchandise the chance of an early upturn in business would be greatly lessened in spite of the phenomenally good prospect for the crops. The fact seems to be that in many directions retrenchment has gone about as far as it can go, and that the country is on the eve of being prepared, if it is not already prepared, for a substantial recovery from the slackness and depression from which many lines of business have been suffering. That is very far from predicting, as was predicted at Washington last week, the near approach of greater business activity than the country has ever experienced in the past. But even that prediction one can question only in respect to the time of its coming. The whole world has been passing through a period of liquidation, and adjustment. Such periods do not last forever, any more than do the booms of gigantic proportions which often mark the culmination of periods of great prosperity. It is to be hoped that such a boom as that in business in the United States is still far off, but what is most desired is gradual and prolonged improvement in response to increased prosperity of an enduring sort. And the foundation for such a period is being laid even though the process may be more or less obscured by the accompanying process of clearing away weak spots which have been inherited from the past. The recognition of these has its advantage in that it permits the application of the proper remedies in the absence of which such situations would continue to exert their unfavorable influence.

Looking at this question very broadly, and not confining it to this country exclusively, one finds that readjustments have been under way in many quarters in Europe, and notably so in South America. Already some signs are being afforded that these processes have been carried very near to the point at which recovery will set in. The opening of the Panama Canal is one of the great events of the near future which should do much to stimulate commerce among nations from which we will surely benefit largely, even though it be difficult or impossible to define closely the precise directions in which trade will be increased through this new aid to international trade. For our part we shall be better equipped under the Federal reserve bank system than we have ever been in the past to profit by the opportunities of foreign trade which will be opened to us in the neutral markets of the world. In the work of the further development of those markets we shall be in a position to participate much more largely than we have been in the past. But with whatever unquestioning confidence one may look forward to the future business development of this country it is part of prudence to move carefully when considering the immediate prospects. The results will be all the more enduring if in working for increased business activity every precaution be taken to upbuild the foundation strongly as we go. We are passing through necessary readjustments, the present cost of which should be made no greater than need be.

Our opportunities in foreign trade will be greatly enlarged when the Mexican problem is solved under our auspices and those of South America, of which there is now high promise. Stability of government in Mexico will pave the way for the economic development of that country along lines which cannot fail to inure to our benefit as well as greatly to the benefit of the people of Mexico itself. We have but begun to realize the opportunities open to us in foreign trade, and in Mexico and South America is a field that holds high promise, particularly as the Mexican problem is to be solved, if hopes are fulfilled, in a way which will increase the friendliness of our relations with all the countries to the south of us.

The Supreme Court handed down last Monday several decisions of much moment. The Southern Pacific land decision was reassuring in the highest degree to the holders of land patented to them by the Government, including the Western railroads. The pipe line decision holding such lines to be common carriers was in line with tendencies very clearly defined in the recent past, and the intermountain decision was similarly in keeping with the development in recent years of the principle of Governmental regulation. The decline in the market on Tuesday was attributed largely to the fact that this decision went against the railroads, but in the light of after events it may perhaps be assumed that the impending Claflin receivership was a larger factor. It is apparent that railroad men are by no means agreed that the intermountain decision will materially affect the earnings of the railways. Quite possibly it will result in new tendencies in railroad traffic, but these may well result in increased rather than in decreased profits to the railways.

Several dividend reductions announced during the week was not news of a cheering sort, but their adverse significance is lessened if they be considered in the light of the hope of early trade improvement. The fortnightly bulletin of the American Railway Association showed for the first time in three months a decrease in the number of idle freight cars. This enlarged demand for railroad equipment, suggesting an increasing volume of traffic, is a very acceptable indication of improvement in a quarter where improvement would exert much collateral as well as much direct favorable influence.

QUIET WEEK IN BERLIN.

Americans Recover Despite News of the Claflin Receivership.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 28.—Apprehension as to bad effects of the Claflin receivership upon the American business situation has been largely allayed by the recovery in the New York market. Americans, which had been falling rather sharply for several days, recovered well yesterday. St. Louis & San Francisco bonds lost ground all the week. The general market had a quiet week, with prices of home securities fairly well maintained.

The Albanian situation again proved a wet blanket on the market, but traders were more hopeful at the close. Traders were unable to make up their minds as to the outcome of mediation in the Mexican trouble, but sold Mexicans freely all the week, prices being irregular and tending downward. After a fortnight of pronounced inactivity, steamship shares rallied strongly today, upon the announcement of higher freight rates between England and India. Local bank shares weakened, owing to proposals of the Reichsbank that they increase their cash holdings.

The money outlook is regarded as promising. The market has begun to discuss the possibility of a reduction in the Reichsbank's rate early in July.

PARIS BOURSE DEPRESSED.

New French Issues Cause Heavy Sales of Other Securities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 28.—Almost all of the activity on the Paris Bourse last week centred around French rentes and the new 3½s, the issuing price of which was announced on Wednesday at 91. The yield, reckoning payment at par on maturity, is 4 1-5 per cent., and, therefore, senior securities yielding less fell continuously, in spite of official intervention, rentes selling as low as 83.30 on Friday, while the premium on impending issues fluctuated between 1 and 1½ per cent. The low price at which the issue was brought out was due to the fact that it may be subjected to the new coupon tax. Moreover, the market was much impressed by the fact that the Senate committee voted unanimously a 2 per cent. general income tax, affecting even agricultural profits, to be incorporated in the 1914 budget, which is expected to pass the Senate and Chamber. That the old rente revenues will be exempted from the income tax is generally disbelieved, because the present Government is supposed to be unmerciful toward all capitalists.

The Bourse, depressed by heavy sales of capitalists who desired to subscribe to the new fund and avoid payment of the income tax on July coupons, was active, but prices were lower. Friday's session was the worst of the week. Rio Tinto and other copper shares were affected by fears that the Claflin failure might cause serious trouble in Wall Street.

LONDON MARKET STEADY.

Replenishing of the Stock of Gold Has a Reassuring Effect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 28.—The tendency of the market throughout last week was fairly firm. One cause of steadiness was the unexpectedly large additions that the Bank of England made during the last fortnight to its stock of gold, due to shipments from Argentina and the Cape. Another was that French selling did not trouble the market, and with the issue of the new French loan operators hope to see Paris steady, at least. A third reason for the firm tone of the market was the relaxation of strained relations between Greece and Turkey.

The idleness of the markets is due chiefly to the continued absence of a settlement in the Ulster crisis; the majority of the investors being Conservatives in politics, they fear the worst. Friday provided a mild sensation in the discovery that the usual notice of readiness to pay coupons due July 1 on certain Brazilian Government issues had not appeared. Finally the Rothschilds announced that the Government would remit the money by June 29 and that loan negotiations would be resumed that week.

A feature of interest on Friday and Saturday was a sharp revival in the demand for South American gold mining shares. The general public was not interested, but if the movement should be sustained it would certainly have a great effect in reviving speculative activities.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Mos.
June 22.	1¾@2	2	2¼@2½	2½@2¾	3 @3½
June 23.	1¾@2	1⅞	2¼@2½	2½@2¾	3¼@3½
June 24.	1⅞@2	1⅞	2¼@2½	2½@2¾	3¼@3½
June 25.	1¾@2	2	2¼@2¾	2½@3	3½@3¾
June 26.	1¾@1⅞	1⅞	2¼@2¾	2¾@3¼	3¼@3½
Week's Range—					
High	2	2	2¾	3¼	3¾
Low	1¾	1⅞	2¼	2½	3
Same Week Last Year—					
High	2½	2	3¾	4	5½
Low	1	2	3½	3¾	5¼
Year to Date—					
High	10	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
Low	1½	1¾	2	2¼	2¾
Same Period Last Year—					
High	7	5¾	6½	6	6
Low	2	1⅞	3¼	3¾	4

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	London. 3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
June 22	2⅜	2⅝	2¾	2¾
June 23	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
June 24	2 7-16	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
June 25	2⅜	2 7-16	2⅝	2¾
June 26	2 5-16	2⅜	2⅞	2¾
June 27	2¼	2⅜	2⅞	2¾

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	3	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of France	3½	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of Germany	4	Feb. 5, 1914
Bank of Belgium	4	Jan. 30, 1914
Bank of Austria	4	Mar. 12, 1914
Bank of Italy	5	May 9, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	3½	Feb. 19, 1914
Bank of Russia	5	Apr. 1, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	4½	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of Norway	4½	Feb. 9, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of the Netherlands	3½	Mar. 23, 1914
Bank of Bengal	4	June 4, 1914
Bank of Bombay	3	June 25, 1914

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Close.	60 Days. Close.	Cable. Close.
June 22.	$4.8820	$4.8810	$4.8820	$4.86	$4.8855
June 23.	4.8830	4.8820	4.8825	4.8625	4.8860
June 24.	4.8820	4.8810	4.8810	4.8650	4.8885
June 25.	4.8810	4.88	4.88	4.8625	4.8875
June 26.	4.88	4.8775	4.88	4.85⅝	4.8880
June 27.	4.8780	4.8780	4.8780	4.85⅝	4.8895
Week's Range—					
High	4.8830			4.8650	4.8895
Low	4.8775			4.85⅝	4.8855
Same Week Last Year—					
High	4.87			4.8310	4.8760
Low	4.8660			4.8290	4.8735
From Jan. 1—					
High	4.8910			4.8650	4.8940
Low	4.8535			4.82	4.8555
Same Period Last Year—					
High	4.88			4.8380	4.8870
Low	4.8570			4.8155	4.8630

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
June 22	Par	†5c	*25c	*35c
June 23	Par	*5c	*30c	*35c
June 24	Par	*5c	*30c	*35c
June 25	Par	*10c	*25c	*35c
June 26	Par	†5c	*25c	*35c
June 27	Par	Par	*25c	*35c

*Premium. †Discount.

EXCHANGE IN LONDON—GOLD.

	Paris. F.	Paris. C.	Berlin. M.	Berlin. P.	Madrid. Prem.	Lisbon. Prem.
June 22	25	18	20	48½	4.70	17.00
June 23	25	17½	20	49½	4.60	17.00
June 24	25	18½	20	50	4.50	17.00
June 25	25	19	20	50½	4.50	17.00
June 26	25	19	20	50⅝	4.00	17.00
June 27	25	19½	20	51½	3.60	17.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s.	Gold Bars. d.	American Eagles. s.	American Eagles. d.	Bar Silver. d.
June 22	77	9	76	4½	26
June 23	77	9	76	4½	25 15-16
June 24	77	9	76	4½	25⅞
June 25	77	9	76	4½	25 15-16
June 26	77	9	76	4½	26⅛
June 27	77	9	76	4½	26

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.
June 22	74 11-16	84f 37½c	76	88
June 23	74 9-16	83f 92½c	76	88
June 24	74 9-16	84f 10c	76	87
June 25	74¾	83f 75c	76	87
June 26	74 15-16	83f 52½c	76	87
June 27	74 15-16	83f 52½c	76	87½

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High	Sept. Low.
June 22	91⅛	91	89¾	89¼
June 23	90⅝	89¼	88½	88⅛
June 24	89 1-16	88⅝	87⅞	87¼
June 25	89 1-16	88⅝	87⅞	87¼
June 26	..	..	87¼	86¼
June 27	87⅝	87¼	86⅞	86⅝
Week's range	91⅛	87¼	89¾	86¼

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
June 22	82	81¼	80⅝	80⅛	83⅜	82¾
June 23	81⅝	79¾	80⅝	79	83	81½
June 24	79⅝	78¾	79⅛	78⅜	82	81
June 25	79½	78⅜	79¼	78⅜	82¼	81⅜
June 26	78⅝	77¼	78⅝	77½	81⅜	80⅝
June 27	78¼	77⅝	78⅜	77⅝	81¼	80⅜
Week's range	82	77¼	80⅝	77½	83⅜	80⅝

CORN.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
June 22	69½	68⅝	67	67	58¼	57⅛
June 23	69⅜	68¼	67½	67	57¼	57
June 24	69⅞	68⅝	67⅞	66⅞	58½	57⅜
June 25	68⅜	67⅝	67	66	57⅜	57
June 26	67⅝	66⅝	66½	65½	57⅛	56⅛
June 27	68⅜	67⅞	66⅜	65⅞	57⅜	56⅜
Week's range	69⅞	66⅝	67⅞	65½	58½	56⅛

OATS.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
June 22	39⅞	39¼	38½	38	39⅜	39
June 23	39⅛	38⅞	38⅛	37⅝	39⅛	38⅛
June 24	39⅜	38⅛	38⅜	37⅝	39⅛	38⅜
June 25	38½	38	37⅞	37⅛	38½	38⅛
June 26	38⅛	37⅛	37	36⅛	38⅛	37⅛
June 27	37⅞	37⅜	37	36⅛	38	37⅜
Week's range	39⅞	37⅛	38½	36⅛	39⅜	37⅛

Provisions.

LARD.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 22	10.17	10.10	10.35	10.27
June 23	10.07	10.05	10.25	10.22
June 24	10.12	10.07	10.20	10.17
June 25	10.07	10.02	10.20	10.17
June 26	10.00	9.92	10.15	10.07
June 27	10.00	9.95	10.15	10.10
Week's range	10.17	10.02	10.35	10.07

RIBS.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 22	11.57	11.47	11.65	11.55
June 23	11.47	11.42	11.55	11.47
June 24	11.50	11.47	11.52	11.52
June 25	11.52	11.45	11.57	11.47
June 26	11.50	11.45	11.52	11.47
June 27	11.45	11.42	11.47	11.45
Week's range	11.57	11.42	11.65	11.47

PORK.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 22	20.70	20.70	21.22	20.07
June 23	20.70	20.62	20.07	19.97
June 24	20.72	20.70	20.10	20.03
June 25	20.95	20.72	20.05	19.95
June 26	21.15	20.85	19.97	19.92
June 27	21.20	21.12	20.02	19.93
Week's range	21.15	20.62	21.22	19.92

COTTON.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
June 22	12.70	12.58	12.53	12.37	12.57	12.42
June 23	12.71	12.56	12.56	12.40	12.60	12.43
June 24	12.72	12.58	12.62	12.48	12.64	12.46
June 25	12.75	12.59	12.63	12.50	12.68	12.52
June 26	12.88	12.52	12.68	12.53	12.66	12.52
June 27	12.96	12.75	12.82	12.60	12.73	12.55
W's r'ge	12.96	12.52	12.82	12.37	12.73	12.42

ADAMSON REDUCES EXPENSES BY $700,000

Cuts Down Fire Companies and Will Retire the Fireboat Boody.

LANGFORD LOSES QUARTERS

Commissioner Wants All City Departments to Combine in a Central Repair Shop.

How he has saved the city nearly $700,000 and expects to save $800,000 more is set forth in a report of his department since Jan. 1, which Fire Commissioner Adamson has made to Mayor Mitchel. The report shows that from Jan. 1 to June 1 the Commissioner spent for supplies bought in open market $72,961.08 less than was spent for the same period last year; that by readjustment of fire companies due to motorization he has relieved, or shortly will relieve, officers and firemen whose annual salaries are $238,800, and make them available for duty in new companies, and has released equipment for new companies valued at $73,000. In consequence of these and other changes the Commissioner says he will be able to turn over to the city Fire Department buildings valued at about $300,000—a total saving of $683,761.08.

If a plan which he has proposed to the Mayor for the construction of a central repair shop in which the repair work of all the city departments shall be done, is adopted, the Commissioner says in the report that he will be able to turn over to the city to be sold additional Fire Department property valued at about $800,000 more.

The report shows a big increase in the volume of work done by the department, the number of fire prevention orders complied with having increased by 74¾ per cent., and the uniformed force having made, up to June 1, 442,461 fire prevention inspections of a kind never before undertaken by the department.

One of the most interesting features of the report is that which deals with the readjustment of fire companies, made possible through the motorization of the department, which has resulted in the saving of 24 officers, 9 engineers, 2 pilots, 4 stokers, and 119 firemen who have been or are to be sent from the old companies, where they are found to be no longer needed, to new companies. The total of salaries of these men is $225,280 a year.

Three new companies, with a total of forty-five officers and men, were organized and put in service in Brooklyn on May 15 last. These men were found by recalling firemen from details wherever possible. Eleven officers and firemen were taken away from the Fire Prevention Bureau, and the Commissioner's own personal messenger, who had been on duty at Fire Headquarters for several years, was among those sent back to fire duty. The rest of the men needed to organize the new companies were found by discontinuing three small truck companies attached to engine companies in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, which companies were found to be no longer needed. Seven Lieutenants and eighteen firemen attached to these companies were thus made available.

In addition to the three truck companies in Flatbush, the fire companies to be discontinued as no longer necessary are:

Hook and Ladder 28.—One officer and nine firemen. This is now a double company, and one company will be left at this firehouse, which is located in 143d Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The officers and the men of the hook and ladder company are to be transferred to the new firehouse at Academy and Vermilyea Streets, in the Dyckman section.

Engine Company 42, in East 167th Street.—Two officers, two engineers, and ten firemen. This company will be transferred to the new engine company in Mount Hope Avenue at 176th Street, and the site and building now occupied by Engine Company 42 will be turned over to the Sinking Fund Commission.

Hook and Ladder Company 36, Sedgwick and Burnside Avenues.—One officer and nine firemen. This company will probably be transferred to the new firehouse in Mount Hope Avenue at 176th Street, which has provision for a double company.

Engine Company 206, Pearl, near Concord Street, Brooklyn.—Two officers and twelve men. These firemen will be sent to one of the new fire companies in Brooklyn, and the quarters and site now occupied by Engine Company 206 will be turned over to the Sinking Fund Commission to be sold. This company is no longer needed, as the territory which it covers now can be just as well or better covered by other companies with motor apparatus.

Hook and Ladder Company 8, at North Moore and Varick Streets.—This is now a double company, and is to be reduced to a single company, thus making available one officer and nine firemen. This house is to be moved from its present site to give room to the widening of Varick Street. When removed it will occupy a part of its present site, and a part of a vacant lot adjoining. The cost of removal is to be $20,000. It was first planned to buy a site across the street at a cost of $110,000 and $25,000 for removal, but by utilizing part of the present site and the adjoining lot, which is owned by the city, and reducing the size of the building, the cost of the entire change has been cut down to $20,000.

Hook and Ladder Company 17, 139th Street, near Alexander Avenue.—Ten men and one officer. To be sent to a new company.

Engine Company 80, 139th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.—Nine men and one officer. To be sent to a new company.

Hook and Ladder Company 35, Sixty-third Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.—Nine men and one officer. This is a double company, and one company is to be left.

The fireboat David A. Boody, which is to be retired from service in about two weeks.—The Commissioner feels that this boat will no longer be needed after the new fireboat William J. Gaynor is ready for service. This will make available for duty one Captain, one Lieutenant, two pilots, five engineers, nine firemen, four stokers, a total of twenty-two men.

By finding space in other bildings the Fire Commissioner reports to the Mayor that he is able, or will be shortly, to turn over to the city about $300,000 of Fire Department property. One of the buildings which he is to turn over is the three-story building at 185 Lafayette Street, which is now used solely as the headquarters for Deputy Chief Langford.

The Fire Commissioner found that this three-story structure located on one of the busiest thoroughfares of the city and in a locality where property is very much in demand, is serving no other purpose than to provide sleeping quarters and automobile garage for Deputy Chief Langford.

"Langford fell heir to it," the report says, "and apparently because no one ever seemed to think to make a change he has continued to stay there, the city maintaining the entire building for his occupancy with incidental expenses of lighting, heating, cleaning, and repairs. All of the other Deputy Chiefs are housed in regular fire companies. Chief Langford is to be located in the quarters of some other company in his division."

The Fire Commissioner desires to consolidate all of the repair shops of his department into one large central plant, and if possible, get all of the other city departments to unite in the construction of this plant. If this is done five available buildings now used in connection with the repair work and training stables can be turned over to the city and sold. One of these buildings has a frontage of 500 feet on West Fifty-sixth Street, and covers a total area of 74,250 square feet. It is on the water front and in a section of the city where property is in great demand. The Fire Commissioner's idea is to purchase a site central to all of the boroughs, preferably near the Queens end of the Queensboro Bridge or the Brooklyn end of the Williamsburg or Manhattan Bridges and consolidate the repair activities of all the city departments. This would enable the various city departments to dispose of many other pieces of property now used for repair shops and for storage purposes.

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49 WALL STREET

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Desirable Investments to yield
From 4% to 5.35%
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The net earnings from operation for May were nearly 2½ times the fixed charges, reflecting the benefit derived from recent extension to the Vermont Slate District.
We offer the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company to net 6% income, tax exempt in New York. This is a home investment which merits consideration.
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Write for Circular "T," No. 2, and Booklet
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We offer bonds of denominations of $500, $250, $100, for the small investor, to yield over 5%. Free of Federal Income Tax.
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Morgan & Finlay
Utah Sec. 6s & Stk.
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Hale & Kilburn Stocks
Comp.-Tab.-Record. 6s & Stk.
Northern States Power Pfd.
115 Broadway Tel. Rector [illegible]

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES
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Safe July Investments

Don't compromise on safety. Make certain the investment you are considering is 100% solid and sound.

You can be sure that your funds are safe if you invest in the first mortgage 6% serial real estate bonds sold by us.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000.

Their safety is best shown by the fact that no investor has ever suffered loss of principal or interest on any security purchased of us since this House was founded, 32 years ago.

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ESTABLISHED 1882
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Wake County, N. C., 5s
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Maturing April 1st, 1944.
Price to yield 4.60%
Full particulars upon application.

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6% interest paid on savings if left for 12 months or longer. Our Certificates of Deposit backed by real estate security.

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The Franklin Society 4½%

Founded 1888. Under supervision of New York State Banking Department. You can open a savings share account with $1 or more. Begin now or write for Booklet A. 38 Park Row, New York City.

TO HOLDERS OF
ROGERS-BROWN IRON COMPANY
First and Refunding Mortgage
5% Serial Gold Bonds.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under First and Refunding Mortgage of Rogers-Brown Iron Company, dated January 3, 1910 (securing the above mentioned bonds), and Mortgage, dated April 22, 1910, supplemental thereto, hereby gives notice that pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article Fourth of said First and Refunding Mortgage, the following bonds secured thereby are hereby called for redemption, at the office of said Trustee, at 16 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on July 1st, 1914, at 102½ per cent. of their principal amount, with interest to July 1st, 1914:

Series.	Number.	Series.	Number.	Series.	Number.
C	108	L	211	W	99
C	311	N	82	X	72
E	80	N	118	X	200
[illegible]	112	N	201	Y	72
[illegible]	133	O	126	Y	137
[illegible]	47	O	170	Y	158
[illegible]	65	Q	198	Z	22
[illegible]	158	R	10	Z	47
K	186	T	148	YY	138
L	8	V	164	YY	203

Pursuant to the terms of such First and Refunding Mortgage interest on such bonds will cease on July 1, 1914.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By H. F. WILSON, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary.
May 2, 1914.

THE VIRGINIAN POWER COMPANY.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SIX PER CENT. FIRST LIEN GOLD NOTES OF THE VIRGINIAN POWER COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that The Virginian Power Company has, pursuant to Article Five of the Indenture hereinafter referred to, elected and does hereby elect to redeem and pay off on the 15th day of July, 1914, at par and interest accrued to said date, all of its outstanding Six Per Cent. (6%) First Lien Gold Notes bearing date August 1, 1913, issued under and secured by an Indenture dated August 1, 1913, between The Virginian Power Company and The New York Trust Company, as Trustee, and that such Notes will accordingly become due and payable at the office of said Trustee, The New York Trust Company, No. 26 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York, or at the option of the holder at the Bank of Scotland in London, England, on said July 15, 1914, at par with the interest accrued thereon up to said date of redemption, and that interest on said Notes shall cease from and after that date.

THE VIRGINIAN POWER COMPANY,
By PHILIP G. GOSSLER, President.
WILBUR TUSCH, Sec. and Treas.
June 15, 1914.

CHINO COPPER COMPANY.
First Mortgage Convertible Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that Chino Copper Company has notified the undersigned Trustee of its intention to redeem on July 1, 1914, all of its outstanding First Mortgage Convertible Gold Bonds issued under its Mortgage Deed of Trust to the Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, bearing date July 1, 1911, and that all of such bonds will be paid off and redeemed on and after said July 1, 1914, out of moneys to be deposited by said Company with the undersigned for that purpose, and not otherwise, at the office of the undersigned, 16 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, at the rate of 110% of their par value, and interest accrued to said date, upon surrender of such bonds and all coupons now unmatured thereon, and that after July 1, 1914, said bonds will cease to draw interest. The rights of the holders of said bonds to convert the same into stock of the Chino Copper Company shall continue only until and including said July 1, 1914.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Dated, March 16, 1914.

STATE FUND INSURANCE.

Big Employers Taking Out Policies—4,000 Already Written.

The State Insurance Fund last week issued about 4,000 policies. Manager S. F. Baldwin announces that every employer who has applied for insurance in the fund or who sends in his application before the 1st of July will be given protection from that date. Every policy issued will become effective as of July 1, provided only that the insurer sends in his check for the premium before July 10.

It may be that on account of the large volume of business that must be transacted in the office during the last few days before the act goes into effect some applicants will not receive their policies before the 1st of July, but every applicant for insurance will be protected promptly from the first of the month on account of any injuries to his employes, if he has accepted the policy by paying the premium before the tenth of the month.

The resolutions recently passed by the Workmen's Compensation Commission declaring that policyholders will not be subject to assessment and that the policy of the fund gives complete coverance to all employes engaged in hazardous tasks have cleared up the situation by removing uncertainties. Among the employers who have already accepted insurance in the State Fund are some of the largest concerns in the State, including the Lackawanna Steel Company, the International Paper Company, the Larkin Company, the International Railway Company of Buffalo, the American Manufacturing Company, Smith-Alexander & Sons Carpet Company, Russell, Burdsall & Ward Nut and Bolt Company, and the Turner Construction Company.

The indications are that the State Fund will start business on the 1st of July with a volume of premiums running into the millions.

195 BROADWAY DESERTED.

Western Union Moves to 24 Walker Street Without a Hitch.

Without a single hitch the intricate task of transferring all the telegraph lines from the old building at 195 Broadway to its new quarters at 24 Walker Street was accomplished by the Western Union early yesterday morning. In the new seventeen-story building the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the New York Telephone Company will occupy the first twelve floors. The five top floors belong to the Western Union. When business is in full swing today 1,500 operators who have been working the sounding keys at 195 Broadway will be enjoying the conveniences of the most modern telegraph plant in the world.

One of the improved conditions for the employes is a "silence room" connected with the women's rest room. Here they can walk about and look out on the river and over the harbor. But no one is permitted to speak. Relief can be had here for nerves that are on edge from the constant strain of listening to the clicking keys. Dr. Alvah H. Doty, former Health Commissioner of the city, is in charge of the company's hospital.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 27, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El. pf.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	13	15
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	....	42	45
Albany So 5s	1,802,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	82	87
Do pf. ($50)	1,661,500	1½	Q	May 1, 14	47½	49
Am. L. & Tr.	10,344,200	2½b	Q	May 1, 14	340	345
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 14	109	111
Am. P. & Lt.	5,881,400	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	61	64
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	81	83
Do 6% nos, '21	2,200,000	3	S	F. & A.	96	99
Do op. war.	1,604,000	..	..	....	8	12
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,400,000	¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	45	48
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	71	74
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	5	5⅛
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....	66	67
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	18	19
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	....	5	8
Do pf.	2,180,000	..	..	....	18	21
Ariz. Power	3,000,000	..	..	....	6	10
Do pf.	850,000	..	..	....	35	45
Ashev. L. & P. 1st s.f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex	1,460,000	2½	S	Apr 15,14	97	98½
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. Corp.	2,250,000	..	..	....	18	25
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	60	70
A.-Aik. 5s, '35	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	83	88
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	100½
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	89½	91
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	98½	99½
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	103
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	..
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	97	98
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,659,500	2½	S	J. & D.	107½	107⅞
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
C.M.L.& P. pf	1,250,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,14	55	65
Do 6s, '40	1,800,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	80	90
Chas. Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	2,407,000	..	..	....	47	50
Do 5s, '99	1,755,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	94
C.L.H.& P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100½
City & Sub. Ry. 5s, '49	1,750,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	103
Cl. R. 1st 5s, '31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¾	102½
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	....	15	17
Do 7% pf.	425,000	..	..	....	85	90
Do 1st 5s, '53	4,130,000	..	..	....	84	86
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Do com.	2,000,000	..	..	....	70	..
Do pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	82	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	May 1, 14	59½	60½
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	81	82
C.G., E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	9,245,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	89¼	89¾
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,14	74½	75
Do 1st 5s, '33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	103½
C. P. (Mich.) 1st 5s, '29	11,782,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	6,845,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88½	89¼
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,542,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	96½
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	....	66	70
El. B. & S. pf	4,800,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	98½	100
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,005,900	..	..	....	74	78
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	....	..	78
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	21	23
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	June 1,14	72	75
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.	1,410,000	1¾	..	Jul 15,13	65	72
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	96
G. & El. Sec.	1,000,000	..	..	....	105	115
Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	....	78	82
Gen. G. & El. Co. 1st l. cv. 5s, '32	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
Guan. P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	....	15	20
Do 6s, '32	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	80	90
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 30,14	60	70
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Int. R. of B. B. Div. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	--
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33	475,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	60½	63½
J.C., H.& P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	77
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	20½	22
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	38	39
Do 6% nts. '12, ext. at 7%	5,478,000	3½	S	M. & S.	87	90
Do 1st ref. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	88
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	102	102½
K.C.E. 6s, '22	600,000	3	S	J. & J.	101	103½
K.C. E. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	73	76
K.C. Met. S.R. en. 1st 5s, '18	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	95
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	89
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	90	94
Do 5s of '22	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	....	20	25
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	..
L.A.G.& E. 5s	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	97½
Minneapo. G. E. 6% notes	2,000,000	3	S	J. & D.	99	99½
Mobile E. 1st 5s, '46	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 15,14	88	92
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,036,000	..	..	Jun 15,14	90	93
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 14	80	90
Do con. 5s, '53	4,654,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
Do ref. 5s, '58	3,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	94
N. Y., West'r LGM 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	82	83
N. I. Mont. Pow. 1st 6s	4,796,000	3	S	F. & A.	49	52
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79	80
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	15	18
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,14	60	64
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	19	21
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15,14	79	81
N. T. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	1¾	Q	J. & J.	100	101½
Okl. Ry. 5s, '41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
Ont. P. stock	9,868,000	1½	Q	June 1,14	78	80
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	7,492,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Ore. El. Ry. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	99
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	28	32
Por. G. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101¼
Port. (Ore.) R. 1st mg. 5s, '30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Pot. Elec. P. con. mtg. 5s	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	99¾
Do 1st 5s	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104½	105½
Pub. S. C. cfs	27,047,770	1½	Q	Mar 30,14	104½	105½
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 14	$40	$45
Do pf. ($50)	500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	$45	$50
Rep. R. & L.	6,360,000	..	..	....	20	22
Do pf.	5,200,000	..	..	....	73	75
Roch. R. & L. 5s tax ex. N. Y.	3,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s, '45	5,060,000	2½	S	M. & N.	74	78
Rock. L & P 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	94
St. Jo. (Mo.) R. L. H. & P. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s	818,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	97
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '31	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '30	3,629,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,060,200	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	62½	70
Do con. 5s, '32	1,100,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,14	99	101
Scran. El. 5s	4,383,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Seattle Elec. con 5s, '29	7,413,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	98
Sea. Ltg. 5s	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Sierra & S. F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
So. Cal. Ed.	8,400,000	1¼	Q	My 15, 14	79½	80
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,14	94	97
Do gen. 5s, '39	12,800,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
So. Power 5s	5,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	101
Spok. & Inland E. 5s, '28	3,916,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
[illegible] W. L. & P. 1st 4s, '41	[illegible]	2	S	M. & N.	80	83
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,348,150	..	..	....	$6½	$8
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	2c	Q	Jun 15,14	$21½	$23
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '33	855,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	....	12	14
Do pf.	10,250,000	1¼	Q	June 1,14	65	68
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	16,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	82
Un. E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	93	94
U. L. & Rys.	6,929,000	..	..	....	65	68
Do 1st pf.	7,707,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	72	74
Do 2d pf.	2,120,200	½	Q	Apr 1, 14	67	70
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	....	17¼	18¼
Utica & M. V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	94
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	June 1,14	85½	90
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	June 1,14	82¼	83
Do cn. 4s, '51	10,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	82¾	84
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	....	17	18
Do 6% cm. pf	6,000,000	..	..	....	66	67½
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con. 5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	..	..	....	48½	49½
Do deb. 6s, '24	6,500,000	..	..	....	93	95

a—Paid initial dividend of ½% June 2, 1913. *Ex dividend. b—Also 2½% on common stock. c—Scrip. sh—Shares.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 14	555	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 14	205	215
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	120	135
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	May 1, 14	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 14	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	120	130
Century	500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	185	..
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	580	600
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	172	178
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 14	135	145
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	May 1, 14	410	420
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	174	180
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 14	340	350
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	145	155
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,14	450	..
Columbia	300,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 14	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	168	169
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 14	315	320
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 1, 12	60	75
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 14	150	160
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 14	4300	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	7a	Q	Apr 1, 14	870	890
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,14	195	210
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 2, 14	130	140
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 14	390	410
Germania	200,000	‡12½	S	May 1, 14	470	500
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 14	275	290
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	655	..
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	....	270	285
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 14	510	525
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	177	182
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	600	620
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 14	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8e	S	Jan 2, 14	310	315
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	240	250
Mec. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	My 12, 14	245	250
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 14	170	178
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	175	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	300	340
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	180	190
Mutual	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 14	215	..
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 14	370	380
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 1, 14	725	825
N.Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15,14	160	165
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 14	225	255
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	364	368
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 14	225	240
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	415	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	395	425
Security, new	1,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	95	..
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,000,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	150	160
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,14	143	148
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Mar 31,14	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	480	515
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31,13	575	610

a—Quarterly div. of 3% paid on First Security Co. April 1. b—Incl. 3% extra. e—Incl. 1% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	..
Buff. Gas	7,000,000	--	--	....	2	5
Buff. Gas pf.	1,713,600	..	..	....	10	..
Do 5s, '47	5,805,000	2½	S	A. & O.	40	45
Burlingt'n 1st 5s, '55	....	..	..	....	93	95
C. Un. 5s, '27	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Cities Serv.	15,718,380	½	M	June 1,14	78	82
Do pf.	27,368,426	½	M	June 1,14	*72½	74
C. G. of N.J. 1st cn. 5s, '36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	--
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Do deb. mg. 5s, '30	1,450,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	90
Day. Gas 5s	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,936,600	2½	S	M. & N.	89	91
H. Gas 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	June 1,14	130	133
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	6½	7½
Do 1st 6s, '16	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	100
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	50
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98½
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,685,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102½
N. Y. & Q. C. Co. 1st 5s	840,000	2½	S	Mar 2, 14	96	98
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,588,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95½	97
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	1¼	Q	Jul 15,13	39¾	40
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	My 15,14	80	82
Port. G. & C. 5s	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Ser. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	103
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	99½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, '54	6,159,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101½
Un. Gas (Spokane) 1st col tr. 5s, '35	540,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95½
Wash'ton G.	2,600,000	V	V	V	76	76½
Do 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	105½	106½
W. N. Y. W.	5,000,000	..	..	....	..	4½
Wilkes. G. & E. 1st 5s, '55	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	2	Q	May 1, 14	355	365
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	410	420
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	149	155
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	470	480
Col.-Knick.	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,14	420	430
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 14	1005	1020
Citizens	1,000,000	1½	Q	June 1,14	125	145
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	75	82
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,14	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,14	410	420
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 14	1090	1110
Fidelity	1,000,000	3c	S	Jan 2, 14	210	220
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31,13	235	250
Fulton	500,000	7f	S	Jan 2, 14	275	300
Guaranty	10,000,000	8b	Q	Mar 31,14	545	552
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 14	270	280
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15,07	102	110
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	129	135
Kings Co.	500,000	4	Q	May 1, 14	570	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	148	150
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,07	115	123
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,14	370	..
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	128	138
Nassau	800,000	2	Q	May 1, 14	145	180
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31,14	595	605
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,14	950	..
People's Tr.	1,500,000	1	M	June 1,14	275	285
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,14	408	412
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	375	382
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,14	405	415
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 14	1050	1065

b—Incl. 2% extra. c—Also a Christmas div. of 2%, payable Dec. 23, 1913. f—Incl. 2% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am.	18,116,502	2½a	..	Mar 31,14	21⅞	22
Conley Foil	825,000	5	Q	Jun 15,14	280	300
John. T. & M.	800,000	3	Q	Jun 20,14	125	175
J. S. Young	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 14	125	134
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,14	195	200
P. R. A. T.	1,000,400	3sc.	Q	June 4,14	240	250
R. J. Rey'lds	7,525,000	3sc.	Q	Apr 1, 14	265	272
Tob. Pr. pf	8,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	85	87
United C. S.	27,162,000	1½	Q	My 15, 14	88	88¾
Un. C. S. pf.	[illegible]	1¾	Q	Jan 15,14	112	115

a—Incl. [illegible]

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	$4,496,738	1	Q	My 15, 14	36	37
Do pf. ($50)	4,496,738	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	50	50¾
Am. Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Jun 20,14	197	200
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	96	97
Ast. V'n'r Mls. & Dk. 6s, '41	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Autosales G. & Choc. Co.	6,000,000	..	..	....	14	16
Do 6s	3,600,000	3	S	J. & J.	55	59
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1½	Q	J, A, J, O	97½	99
Bliss, E. W. Co	1,500,000	1¼	..	Apr 1, 14	87	92
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	116	122
Bord. C. M.	21,264,000	4	S	Feb 15,14	112	114
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,14	104	105½
Brad. Copper	6,000,000	..	..	....	7½	7⅞
Do 6s	4,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	158	163
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,14	130	132
C. & P. Tel. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Childs	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 10,14	120	128
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 10,14	100	101½
Com'ing-Tabulating Rec.	10,457,300	1	Q	Jan 15,14	31	32½
Do 6s	7,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	74	74⅞
Contin. Can.	8,000,000	..	..	....	37	42
Do pf.	5,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	85	90
Houston Oil.	20,000,000	..	..	....	12	14
Do pf.	....	3	..	Aug 1, 13	54	56
Int. Nickel	38,031,565	2½	Q	June 1,14	116⅛	117¼
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	May 1, 14	106	107
K. C. S. Yds.	8,250,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	48	52
Do cv. 5s, '20	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 30,14	*83	84
L. V. C. S. ($50)	7,576,000	2½	Q	Apr 18,14	170	180
Lima Loco C 1st 6s, '32	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	94	98
Manh. Shirt.	5,000,000	..	..	....	45	50
Do pf.	3,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 14	98	103
Marc. of A. (new)	10,000,000	..	--	....	3¼	3½
Max. Mot. Co.	12,807,682	..	..	....	13¾	14
Do 1st pf.	12,329,136	..	..	....	40	42
Do 2d pf.	10,177,136	..	..	....	17	18
Merg. Lino.	12,799,200	3a	Q	Mar 31,14	213½	214
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36	2,875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	91
Nat. Cloak & Suit Co.	12,000,000	..	..	....	53	55
Do pf.	5,000,000	..	..	....	97½	98
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1	Q	Apr 15,14	75	78
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,14	95	98
Proc. & Gam.	12,480,000	4	Q	My 15, 14	575	590
Pr. & Gam. pf	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 15,14	184	..
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	1	Q	Oct 1, 13	21	24
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	98	100
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	88	90
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,14	175	180
Do 6s cum. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,14	104	105
Saf. C. H. & L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	106	107½
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	333	336
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	....	6¼	6⅝
Stern Bro pf	3,000,000	1¾	..	Mar 1, 14	30	40
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	93½	96
Un. Pr. Shar.	350,000	..	..	....	5⅝	5¾
West. Pac. 5s	49,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	50	53
Willys-Ov'l'd.	20,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	81½	82
Do pf.	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 14	92½	95

*Ex dividend. a—Incl. ½% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,14	170	175
Bd. & Mtg. Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	My 15,14	290	297
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 14	150	175
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 14	325	..
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	875	900
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	247	257
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	265	285
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	505	515
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 14	310	325
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	180	190
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 14	410	418
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	189	193
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	98	102
Nat. Surety	2,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	179	183
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	140	150
N. Y. Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15,14	45	55
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 14	315	330
No. River ($25)	500,000	5	S	Apr 10,14	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	5a	S	Jan 15,14	105	110
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
U. S. (Fire)	400,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	80	90
Westchester	300,000	20	S	Feb 1, 14	520	540
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 14	195	..

a—Including 2% extra.
b—Dividend payable 5½% in January and 3½% in July.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ang.-Am. O.	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 15,14	16½	17
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	..	..	....	585	595
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	..	Oct 15,13	290	300
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	4	Q	Jun 20,14	137	140
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Jun 19,14	650	660
Colonial Oil	250,000	..	..	....	95	105
Contin. Oil	3,000,000	3	Q	Jun 16,14	217	221
Crescent P. L.	3,000,000	1.25	Q	Jun 15,14	47	50
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	$6	A	Dec 15,13	54	57
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	8	Q	May 1, 14	260	265
Gal.-Sig. Oil	12,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,14	173	177
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	$2	Q	Mar 31,14	145	150
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	$4	Q	My 15,14	126	130
Nat. Transit	12,737,575	75c	Q	Jun 15,14	38	40
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	10	Q	Apr 15,14	268	273
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	Jan 2, 14	104	107
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	$2b	Q	Jun 2, 14	175	177
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	Q	Feb 28,13	433	437
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Jun 20,14	295	305
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$8	Q	June 1,14	218	223
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	5h	Q	Mar 31,14	277	282
S. W. P. P. L	3,500,000	$5	Q	Apr 1, 14	142	146
St. Oil (Cal.)	50,000,000	2.50	Q	Jun 15,14	316	318
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	6a	Q	My 29, 14	468	472
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Jun 15,14	400	410
St. Oil (Ky.)	3,000,000	5j	Q	Apr 1, 14	269	273
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Jun 20,14	340	350
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,382	$5	Q	Jun 15,14	405	407
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Jun 15,14	210	212
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	Apr 1, 14	400	410
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	..	Mar 31,13	185	195
Union T. L.	12,000,000	..	..	....	83	85
Vacuum Oil	15,000,000	$3	..	My 15, 14	218	222
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$4	A	Dec 1, 13	43	47
Wat.-Pierce	400,000	..	..	....	3200	..

a—Including 8% extra dividend. b—Including 75c extra.
f—Including 8% extra.
g—Including $4 extra. h—Including $2 extra.
j—Including 2% extra. j—Including 1% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	20	28
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	55	65
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,14	170	185
B'l'n C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15,14	173	175
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J, A, J, O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J, A, J, O	280	310
42d St. & Gr. St	748,000	4½	Q	F, M, A, N	240	280
N. Y. Rys.	13,210,934	..	..	....	24	27
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	....	155	170
2d Av. stock.	1,862,000	..	..	....	..	3
2d Av. rec. cts.	8,140,000	3	S	A. & O.	100	100¼
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	25	30
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1½	Q	F, M, A, N	113	121

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Y'd.
Amalgamated Copper	5	Mar., 1915	100¼	100⅝	4.20
Am. Bank Note Co.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
American Locomotive	5	July, 1916	100	100¼	4.90
American Tel. & Tel.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.92
Austrian Government	4½	Jan., 1915	100¼	100⅜	4.05
Balt. & Ohio	5	July, 1914	100	100⅛	1.50
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	99⅝	100⅛	4.35
Bethlehem Steel	5	June 11, '15	99¼	99⅝	5.12
B'klyn Rap. Transit	5	July, 1918	99⅞	99⅞	5.05
Canadian Pacific Ry.	6	Mar., 1924	103⅝	104⅛	5.45
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	June, 1919	94⅝	95	6.10
Chicago & West. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	99⅞	100	5.00
Chicago Elevated	5	July, 1914	99½	100	5.00
Chat. Ry. & Light	5	June, 1915	98¾	99¼	5.50
Cons. Power (Minn.)	6	May, 1917	96½	98	6.85
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98⅝	99¼	5.80
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	100	100⅛	8.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99⅝	100	5.00
General Motor	6	Oct., 1915	100½	101¼	4.75
General Rubber	4½	July, 1915	97½	98¼	6.00
Hocking Valley Ry.	5	Nov., 1914	100⅛	100¼	8.50
Illinois Central	4½	July, 1914	100	100⅛	1.00
Int. & Great Northern	5	Aug., 1914	88	92	100.0
Int. Harvester	5	Feb 15, '15	100¼	100½	4.40
Lackawanna Steel	5	Mar., 1915	97	97⅞	8.37
Michigan Central	4½	Mar. 2, '15	100	100⅛	3.95
Minn. & St. Louis	6	Feb., 1916	90	95	7.70
Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	May, 1915	89	93	12.25
Minneap. Gen. El. Co.	6	June, 1917	99	99¾	..
Missouri Pacific Ry.	6	June, 1915	91	94	12.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	99¾	100½	5.40
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Sep 15, '14	100¼	100⅜	2.50
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Nov 5, '14	100⅜	100⅝	3.25
N. Y. Central & Hud.	4½	May, 1915	100¼	100½	3.95
New York, N. H. & H.	5	May, 1915	98½	98¾	6.30
Northern Pacific	6	July 9, '14	100	100⅛	1.50
Seaboard Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100⅛	4.95
Southern Railway	5	Feb., 1916	99⅝	99⅞	5.10
Southern Railway	5	Mar., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.10
Sulzberger & S.	6	June, 1916	99⅝	100⅛	5.75
U. S. S. R. M.	5	Aug., 1914	100	100⅛	2.75
Union Typewriter	5	Jan., 1916	98	99	5.15
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101	101⅞	5.20
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	101	5.80
Westinghouse E. & M.	6	Aug., 1915	102	102⅝	4.80
Western Maryland	5	July, 1915	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Power	6	July, 1917	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.00

Bonds for Investment

Yielding from 3.95% to 5.50%

We own at all times an extensive list of conservative bonds yielding as high a return as is consistent with safety of principal. We invite correspondence and shall be glad to furnish detailed information in regard to the following, or over one hundred other issues of bonds for investment, the yield on which ranges from 4% to 6%.

Municipal Bonds

$500,000	Hartford, Conn., Water 4s	3.95%
100,000	Detroit, Mich., 4s	4.00%
150,000	Boston, Mass., Reg. 3½s	4.00%
50,000	New York State Highway Reg. 4½s	4.03%
500,000	Baltimore, Md., 4s	4.05%
150,000	Pittsburgh, Pa., School Dist. 4¼s	4.05%
100,000	Minneapolis, Minn., 4s	4.07%
200,000	Kansas City, Mo., S. D. 4½s	4.15%
50,000	Denver, Col., Viaduct 5s	4.25%
300,000	New Castle Co., Del., (Wilmington) 4½s	4.30%
400,000	Charleston, W. Va., 5s	4.47%
300,000	King Co., Wash., (Seattle) 5s	4.50%
200,000	Westmount, Quebec, (Montreal) 4½s	4.75%
250,000	Alberta, Canada, 4½s	4.83%

Railroad Bonds

$100,000	Pennsylvania R. R. Convertible (Tax free in Pa.) 3½s	4.02%
100,000	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Neb. Ext. Mtge. 4s	4.20%
300,000	Southern Pacific R. R., South. Pac. Branch, 1st Mtge. 6s	4.22%
50,000	Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. Ry. Cons. Mtge. (Tax free in Pa.) 4s	4.22%
200,000	Chicago & North Western Ry. Gen. Mtge. 4s	4.23%
100,000	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Unified Mtge. 4s	4.25%
75,000	Pennsylvania Co. Series E (Tax free in Pa.) 4s	4.35%
100,000	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Gen. Mtge. 4½s	4.38%
250,000	St. Louis, Peoria & N. W. Ry. (C. & N. W.) First Mtge. 5s	4.60%
100,000	Cleveland Short Line Ry. (L. S. & M. S.) First Mtge. Guar. 4½s	4.70%
100,000	Norfolk Southern R. R. First & Ref. Mtge. 5s	5.35%

Public Utility Bonds

$50,000	United Traction Co. (Albany & Troy) Cons. Mtge. 4½s	4.80%
60,000	Scranton Electric Co. (now First) Mtge. 5s (Tax free in Pa.)	4.80%
50,000	Union Electric Light & Power Co. (St. Louis) First Mtge. 5s	4.88%
100,000	Pacific Gas & Electric Co. 5% Notes (1915)	5.00%
150,000	Central District Tel. Co. (Pittsburgh) First Mtge. (Tax free in Pa.) 5s	5.02%
500,000	Interborough Rapid Transit Co. First & Ref. Mtge. 5s	5.05%
100,000	New York State Railways Cons. Mtge. 4½s	5.05%
75,000	Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. First Mtge. 5s	5.10%
100,000	Chicago Railways Co. First Mtge. 5s	5.15%
250,000	Utah Power & Light Co. First Mtge. 5s	5.35%
125,000	International Ry. Co. (Buffalo) Ref. & Imp. 5s	5.35%
50,000	Consumers Power Co. (Michigan) First Lien & Ref. 5s	5.40%
500,000	Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Co. First & Ref. Mtge. 5s	5.45%
350,000	Texas Power & Light Co. First Mtge. 5s	5.50%

Harris, Forbes & Company
Pine Street, Corner William, New York
Harris Trust & Savings Bank
Bond Department
Chicago
N. W. Harris & Company
Incorporated
Boston

Selected Public Utility Investments

We offer the following Public Utility Securities as desirable investments, basing this recommendation on the reports and records of our Engineering, Accounting, Legal and Statistical Departments

SHORT TERM BONDS AND NOTES

		Rate %	Interest Payable	Maturity	Price to Yield about %
fg	*American Power & Light Co. Notes	6	1 F & A	1 Aug., 1921	6.10
	Chattanooga Ry. & Lt. Co. Notes	5	1 J & D	1 June, 1915	5.50
fg	Commonwealth Power, Railway & Light Co. Convertible Bonds	6	1 M & N	1 May, 1918	6
f	Consumers Power Co. (Minn.) Notes	6	1 M & N	1 May, 1917	6.50
fd	*Eastern Power & Light Corp. Col. Trust Conv. Bonds	5	1 M & S	1 Mar., 1918	6
fg	Minneapolis General Electric Co. Notes	6	1 J & D	1 June, 1917	6.08
f	Western Power Co. Notes	6	18 J & J	18 July, 1915	6

LONG TERM BONDS

		Rate %	Interest Payable	Maturity	Price to Yield about %
d	*Citizens Gas & Elec. Co. Cons. Mortg. (Guar. by Amer. Gas Co.)	6	1 F & A	1 Feb., 1931	6
fg	*The Colorado Power Co. 1st Mortg.	5	1 M & N	1 May, 1953	6
f	*Consumers Power Co. (Minn.) First Mortg.	5	1 M & N	1 Nov., 1929	5.9
f	*Excelsior Springs Water, Gas & Elec. Co. 1st Mortgage	6	1 J & D	1 June, 1932	5.9
b	*Laconia Gas & Electric Co. First Mtge.	5	1 M & S	1 Mar., 1940	5.05
c	*Mobile Electric Co. 1st Mortgage	5	1 M & N	1 May, 1946	5.60
fg	Montana Power Co. 1st and Ref. Mtge.	5	1 J & J	1 July, 1943	5.35
	*Muskogee Gas & Electric Co. 1st and Refunding Mtge.	5	1 J & D	1 Dec., 1926	5.5
f	Northern Ontario Light & Power Co. 1st Mortgage	6	1 J & J	1 Apr., 1931	6.85
f	*Philadelphia Suburban Gas & Electric Co. 1st and Refunding Mortgage (Guar. by Amer. Gas Co.)	5	1 F & A	1 Feb., 1960	5.35
	*Southern California Edison Co. General Mortgage	5	1 J & J	1 Nov., 1939	5.30

PREFERRED STOCKS

Dividends from stocks of domestic corporations, except when held by corporations, are exempt from the Normal Federal Income Tax.

	Par Value $	Dividend Rate %	Dividend Periods	Price to Yield about %
American Gas Co. Capital Stock	100	7	1 M J S D	6.7
American Power & Light Co.	100	6	1 J A J O	7.1
The Colorado Power Co.	100	7	15 M J S D	7.75
Detroit Edison Co. Capital Stock	100	7	15 J A J O	6.15
Electric Bond & Share Co.	100	6	1 F M A N	6
Illuminating & Power Securities Corporation	100	7	15 F M A N	7.2
Mobile Electric Co.	100	7	15 F M A N	7.6
Montana Power Co.	100	7	1 J A J O	6.85
Muskogee Gas & Elec. Co	100	7	15 M J S D	7.6
Pacific Gas & Electric Co. (Ariz.)	100	7	10 J A J O	7.75
Southern California Edison Co	100	6 Participating	15 J A J O	6.2
Southwestern Pr. & Lt. Co.	100	7	1 M J S D	7
United Utilities Co.	100	7	1 J A J O	6.9

*Company pays interest without deduction for Normal Federal Income Tax.
b Legal for Savings Banks in New Hampshire.
c Legal for Savings Banks in Rhode Island.
d Tax refundable in Pennsylvania.
f Can be supplied in denominations of $500.
g Can be supplied in denominations of $100.

The above is the first page of our list of
JULY OFFERINGS
The circular contains summaries of the securities and will be sent on application

WILLIAM P. BONBRIGHT & CO.
Incorporated
14 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA BOSTON DETROIT
LONDON: William P. Bonbright & Co. PARIS: Bonbright & Co.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT
CONVERTIBLE 4% BONDS.
Notice to Holders.

Holders of Convertible Bonds issued under the First Refunding Four Per Cent. Gold Mortgage of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, dated July 1st, 1902, are hereby notified that the period within which such bonds may be converted into Capital Stock of the Company EXPIRES WEDNESDAY, JULY 1ST, 1914, AT 3:00 P. M. Coupon due July 1st, 1914, may be detached from bonds presented on or before that date.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.
By C. D. MENEELY, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 6 of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the first preferred stock outstanding of William P. Bonbright & Company, Incorporated, will be paid July 10th, 1914, to stockholders of record June 29th, 1914.

A. P. TALIAFERRO, Treasurer.
June 26, 1914.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL TRACTION COMPANY.
Coupon No. 4, due July 1st, 1914, on International Traction Company Collateral Trust 4% Gold Bonds dated November 1st, 1912, will be paid in full on and after maturity at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York City.
Dated June 27th, 1914.
GEO. W. WILSON, Treasurer.

Office of International Silver Company.
Meriden, Conn., June 15, 1914.
Coupons No. 23 of the Debenture Bonds of this company due July 1, 1914, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York City.
GEORGE M. CURTIS, Treasurer.

New York, June 27th, 1914.
CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Bonds of this Company, due July 1st, 1914, will be paid at the National City Bank, 55 Wall Street, New York City, on and after July 1st, 1914.
PHILIP J. SCHNEIDER, Treasurer.

AUTOSALES GUM & CHOCOLATE CO.
6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 6 of the above bonds, due July 1, 1914, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the undersigned.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
140 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company has been duly called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the Company's office, No. 1013 Penn Avenue, in the City of Pittsburgh, Penn., on the fifteenth day of July, 1914, at the hour of twelve noon, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a request made to the Company by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as lessee of the Company's railways, for an exchange of lands at Chicago, now used by the lessee for station purposes, for other lands, in order to secure the erection by a Union Station Company of a new Union Passenger Station for the joint use of the Company's lessee and of connecting railroad companies, and in order to secure the erection by the Company's lessee of a new Freight Station upon lands so to be taken in exchange; and for such other business as may be properly brought before the said meeting.

For the purpose of this meeting Stockholders of record on July 3, 1914, will be entitled to vote.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. COLEMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Dated June 15, 1914.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INCORPORATED 1827

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

PIERREPONT and CLINTON STS.,
New Entrance—300 Fulton St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

4 Per Cent. Per Annum

will be credited to depositors July 1, 1914 (payable on and after July 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank

Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 20th day of July, 1914, interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank who on the 1st day of July, 1914, may be entitled thereto.

Money deposited on or before July 10, 1914, will draw interest from July 1.

ANDREW D. BAIRD, President.
CHARLES J. PASFIELD, Cashier.

BANK OPEN MONDAY EVE'G. 4 TO 7.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(INCORPORATED IN 1833)
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St., New York.

TWO-RATE INTEREST DIVIDEND SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of

THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT.

per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after July 20, 1914.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1, 1914.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM.

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

644-646 Broadway, Cor. Bleecker St., N. Y

126th Semi-Annual Dividend

June 9, 1914.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on or after July 20th, 1914.

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1914, will draw interest from July 1, 1914.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Sec'y.
ARTHUR STILES, Asst. Sec'y.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1914.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 20, 1914.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1914.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

132nd SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

Union Square Savings Bank

No. 20 Union Square.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending June 30, 1914, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of

Three and One-Half Per Cent.

per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 20, 1914.

Deposits made on or before July 10, 1914, will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
HENRY R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Cashier.

Open 10 to 3; Monday 10 to 7; Saturday 10 to 12.
Accounts of Societies Accepted.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute).
CHARTERED 1852.

122nd DIVIDEND

New York, June 9, 1914.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING June 30, 1914, at the rate of

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER ANNUM

will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 15, 1914.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
E. SHERER, Sec. R. D. ANDREWS, Asst. Sec.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

Cor. 8th Avenue & 42d St.

107th consecutive semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 20, 1914.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

Amount due depositors.......$23,489,687.20
Surplus, market values......1,411,220.63

Wm. G. Conklin, President.
James A. Stenhouse, Secretary.

Dry Dock Savings Institution

341 & 343 BOWERY, Cor. 3d St., New York

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1914, on all deposits entitled thereto under the By-Laws, at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, payable on and after July 20, 1914.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1914.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
WM. F. PATTERSON, V.-Pres. & Treas.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.

Maiden Lane Savings Bank

170 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane,
Has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of

4% per annum

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st. Deposits received from 9 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays to 1 P. M.

J. Heynen, Sec'y. F. A. Ringler, Pres.

Dollar Savings Bank

2808 Third Avenue.

Interest credited July 1st, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum, on accounts from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th draw interest from July 1st.

GEORGE E. EDWARDS, President.
WM. M. KERN, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS

74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, 1914.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 20, 1914.

DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, June 4th, 1914.

—NOTICE—

Deposits to draw interest from July 1st or Oct. 1st or Jan. 1st or Apr. 1st, must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company has been called by the Board of Directors of the Company, pursuant to the General Mortgage of May 15th, 1888, and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Church Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, June 30, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of directing the Trustee of said mortgage how to vote upon all of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures which have been deposited with it in exchange for bonds secured thereby, at the meeting of the Debenture Holders to be held immediately thereafter on the same day, said meeting of the Debenture Holders being for the purpose of instructing the Trustee of the Debenture Deed of Trust how to vote the "Assented" shares of the capital stock of Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company at the Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company to be held in Mobile, Alabama, July 14th, 1914, and at any adjournment thereof, to consider, consent to and approve the increase of the bonded indebtedness of said Company in an amount not exceeding $50,000,000 and for such purpose to consent to, authorize and approve the execution and issue by the Company of $3,000,000 three-year gold notes and of not exceeding $50,000,000 principal amount of the Company's fifty-year gold bonds (of which $3,000,000 principal amount shall be reserved to refund said notes), said bonds to be issued in lettered series, to bear interest at such rate or rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Board of Directors, and all said notes and bonds to be secured by a mortgage or deed of trust upon all the railroad and other real property, leasehold interests, rights, privileges and franchises now owned or hereafter acquired by the Company, and such personal property of the Company as may be designated therein, which mortgage or deed of trust shall be in such form and to such Trustee and may contain such provisions, stipulations and agreements as shall be approved by the Board of Directors; and to take all such other and further action in respect to the creation of said mortgage as may come before said Stockholders' Meeting, including approving all action of the Board of Directors in the premises.

The Voting Register of the General Mortgage Bonds will close at three o'clock P. M. Tuesday, June 23, 1914, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. Wednesday, July 15th, 1914.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. W. MACKINTOSH, Secretary.
Dated June 8th, 1914.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the holders of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company has been called by the Board of Directors of the Company, pursuant to the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debenture Trust Deed of May 1, 1879, and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Church Street, City of New York, on Tuesday, June 30th, 1914, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of instructing the Trustee of the Debenture Deed of Trust how to vote as holder of the power and authority to vote the "Assented" shares of the capital stock of Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company at the Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, to be held in Mobile, Alabama, July 14th, 1914, and at any adjournment thereof, to consider, consent to and approve the increase of the bonded indebtedness of said Company in an amount not exceeding $50,000,000 and for such purpose to consent to, authorize and approve the execution and issue by the Company of $3,000,000 three-year gold notes and of not exceeding $50,000,000 principal amount of the Company's fifty-year gold bonds (of which $3,000,000 principal amount shall be reserved to refund said notes), said bonds to be issued in lettered series, to bear interest at such rate or rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Board of Directors, and all said notes and bonds to be secured by a mortgage or deed of trust upon all the railroad and other real property, leasehold interests, rights, privileges and franchises now owned or hereafter acquired by the Company, and such personal property of the Company as may be designated therein, which mortgage or deed of trust shall be in such form and to such Trustee and may contain such provisions, stipulations and agreements as shall be approved by the Board of Directors; and to take all such other and further action in respect to the creation of said mortgage as may come before said Stockholders' Meeting, including approving all action of the Board of Directors in the premises.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures will close at three o'clock P. M. Tuesday, June 23, 1914, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. Wednesday, July 15, 1914.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. W. MACKINTOSH, Secretary.
Dated June 8th, 1914.

Office of

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 18, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY has been called and will be held at the Company's principal office in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday, the 20th day of July, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering and voting upon the adoption and ratification of an Agreement, dated April 29th, 1914, for the consolidation of The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company; Geneva, Corning & Southern Railroad Company; The Terminal Railway of Buffalo; The Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburg Railroad Company; Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Company; Detroit & Chicago Railroad Company; Detroit, Monroe & Toledo Railroad Company; The Northern Central Michigan Railroad Company, Kalamazoo & White Pigeon Railroad Company, and The Swan Creek Railway Company of Toledo.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.
Albany, N. Y., May 18, 1914.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company has been called and will be held at the Company's principal office in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on Monday, the 20th day of July, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and voting upon the adoption and ratification of an Agreement, dated April 29th, 1914, for the consolidation of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, Geneva, Corning & Southern Railroad Company, the Terminal Railway of Buffalo, the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Company, Detroit & Chicago Railroad Company, Detroit, Monroe & Toledo Railroad Company, the Northern Central Michigan Railroad Company, Kalamazoo and White Pigeon Railroad Company and the Swan Creek Railway Company of Toledo.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of E. M. KNOX RETAIL HAT CO. will be held at the offices of the company, 452 5TH AV., NEW YORK CITY, at 12 o'clock, noon, July 6th, 1914, for the election of officers and such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

THOS. J. NOLAN, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.

The National Nassau Bank of New York, located at New York City, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

EDWARD EARL, President.
Dated June 24th, 1914.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 19, 1914.
DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE OF BOSTON, located at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

W. R. WHITTEMORE, Cashier.
Dated May 23, 1914.

WEST IS CONFIDENT AND GOING AHEAD

Col. Farnsworth, Back from Bankers' Conventions, Says Farmers Are Best Off.

CROPS BIG; NO DEPRESSION

Plenty of Money in the Banks, and, with Few Exceptions, Conditions Are Most Promising.

Col. Fred E. Farnsworth, General Secretary of the American Bankers' Association, has just returned from a six weeks' trip that took him clear through to the Pacific Coast. He attended the bankers' conventions of Missouri, Kansas, California, Washington, Idaho, Utah, and Colorado, traversing those and intervening States. At these conventions and dinners held in connection with them he made addresses on the new banking system and on general conditions in the East and the parts of the West he had visited. In this way he came in direct contact with 4,600 bankers and had an exceptional opportunity to inform himself on the agricultural, business, mining, and banking situation.

"The western country," he said yesterday, "is not feeling the depression that prevails in the East. Capital is needed there, as it always is, but the banks have plenty of money and are confident that they will be able to take care of all legitimate requirements.

"The farmers are the best off of anybody in the country. No doubt you have heard that Kansas has raised the best crop it has ever had, and big yields are the rule in most of the Western States. The same is true of California, and, of course, when you get out to the Pacific Coast, fruit-growing is another great source of annual increase of wealth. This year fine fruit prospects are general in that region. Stock-raising is also a factor in the Far West and the industry is in a prosperous condition. All these things make for prosperity, and the people are begining to worry over the ability of the railroads to handle their products this Fall.

"The steady and rapid improvement in agricultural methods is not to be overlooked. At every one of the bankers' conventions I attended the principal place on the programme was given up to discussions of scientific farming and reports of the movements, largely sponsored by the bankers in furtherance of this end, through the introduction of the best methods and the extension of agricultural training in the public schools, which has swept over the West and met with a tremendous response from its people.

"Through Utah and Colorado I found mining conditions good, aside from the labor troubles. There seemed to be no decrease in operations due to any lack of demand.

"General business is slow, but of good volume. There is no boom, but merchants are prosperous and their customers must be so, as the merchants are discounting their bills. An evidence of this condition came up in the discussion of the Federal reserve system. All over the West the bankers raised the point that they had practically no commercial paper, and therefore did not see how the rediscounting system would be of immediate benefit to them. Of course they have some agricultural paper and stockmen's notes, but commercial paper seems to be a rarity.

"This side of the Coast the lack of commercial paper might be attributed to the fact that the region is agricultural rather than commercial, but the same condition prevails on the Pacific Coast. There there has been a falling off in the supply of commercial paper which would be hard to explain on any other theory than that people are paying their bills and merchants have little need to borrow or to take notes from their customers.

"The banks are going along carefully, not encouraging expansion for the present; but there were no indications of an undue restriction of credits.

"There were one or two exceptions to the general good conditions in farming and business. The lumber interests of Washington and Oregon are depressed for the same reason that is a principal factor in the depression of the steel industry. The railroads are the biggest customers of the lumber men, and normally buy about 25 per cent. of their output. At present they are buying practically nothing, and this is due, of course, to the heavy increase of railroad expenses in the last few years without corresponding growth of income.

"The beet sugar States have been hard hit by the tariff. The farmers won't raise beets at the reduced prices the refiners are able to pay, and some of the manufacturing plants have been closed down. I was informed that the condition of the beet sugar industry was to be investigated by the Government, and it was assumed that the only purpose could be to modify the tariff if the authorities found it necessary in order to protect this industry.

"The Federal reserve system naturally occupies the minds of bankers in the West as it does here. There were no signs of hostility to the system, and the Western bankers are supporting it with might and main. It might be said that they would have to do so; still, they are not only going through the motions, but are showing the right spirit throughout. They do not regard the new law as perfect, and would prefer a central bank system, but they are exerting themselves actively to make it an unqualified success."

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, July 14, 1914, for Contract 145, for roofing with reinforced concrete tiles 46 superstructures along the line of the Catskill aqueduct between the Ashokan and Hill View Reservoirs, a distance of approximately 92 miles. Approximately 28,900 tiles will be required under the contract. The buildings, ready to receive the tiles, are being constructed under other contracts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR EQUIPAGE AND MATERIALS.—Depot Quartermaster's Office, 26th Street and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, June 15, 1914.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 1 P. M. June 30, 1914, for furnishing at this depot: Spark Arresters; Bedsteads; Bedstead Parts; Brooms, corn; Bugles; Mattress Covers; Desks, field; Drilling, cotton; Duck, khaki and olive drab; Elbows, stovepipe; Handles, shovel; Helves, ax and hatchet; Lockers, trunk; Mattresses; Shovels; Spades; Silk, sewing; Wadding, cotton; Webbing, cotton, O. D. Information on application. Colonel THOMAS CRUSE, D. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M. July 29, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing buoy supplies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, consisting of bell buoys, mooring buoys, can and nun buoys, nun channel buoys, ballast balls, iron sinkers, and bottom castings for buoys. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

PROPOSALS FOR SLICKERS.—DEPOT Quartermaster's Office, 26th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, May 29, 1914. Sealed proposals will be received here until eleven o'clock A. M. June 30, 1914, for furnishing at this depot 12,500 slickers. Information on application. Colonel THOMAS CRUSE, Depot Quartermaster.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

Coupons due July, 1914

payable at the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1914.

Acme White Lead & Color Works, 1st Mtge. 6s.
Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co., Coll. Trust 4s.
Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co., Dividend Coupons.
Atlantic & Danville Ry. Co., 1st 4s.

Bakersfield Water Co., 6%.
Birmingham Ry., Light & Power, 6% Deb. Notes.
Brockport Gas Light Co., 1st Mtge. 5s.
Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Dividend Coupons.
Buffalo & Niagara Falls Elec. Ry. Co., 1st & 2d 5s.

Cambria Fuel Co., The, Purchase 6s.
Central California Gas Co., 6%.
Central R. R. Co. of So. Carolina, 1st 6s.
Chester, Town of, Mont., Waterworks 6s
Chicago & Eastern Ill. R. R. Co., Ref. & Imp. 4s.
Chino Copper Co., 1st 6s.
Citizens Gas Co. of Indianapolis, 1st & Ref. S. F. 5s.
Cobalt Hydraulic Power Co., The, 1st S. F. 6s.
Connor Lumber & Land Co., 1st 6s.
Coenley Mfg. Co., 1st Gold 6s.
Corona City Water Co.
Cuban Commercial Industrial Co.

Denver, City and County of, All Issues.
Denver Omnibus & Cab Co., 1st 6s.
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line Railroad Co., 1st 4s.
Dominguez Land Corp., 6% Notes.

Elizabeth, City of, Adjustment 4s.
Elkin & Alleghany Ry. Co., 1st Mtge.
Equitable Life Assurance Society, Debentures.
Erie R. R. Co., Equip. Tr., Ser. "U."
Evansville, City of, Indiana.
Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. Co., 1st 6s & 1st Cons. 6s.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co., 1st Consol. 6s.
Everett Water Co., 1st 5s.

Francisco Sugar Co., 1st S. F. 6s.

General Ry. Signal Co., 1st 6s.
Gray National Telautograph Co., 1st 6s.
Great Western Power Co., 1st 5s.
Greenwich Country Club, 1st 4s.
Gulf & Ship Island R. R. Co., 1st 5s.

Hocking Valley Products Co., 1st 50-Year 5s.
Hudson River Pulp & Paper Co., 2d 6s.

Indianapolis & Eastern Ry. Co., 1st Consol. 5s.
Indianapolis Water Co., 1st and Ref. 4½s.
Interborough-Metropolitan Co., Gold 6s.
International Cotton Mills Corpn., Conv. 6s.
Interstate Power Co., 1st Ref. 6s.
Interstate Power Co., 10-Yr. Deb. 6s.
Iowa Gas & Electric Co., 1st 6s.

Kansas City Elevated Ry. Co., Gen. 4s and 6s.
Kansas City Northwestern R. R. Co., 1st 5s.
Keokee Consolidated Coke Co., 1st and Ref. 5s.
Kingston Consolidated R. R. Co. (1st 5s) & (1st Cons. 5s.)
Knickerbocker Fireproof Bldg. Co., 6%.

Leroy & Caney Valley Air Line, 1st 5s.
Lisk Manufacturing Co., 1st 6s.

Magazine & Book Co., 1st 6s.
Manchester, Va., School Dist. 5¼s.
Merchants Fireproof Bldg. Co., 1st Ser. "G."
Mexican Central Ry. Co., Equip. 5s.
Missouri Pacific Ry. Co., 2d Mtge. 5s.

Montgomery, City of, (Various Issues.)
Mount Pleasant Gas Light Co. Notes.

Newport News Light & Water Co., 1st 5s.
New York & New England Cement & Lime Co., 1st 6s.
New York & Westchester Lighting Co., 1st 6s.
Norfolk & Western Ry. Co., 1st Lien Genl. 4s.
Northampton, Easton & Wash'n Trac. Co., Rf. & Cons. 5s.
Northampton Traction Co., Ref. and Cons. 5s.
Northern Ontario Light & Power Co., 1st 6s.
Northwestern Terminal Ry. Co., 1st 5s.

Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., Genl. Ref. Gold 5s, Ser. A.
Philippine Ry. Co., 1st 4s.
Pittsburgh Coal Co. of Pa., 1st S. F. 5s.
Pontiac, Oxford & Northern R. R. Co., 1st 6s.
Portsmouth Street R. R. & Light Co., 1st 5s.

Rahway, City of, N. J., Board of Water Com.
Ridgefield Elec., Ridgefield, Conn.
Rock Island Improvement Co., Equip. 4½s.
Rogers Brown Iron Co., 1st Ref. 5s.
Rogers Light & Water Co., 1st 6s.

St. Joseph Lead Co., 6% Gold Notes.
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. Ry. Co., Unif. & Ref. 4s.
St. Louis, Memphis & So. Eastern Ry. Co., 1st 4s.
St. Louis, Rocky Mt. & Pacific Co., 1st 5s.
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co., Genl. 5s & 6s.
St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co., 2d Income.
Santa Barbara Gas & Elec. Co., 1st 6s.
Sheboygan Light, Power & Ry. Co., 1st 5s.
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., 1st 5s.
Southern Cal. Edison Co., Gen. 5s.
Southern Missouri & Arkansas R. R., 1st Mtge. 5s.

Texas & Pacific Ry. Co., (Louisiana Div.) 5s.
Times Printing Co., 1st 6s.
Title Guaranty Trust Co. (St. Louis, Mo.), 1st 5s.

United Coal Mining Co., 1st 6s.
United Gas & Elec. Co., 1st 5s.
United States Brewing Co., Deb. 6s.
United States Rubber Co., Div. 63, 1.85 per share.
Upper Iowa Power Co., 1st Mtge. 6s.
Upper Iowa Power Co., Bonds Nos. 13 to 20.
Utah Copper Co., Div. Warrants.

Virginia & Western Power Co., 1st 6s.

West Berwick Water Supply Co., 1st 5s.
Westchester Elec. R. R. Co., 1st 5s.
Western Electric Co., 1st 5s.
Western Maryland R. R. Co., Rec. Ctfs. 5s.
Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Co., Equip. 5s.
Wisconsin Public Service Co., 1st & Ref. Ser. A 5s.

DUE JULY 2, 1914.

California, State of, San Francisco Seawall Bonds.
Interest on St. Louis & San Francisco Rec. Ctf. 6s.

DUE JULY 3, 1914.

California, State of, California State Highway.

COUPONS DUE JULY 12, 1914.

American Power & Light Co., 1 Yr. Gold 5s and 6s.

DUE JULY 18, 1914.

Western Power Co., 2 Yr. 6% Notes.

DUE JULY 31, 1914.

Purity Malt Brewing Co.

INCOME TAX NOTICE

Coupons should be accompanied by the appropriate ownership certificate, in form prescribed by the Regulations of the United States Treasury.

Capital, $10,000,000 Surplus Fund, $10,000,000

NEW ISSUE

$1,450,000

City of Milwaukee, Wis.

4½s

DUE SERIALLY JANUARY 1, 1915 TO 1934

Principal and Interest Payable in New York City or Milwaukee.

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and other States.

Prices to yield 4.10%

Except 1915 and 1916 Maturities 4.00% and 4.05% Respectively

Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.
14 WALL ST.

Lee, Higginson & Co.
43 EXCHANGE PL.

Rhoades & Company
37 WALL ST.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co.

To Holders of 4% Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds Due July 1, 1951:

The Receivers have now operated the property for over a year and no reorganization plan has as yet been agreed upon. They inform us that the earnings have been largely in excess of the amount needed to pay interest on the 4% Refunding Bonds and all charges prior thereto, including rentals on leased property, but that they have been applied to the physical rehabilitation of the property, the payment of car trusts and to other capital purposes. The Court objecting to the issue of further Receivers' certificates has denied the application to pay the July 1 interest, and the junior interests in the property, to whom has been offered the opportunity to pay such interest, have failed to provide the necessary money.

The undersigned Committee, which was formed early in June, 1913, and which has since kept in close touch with the Receivership and its affairs, has for over a year deemed it unnecessary to call for a deposit of bonds, but it is now of the opinion that the rights and interests of the bondholders can only be adequately safeguarded by an immediate deposit thereof. The period of grace in the Deed of Trust securing the Refunding Bonds is three months, after which the principal of the bonds may be declared due under the terms of the Trust.

Bonds may be deposited with the Depositaries named in the Deposit Agreement, viz., **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK**, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York; **MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY**, in St. Louis, Missouri; **BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT**, in Berlin, Germany; and **ASSOCIATIE CASSA**, in Amsterdam, Holland. Bonds in coupon form must be accompanied by the coupon maturing July 1, 1914. Bonds in registered form and registered coupon bonds must be accompanied by transfer executed by the registered owner or his attorney duly authorized. Certificates of Deposit will be issued by the Depositaries for the bonds respectively deposited with them. In due course, application will be made for listing the certificates issued in New York on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Committee, in accordance with the provisions in that respect contained in the Deposit Agreement, has arranged to purchase the coupons and claims for registered bond interest due July 1, 1914, appertaining to the deposited Refunding Bonds, and Central Trust Company of New York, and Mississippi Valley Trust Company, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Berlin, and Associatie Cassa, Amsterdam, on behalf of said Trust Company, will accordingly be prepared to pay depositors for their coupons upon depositors filing properly executed certificates in the form required by the United States Income Tax Law and the regulations of the Internal Revenue Department.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained from the Depositaries, or from the members or Secretary of the Committee. For further information application may be made to the Chairman or Secretary of the Committee.

The Receivers are unanimously of the opinion that the Refunding Bonds are amply secured, and in order that this security may remain unimpaired the Committee urges prompt action on the part of the bondholders. This Committee will neither adopt nor approve any plan of reorganization that, as a condition of participation therein, requires the expenses of the Committee to be paid by an assessment upon the Refunding Bonds.

Dated New York, June 22, 1914.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Chairman,
Of J. & W. Seligman & Company.
J. N. WALLACE,
President, Central Trust Co. of New York.
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
President, Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
EDWIN G. MERRILL,
President, Union Trust Co. of New York.
HARRY BRONNER,
Of Hallgarten & Company.
C. W. COX,
Of Robert Winthrop & Company.
BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
President, Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis.
Committee.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE, Counsel.
CHARLES E. SIGLER, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

261st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, May 26th, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1914.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 23d, 1914, to July 1st, 1914.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF
W. S. Barstow & Company, Inc.
50 Pine Street, New York,
Engineers—Managers.

The General Gas & Electric Co.

New York, June 24th, 1914.

The Board of Directors of The General Gas & Electric Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. on its preferred stock, payable July 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at close of business June 24, 1914. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed June 24, 1914, and reopen at 10:00 A. M. July 2, 1914.

O. CLEMENT SWENSON, Treasurer.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, June 2, 1914.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend (being dividend No. 32) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) per share, payable August 1, 1914, out of surplus net income, to holders of said PREFERRED STOCK as registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on June 30, 1914. The books will not be closed. Dividend cheques will be mailed to holders of PREFERRED STOCK who file suitable orders therefor at this office.

C. K. COOPER, Assistant Treasurer,
5 Nassau Street, New York City.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK

New York, June 23, 1914.

A QUARTERLY dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after July 1st, 1914. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, June 19th, 1914.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until July [illegible], 1914.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS. DIVIDENDS.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

Fifth Avenue Branch
5th Ave. and 43d St.

London Office
33 Lombard St., London, E. C.

COUPONS PAYABLE JULY, 1914

JULY 1

Abbeville, S. C.....................5%
American Cities Co.
American Coal Products Co.
American Thread Co.............1st 4s
Anglo-American Oil Co., No. 7
Assets Realization Co.
Astoria Veneer Mills Co.
Atlantic Coast Lumber Corp. (D)..5%
Auglaize Power Co.
Auto Sales Gum & Chocolate Co.
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co....1st 5s
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co....2nd 5s
Bangor R'way & Elec. Co...1st Con. 5s
Barney & Smith Car Co.........1st 5s
Bingham & Garfield
Burlington, N. C....................5%
Calhoun County, Ala...............5%
Central Arkansas & Eastern
Central of Ga. Ry. Co. Mac. & No. Div.5s
Central of Ga. Ry. Co. Middle Divn..5s
Central of Ga. Ry. Co. Mobile Divn. 5s
Central Stamping Co............1st 6s
Charlestown Terminal Company....5%
Chattan'ga, Rome & South.R.R.Co..1st 5s
Chic. & Mil. Elec. Ry. & Light Co..5%
Cincinnati Northern Ry. Co.....1st 4s
City of Milwaukee
City of Troy, Ala., Improvement Ref..4s
Cleveland & Sandusky Brew. Co. 1st 6s
Columbus Gas Light Co...........5%
Computing, Tab. & Recording
Connecticut Lighting & Power Co..5%
Cordele, Ga.........................6%
County of Jones, Miss.
Dillon, S. C.........................5%
Dobbie Foundry & Machine Co.
Durham Duplex Razor
Early County Ga..................5%
Edison Electric Illum. Co. of N. Y....5s
Edison Electric Illum. Co. of Bklyn. 4%
Electric Securities Corp. 4th series.5%
Ellwood Short Line Ry. Co.......1st 5s
Grand Lake Co.
Grand Junc. & Grand R. V. Ry. Co. 5%
Grand Rapids, Grand Haven & Musk.
Greenville Home Tel. Company
Greenwich & Johnsonville Ry.......4%
Hastings Square Hotel
Home Tel. of Elkhart, Ind.
Hunter Township
Hyde Windlass Co............1st 5%
Indiana Railway Co.
Indianapolis & Louisville Ry......4%
International Typesetting Machine Co.
Jacksonville Terminal Co.......1st 5s
Jamestown Street Ry. Co..........6%
Jefferson County, Ga..............5%
Keokuk Union Depot...............5%
Klamath Dev. Co..............1st 6%
Lima Elec. Ry. & Light Co.........5%
Livingston Niagara Power Co.
Lockport & Olcott Ry. Co.........6%
London, Ontario.
Marion Ry. Light & Power Co.
Marion, S. C., School..............5%
Marion, S. C., Town...............5%
Mayo Mills
Merchants Despatch Equip. Trust
Michigan Telephone Co.........1st 5s
Missouri & Illinois Bridge B. Ry. Co. 4%
Mobile & Ohio Ry. Co. Equipment..4s
Monroe, Me.
Montana Power Co.
Montezuma, Ga....................5%
Moultrie, Ga......................5%
Muncie Electric Light Co.
Nashv. Ry. & Light Co. Ref. & Exten. 5s
Natomas Consol. Co...............2nd
New Brunswick Southern Ry. Co..3%
New Orleans Terminal.........1st 4%
NewYork Central Lines Equip.1910. 4½s
New York Central Equipment, 1912.
New York Central Equipment, 1913.
New York City
New York & East River Gas Co. 1st 5s
Niagara & Erie Power Co.
Norfolk & Southern Ry. Co.....1st 5s
Ocean Steamship Co..........1st 5s
Oconee County, S. C..............5%
Omaha & Council Bluffs St. Ry. Co. 5%
Onondaga County
Ozark Land & Lumber Co.....1st 6%
Pittsburgh Company..........1st 4½s
Pleasant Valley Coal Co..........5%
Pueblo County, Colo.
Pueblo Traction and Lighting Co...5%
Pulaski Gas Light Co..........1st 6%
Queens Borough Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s
Ray Consolidation Copper Co.....6%
Richland, Georgia
Richmond Light & R. R. Co.....1st 4s
Rifle Light, Heat & Power Co.
Rio Grande Western Ry. Trust.....4s
Rogue River Electric Co.........1st 5s
St. Clair, Mad. & St. L. Belt Ry. Co..4%
San Luis Southern Ry.
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. Co. 4%
St. Louis Southwestern Term....1st 5%
Sanford & Cape Porpoise Ry. Co...5%
Southern Sierras Power Co.
Southern Utilities Co.
Spanish American Iron
Sparks, Ga., School...............5%
Springfield Xenia Tel. Co.
Statesboro, Ga.
Steinway Ry. Co.....................6%
Stephenson Co., John.............5%
Stephenville No. & So. Texas Ry.
Syracuse Gas Co...............1st 5s
Taliferro, Ga.
Temple Iron Co......................4s
Temple, Ga..........................5%
Tenn. & North Carolina R. R. Co..5%
Tiffin Home Tel. Co.
Tol., Canada & Southern Detroit Ry.Co.4s
Town of Rye, N. Y., District No. 1..4%
Transylvania R. R. Co.
Troy Tel. Co.
Tuinucu Sugar Co...................6%
Twin City Light & Trac........1st 6%
United Lead Co.....................5%
United Public Utilities
United States Sugar & Land Co....6%
United Verde & Pacific Ry. Co....6%
Va. & Southwestern Ry.........1st 5%
Waco, Texas
Waverly, Sayre & Athens Trac. Co..6%
Waynesville, N. C...................5%
Wellington Home Tel. Co.
Westinghouse Elec. Mfg. Co. Conv.5%
Westminster, S. D., No. 17.
Winder, Georgia
Winston-Salem Gas Co.
Yorkville, S. C......................5%

JULY 10

Joliet & Northern Indiana R. R. Co.

JULY 15

State of Arizona
Town of Truxton

JULY 17

Village of Bellevue, Ohio.

JULY 28

Pere Marquette Receivers' Certificates

DIVIDENDS.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND
SHEFFIELD FARMS-SLAWSON DECKER CO.
PREFERRED STOCK.

Resolved, that a dividend of 1½% be paid Sept 1st, 1914, to holders of the Preferred Stock of Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Co. as of record at the close of business August 22d, 1914.

Be it further resolved that for the purpose of paying such dividend the books for the transfer of the Preferred Stock of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Co. close at 3 P. M. August 22d, 1914, to reopen 10 A. M. September 2d, 1914.

D. S. HORTON, Secretary.

216th DIVIDEND

CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New York, June 22, 1914.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 25th, 1914. Transfer books will remain closed until July 1st, 1914.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York.
June 18th, 1914.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record June 20th, 1914. The transfer books to close June 20th, 1914, and reopen July 1, 1914.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

AMERICAN COAL PRODUCTS COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 45.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on both the Common and Preferred Capital Stock of this company, payable on July 1st, 1914, to Common Stock holders of record June 24th, 1914, and on July 15th, 1914, to Preferred Stock holders of record July 10th, 1914.

ERNEST J. STEER, Treasurer.

United Gas & Electric Company

61 Broadway, New York
June 25th, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. (2½%) on the outstanding preferred capital stock of this company, payable July 15th, 1914, to stockholders of record June 30th, 1914. Dividend checks will be mailed.

H. J. Pritchard, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO.
Richmond, Va., June 25, 1914.
DIVIDEND NO. 75.

The Board of Directors of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company have this day declared the Seventy-fifth (75th) Consecutive quarterly Dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company, payable July 15, 1914, to stockholders of record on June 30, 1914. Transfer book will not be closed.

S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, June 19th, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1st, 1914. The transfer books will remain closed from June 20th to that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

DENVER UNION WATER COMPANY AND SOUTH PLATTE CANAL & RESERVOIR CO.

Coupons due July 1st, 1914, of the above companies will be paid at the First National Bank of Denver, Colo., or at the Mechanics & Metals' National Bank, No. 20 Wall Street, New York City.

DIVIDENDS.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Co.
No. 25 Broad Street, New York, June 17, 1914.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable July 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M. June 30, 1914. Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.
No. 149 Broadway, New York, May 22, 1914.

The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway & Power Company has this day declared a dividend of three per cent., equal to three dollars per share on the PREFERRED STOCK of said Company, payable on July 10th, 1914, to the Preferred Stockholders of record on June 13th, 1914. The Transfer Books will not be closed. Dividend cheques will be mailed.

G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.
Fifth Avenue and 23rd Street.
New York, June 24th, 1914.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank was declared, payable free of tax on and after June 30th, 1914.

The transfer books will be closed until Wednesday, July 1st, 1914.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Corporation
First Mortgage 4% Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

The July 1st, 1914, coupons of Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Corporation First Mortgage 4% Fifty-Year Gold Bonds will be paid at the office of Messrs. Edward B. Smith & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York City. Interest on the registered bonds will be paid from the company's office, Buffalo, New York.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Wednesday, July 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, June 30, 1914.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank, New York

New York, June 16th, 1914.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Centum (2%) on the capital stock of this Bank, payable July 1st, 1914. Transfer books will remain closed from 12 o'clock noon June 20th to 10 o'clock A. M. July 1st, 1914.

HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

RELIANCE MOTION PICTURE CORPORATION.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% upon the preferred stock of this corporation has been declared, payable July 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of the books June 25, 1914.

New York, June 16, 1914.
H. E. AITKEN, President.

THE MUTUAL BANK,
49-51 West 33rd Street, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held June 11th, 1914, a semi-annual dividend of 7% was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record June 22d, 1914. Transfer book to close June 23d, 1914, and reopen July 1st, 1914.

HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Cashier.

Merchants Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.
June 23, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1914, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 25, 1914.

E. V. GAMBIER, Vice Pres. and Cashier.

BALKAN WAR AIDED ANGLO-GERMAN TONE

Carnegie Peace Endowment Tells of Growth of Peace Movement in Germany.

AGREE ON NAVAL BALANCE

Suggestion That Great Britain and Germany Bridge Gulf Between Triple Alliance and Triple Entente.

Extensive achievements in the strengthening and perfection of peace bonds in and by the German Empire, and especially a closer rapprochement and spirit of conciliation between England and Germany, as a result of the Balkan war, are described in a monograph written by Prof. Wilhelm Paszkowski, special correspondent of the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and just published by the Endowment. The monograph contains a wealth of intimate detailed information heretofore not known generally concerning the widespread German interest in the new international movement for friendship and sympathy among nations and for international co-operation based on intellectual and ethical grounds. It is prefaced by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

Dr. Paszkowski refers to the late Balkan war as "the most abominable of all wars," but says it has led to a better understanding among the great powers and has been useful much as an anatomical chart for the peace propaganda, making prominent the most pronounced phases of the war disease which the peace movement seeks to combat and prevent. Its chief value, however, he emphasizes, was its contribution to conciliation between England and Germany.

"The relaxation following so close upon the uneasiness that was felt in Germany and England in the year 1911," he writes, "has had a salutary effect on the people on both sides of the channel. But it is even more pleasing to remember that during the Balkan complications German and English diplomatists have worked together harmoniously for the maintenance of European peace.

"A climax in these friendly relations would be reached if German and English statesmen could bridge the gulf between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente in such manner that England would pledge itself by treaty to come to the help of the German people if the latter were attacked on the sea by any other power; Germany would, of course, be expected to reciprocate in such an arrangement. If that were effected, then the 'naval holiday' proposed by Churchill could be begun and be turned into a real jubilee year."

Dr. Paszkowski cites the statement of Herr von Tirpitz, Secretary of the Imperial Marine Administration, concurring in the judgment of Mr. Churchill, the Secretary of the British Navy, that the proper ratio between the English and German dreadnoughts is the present one of sixteen to ten. In this connection Herr von Stirpitz said:

"In my judgment, this ratio is a proper one for the battle fleets. It shows that we have no idea of entering into competition with England. We can have no thought of showing ourselves aggressive toward England, for the reason that such a course of action would necessite on our part an essential superiority. We have always been emphasizing the fact that we do not intend to build as large a fleet as the English."

"It is noteworthy, at all events," comments Dr. Paszkowski, "that Germany accepts the ratio between its own fleet and that of England, and thereby assents to the proposition of Churchill. This understanding is the most significant indication of the improvement of political relations between the two countries. Even Prime Minister Asquith declared at the reconvening of the English Parliament: 'In all sincerity we have been co-operating with Germany, and this co-operation has led to mutual faith and confidence.'

"It is true," the correspondent concludes, "that these new political conditions are the direct result of the Balkan war. The war marked out entirely new lines of action in European politics, which have hitherto been controlled by the opposing policies between Germany and England. In the second place, it has shown that these two nations have a real community of interests. It appears perfectly clear that the maintenance of peace is of vital interest to the two powers. At the same time, it has also been shown that both have a common opponent. It was incumbent upon both to put an end to the onward march of the Slavs to the Bosporus, which would remove German influence from the Balkans. In consequence, as explained by Mr. Asquith, the long wished for relations of confidence have resulted from this common work. Finally, we would refer to the friendly reception accorded the British Council by the German Emperor on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the twenty-fifth year of his reign. After the Council's delegate, Rev. Bishop Boyd Carpenter, had handed the congratulatory address to the Emperor, the latter replied in the following words: 'I have great pleasure in receiving your deputation, and wish to assure you that I shall continue to exert my very best efforts in order to maintain peace and to promote the cordial relations existing between Germany and England.'"

Dr. Paszkowski enumerates many instances of closer friendly relations between Germany and the United States, beginning with the exchange of German and American university professors to lecture in each country about the ideals and institutions of the other. A similar exchange was carried on in the last year between Germany and South American countries, in the interests of a better and more sympathetic understanding of the scientific, industrial, and commercial institutions and opportunities of Germany and South American lands.

A better understanding was brought about also between Germany and France, its ancient foe, although the instances enumerated by Dr. Paszkowski in this respect took the form rather of exchange of dramatic performances and university addresses than active diplomatic advances.

LIST OF VAN DYKE PICTURES.

Baroness Names Works on Which She Seeks a Commission.

The Baroness Aurelia de Tonnay, who is suing John W. Van Dyke of Philadelphia for a commission on a collection of art works said to be worth between $750,000 and $1,000,000, which she alleges she obtained for him, has made public a list of the pictures involved in the action.

The painting that is considered the most valuable is a portrait of the Infanta Maria Teresa, daughter of Philip IV., by Diego Velasquez, which is said to be worth $100,000. There is such a painting listed among the works of this artist, but another picture in the Van Dyke collection credited to the same artist and called "The Procession" does not appear in the list. The value of this picture is said to be $60,000.

In the collection is "The Toilette," credited to Paul Caliari, commonly known as Veronese. This is said to have a quick selling value of $85,000. Another picture held at a high price is the "Descent from the Cross," by Peter Porbus. This is said to be worth $40,000.

A painting by Fragonard called "The Earthquake" is valued at $50,000, and another by the same artist, "Interior," is valued at $75,000. In the collection is a painting by Millet called "The Spring" valued at $40,000, and eight Corots are estimated to be worth $10,000 each. Here are the titles of the other paintings, with their estimated values: "Madame Du Barry," by Vanloo, $20,000; "Bouquet de Tereus," by Rubens, $20,000; "Comtesse Heurette de Touralles," by Largillière, $20,000; "Portrait of Diaz and Flowers," by Diaz, $12,000; "Portrait of Comte Robert Traverne de Torgot," by Rigard, $25,000; two other portraits by the same artist, $40,000; "Christ Carrying the Cross," by Murillo, $50,000; unnamed painting by Morales, $30,000; "Head of a Woman," by Goya, $40,000; portrait by Cranach, $10,000, and "The Nymph," by Tiepolo, $10,000.

There is also a picture by Jean Baptiste Greuze that is said to be worth $60,000. This price was fixed by an offer that it is said was made for it by the late J. P. Morgan. Another picture by C. Vanloo is entitled "Mme. de Pompadour and the Duke de Brissac." The figures are shown in a sleigh and the sleigh is said to be preserved in the museum at Cluny.

There is also a picture by Rembrandt called "The Landscape" and works by Troyan, Rousseau, and other famous artists are included in the collection.

SUMMER SCHOOL TO OPEN.

Session at New York University Offers 180 Courses.

The twentieth season of the New York University Summer School will open on Wednesday, registration for students beginning this morning. The regular session of six weeks will close on Aug. 12. More than 180 courses will be offered, some of them at the building at Washington Square.

This year will mark a decade of service for Dr. James E. Lough as Director of the Summer session. In his years of service the attendance has risen nearly 1,000 per cent., last year 933 students being registered. This year the registration is expected to pass 1,000. Although the courses are open to both men and women without examination, credit toward a degree will be given only to those who have satisfied the entrance requirements, and only in so far as the courses in the Summer School parallel those given in the course for which the degree is awarded.

To students specially qualified, the Summer School will offer an opportunity for field work in connection with the Bureau of Municipal Research at 261 Broadway. Here problems in finance, sociology, sanitation, and kindred subjects will be handled at close range and in some cases the work will be carried into the city departments.

Of special interest to teachers is a new course in the methods of supervising the arts in the elementary and high schools. Dr. Haney, Director of Art in the New York High Schools, who gives the courses, will consider the work of the supervisor as organizer and teacher. There will be courses in the teaching of backward and defective children in the public schools directed by Dr. Henry H. Goddard.

The Faculty will give an informal reception for the students of the Summer School on Thursday, and on Aug. 5 the Ben Greet players will give two performances on the University Campus. One night each week will be devoted to an informal dance in the College Gymnasium.

NOT PUBLISHING FOR CASH.

Suffrage Company Stock Has Only a Nominal Value.

The status of the recently incorporated National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company was set forth in papers filed in the Surrogates' Court in connection with the transfer tax appraisal on the estate of Mrs. Marcia A. Townsend, the deceased wife of Arthur F. Townsend. The stock of the company was set down by Percival A. Nagle, the appraiser, as of merely nominal value. Mrs. Townsend owned a small block of the company's preferred stock.

Gertrude Foster Brown of the Empire State Campaign Committee for Woman Suffrage filed papers telling of the financial prospects of the company. When it was incorporated, she said, three-fifths of the stock was given over to the Woman Suffrage Association to be held as common stock by the Trustees in perpetuity. The remainder was sold as preferred stock for $10 a share.

"Whether the stock will earn any dividend or not is a question," said Mrs. Brown. "But the company was not formed for making money, but for furnishing propaganda literature for the suffrage movement."

NO FEAST FOR HOBOES.

Hall Closed to Them Because Rent Is Still Unpaid.

The hoboes in the Brotherhood Welfare Association were doomed to disappointment again yesterday, when they came to the Manhattan Lyceum for their weekly meeting and free lunch. The doors were closed to them, and they were told there would not be a meeting, as J. Eads How, the "millionaire hobo," who put up the money for the organization, was still behind in payments.

The last word from him was contained in a letter received on Saturday by the fourteen-year-old son of Charles Hirsch, proprietor of the hall. Mr. How promised to send more money, and said he would be here in two or three weeks. Proprietor Hirsch is under the impression that those who took turns in running the meetings have tired of the job.

"I am sorry for the men," he said, "as most of them have forgotten how to work."

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .... July 1

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .... July 2

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Panama Maru .... July 2

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa .... July 2

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Ixion .... July 3

INSTRUCTION.

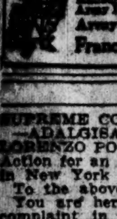
The Berlitz School of Languages

Madison Square, (1,122 Broadway.)
Harlem Branch, 348 Lenox Av., nr. 127th St.
Brooklyn " 218-220 Livingston St.

Reduced Summer Rates Now in Force.

PRATT SCHOOL—62-64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotype. Summer sessions

FOR SALE.



Army-Navy Auction Bargains

Cots	$ .95 up	Mess Kits	$ .45 up
Shoes, pr.	1.25 "	HAVERSACKS	.10 "
Team Harness	21.85 "	New Uniforms	1.50 "
Leggins, pr.	.15 "	Revolvers	1.65 "
SADDLES	3.00 "	Swords	.35 "
Dunnage Bags	.25 "	7 Shot Carbines	2.95
Colts Cal. 45 Revolvers	$7.45 up	Cart.	1c. ea.
Mauser Sporting Rifle	$11.85	Cart.	2c. ea.
Army Breech Loading Rifle	98c.	Cart.	2c. ea.

Army Tents to Hire. Free Circular

Francis Bannerman, 501 B'dway, N. Y.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ADALGISA POLIZZI, plaintiff, against LORENZO POLIZZI, defendant.—Summons.—Action for an absolute divorce. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 17th, 1914.

GUIDO J. GIUDICI,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Lorenzo Polizzi, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, which order is dated the 17th day of June, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, of the State of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on June 26th, 1914.

GUIDO J. GIUDICI,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:30 | Sun sets..7:35 | Moon sets..11:18

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:02	12:00	5:45	6:05
Governors Island	12:10	12:00	6:09	6:30
Hell Gate	2:00	1:50	7:42	8:10

Arrived—Sunday, June 28.

SS Jupiter, Rotterdam, June 12.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, June 25.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, June 27.
SS A. A. Raven, Tampa, June 20.
SS Chincha, Norfolk, June 27.
SS Progreso, Sagua, June 22.
SS Josey, Boston, June 27.
SS San Jeronimo, Taxpam, June 20.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Campania	Glasgow	June 21
Minnewaska	Southampton	June 20
Algonquin	Turks Island	June 22
Commewijne	Port of Spain	June 21
Asteria	Bizerta	June 5
Germania	Horta	June 21
Allemania	Inagua	June 25
Brazos	San Juan	June 24
Bermudian	Bermuda	June 27
Re d'Italia	Naples	June 14
Rauenfels	Rotterdam	June 15
Antilles	New Orleans	June 24
El Siglo	Galveston	June 23

DUE TOMORROW.

American	Antwerp	June 19
Boveric	Algiers	June 15
Kroonland	Antwerp	June 20
Aztec	Sunderland	June 16
Saxoleine	Cette	June 16
Dwinsk	Libau	June 16
Potsdam	Rotterdam	June 20
Mexico	Havana	June 27
Tapajoz	Barbados	June 22
Calamares	Port Limon	June 23

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Oceanic	Southampton	June 24
Carpathia	Naples	June 19
Manhattan	Antwerp	June 17
Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	June 23
Comanchee	London	June 17
Genesee	Liverpool	June 17
Denis	Para	June 19
Prinz Joachim	Kingston	June 25
Oruba	Kingston	June 26
Iroquois	Galveston	June 24
El Norte	Galveston	June 25

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Irish Monarch, Pernambuco	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hamburg, Gibraltar	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hermione, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Indian Prince, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	——	1:00 A.M.
Caserta, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	——	2:00 P.M.
Josef, Sagua	——	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aquitania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ivernia, Madeira	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frederik VIII., Copenhagen	——	2:00 P.M.
Santiago, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JUNE 28.

SS Campania, Glasgow to New York, was 193 miles E. at 10:20 A. M.; due 29th, forenoon. Anchor Line.

SS Bremen, Bremen to New York, was 1,226 miles E. at 7 A. M.; due July 2. North German Lloyd.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen to New York, was 1,225 miles E. at 12:40 P. M.; due July 1, forenoon. North German Lloyd.

SS Potsdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 750 miles E. at 5:50 P. M.; due 30th, afternoon. Holland America Line.

SS Genesee, Manchester to New York, was 750 miles E. at 5:45 P. M.

SS Kroonland, Antwerp to New York, was 600 miles E. at 9 A. M.; due 30th, forenoon. Red Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 25 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 146 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Radiant, Sabine to New York, was 110 miles E. of Sabine Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Millinocket, Stockton to New York, passed Penobscot Bay at 7:45 P. M.

SS Commewijne, Trinidad to New York, was 136 miles S. E. at noon.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 442 miles S. at noon.

SS Yaguez, San Juan to New York, was 455 miles S. at noon.

SS Cristobal, Cristobal to New York, was 557 miles S. at noon.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 5 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 61 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.

SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 115 miles N. E. of Havana at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. July 2, SS St. Louis.

Germany—Close at 5 P. M. July 1, SS Barbarossa, and at 5 P. M. July 6, SS Kronprinz Wilhelm.

France—Close at 5 P. M. July 2, SS St. Louis.

Austria—Close at 1:30 P. M. July 1, SS Ivernia, and at 11:30 A. M. July 4, SS Kaiser Franz Josef I.

Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. July 3, SS Kroonland.

Greece—Close at 10 A. M. July 2, SS Corcovado.

Hungary—Close at 1:30 P. M. July 1, SS Ivernia, and at 9:30 A. M. July 9, SS Carpathia.

Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. June 29, SS Rotterdam, and at 5 P. M. July 6, SS Potsdam.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 1, SS Frederik VIII.

Norway—Close at 10:30 A. M. June 30, SS Bergensfjord, and at 11:30 A. M. July 1, SS Frederik VIII.

Italy—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 30, SS Hamburg, and at 11:30 A. M. July 4, SS Kaiser Franz Josef I.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Wellington, May 24; Auckland, May 25; Melbourne, June 5; Sydney, June 6, and Honolulu, June 19—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east on June 25, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, June 30.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS President Grant, at Hamburg, June 28.
SS Lutetian, at Havre, June 28.
SS La Campine, at Antwerp, June 28.
SS Lapland, at Dover, June 28.
SS Hyanthes, at Buenos Aires, June 28.
SS Reapwell, at London, June 28.

Sailed.

SS Vaterland, from Cherbourg, June 28.
SS N. Amsterdam, from Boulogne, June 28.
SS Vaderland, from Dover, June 27.
SS St. Paul, from Cherbourg, June 27.
SS Columbia, from Moville, June 27.
SS Roma, from Barcelona, June 28.
SS George Washington, from Southampton, June 28.
SS Bovic, from Liverpool, June 28.

Passed.

SS California, New York for Glasgow, signaled Malin Head.
SS Thespia, New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale.

HAMBURG AMERICAN

Largest S.S.Co in the WORLD
442 Ships 1,417,710 TONS

GOING OR COMING
TRAVEL BY THE Hamburg-American Line
Paris, London, Hamburg

June Sailing

Amerika (From Boston)..June 30

July Sailings

Pres. Lincoln	2nd, 11 A. M.
VATERLAND	7th, 10 A. M.
Cincinnati (From Boston)	July 7
KAIS'N AUG. VIC.	11th, 1 P. M.
¶§Batavia	15th, 11 A. M.
IMPERATOR	18th, 12 noon
Cleveland (From Boston)	July 21
¶§Pretoria	25th, 5 P. M.
Pres. Grant	30th, 10 A. M.

August Sailings

VATERLAND	1st, 12 Noon
¶§Pennsylvania	6th, 5 P. M.
IMPERATOR	12th, 9 A. M.
Pres. Lincoln	15th, 11 A. M.
VATERLAND	22nd, 10 A. M.
KAIS'N AUG. VIC.	27th, 2 P. M.

¶Second cabin only. §Hamburg direct.

MEDITERRANEAN
Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Steamers leave Pier foot 33d St., South Brooklyn.
S.S. Hamburg, June 30, 3 PM
S. S. Moltke.....July 15, 3 P. M.
S. S. Hamburg.....Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
S. S. Moltke.....Aug. 27, 3 P. M.

Special Sailing
S. S. CORCOVADO
JULY 2nd
from Brooklyn Pier, foot 33d St., South Brooklyn.
to BARCELONA, NAPLES and PIRAEUS
carrying first cabin only (and steerage.)
Excellent accommodations at very reasonable rates.

SUMMER RATES
NOW IN EFFECT
CRUISES EVERY SATURDAY
Cuba, Jamaica AND THE PANAMA CANAL
Costa Rica, Colombia
BY THE POPULAR "PRINZ" steamers of our ATLAS SERVICE
11 to 18 Days..........$75
25-Day Cruises.....$115 and up
PANAMA CANAL (Round Trip) $110
Rates include a stateroom and meals a la carte.
Write for information.
Hamburg-American Line
41-45 B'way, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON, ENGLAND.
THE FAVORITE RESORT OF ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

VISIT BELGIUM
Booklets, International Sleeping Car Co. (Dorland Travel Service), 281 5th Av., N.Y.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL
ROME.

THE CLAFLIN FAILURE

The fundamental and immediate causes of the failure last week of the H. B. Claflin Company are described in THE ANNALIST, out today. The analysis shows that the failure was due primarily to an outgrown and overgrown commercial mechanism, and that it will work much good by clearing the air.

Other articles of great timely interest and value are: "Mexico's Forced Liquidation," a description of our trade with that country; and "The Surprising Record of New Arrivals," a discussion of the unusually great immigration of foreigners in the face of trade slackness.

These and other articles, combined with the customary pages of Barometrics, market reports and other statistical information, and foreign correspondence, make this a notable issue.

On news stands, 10c copy. Per year, $4.

THE ANNALIST
TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER
TO BOSTON
The Twin-Screw Steel Steamships
BUNKER HILL and MASSACHUSETTS
of the Metropolitan S. S. Line
Leave Pier 18, North River (foot of Murray Street), week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M., for Boston DIRECT.
Due Boston 8:00 A. M.

To MAINE and The MARITIME PROVINCES
Turbine-driven steel steamships from Boston to Bangor and Penobscot Bay and River points; also to Portland and St. John, N. B. Fifteen Steamship Lines: connecting Boston and New York with the principal cities and summer resorts along the coast of Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
Tickets and all information at the Piers; also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, and City Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. offices.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

Around the World through the Panama Canal
TWO CRUISES Leaving New York
by the large Cruising Steamships
"CINCINNATI," JAN. 16
AND
"CLEVELAND," JAN. 31
Calling at the principal cities of the world, including a visit to the San Diego (Cincinnati) and the Panama-Pacific (Cleveland) Expositions.
Duration Each Cruise 135 Days
Cost $900 up, including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore.
Write for Illustrated Booklet.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 1900 Rector.

WHITE STAR PIERS 59 & 60, N. R.
"OLYMPIC"
For LONDON PARIS JULY 11 10 A. M.
AUG. 8—AUG. 29—SEPT. 19—OCT. 10
Via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton.
OTHER SAILINGS.
OCEANIC, July 4, noon; Aug. 1, Aug. 22
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool (noon)
BALTIC.......July 2 | CEDRIC.......July 16
ADRIATIC.......July 9 | CELTIC.......July 23
Boston—Mediterranean—Italy.
CANOPIC.......July 11, 11 A. M.; Aug. 20
CRETIC.......Sept. 19, 11 A. M.; Oct. 24
American Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M. 23d Street
Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE. $55 UP.
ST. LOUIS.....July 3 | NEW YORK.....July 17
ST. PAUL.....July 10 | PHILADELPHIA..Jy.24
Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R., 16th St.
Min'waska.July 4, 8:00AM | Minnetonka.July 18
Minnehaha.July 11, 10:30AM | Minneapolis.July 25
Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
KROONLAND...July 4 | LAPLAND...July 18
VADERLAND...July 11 | FINLAND...July 25
PASSENGER OFFICE, 9 B'WAY, N. Y.

THE GREAT WHITE FLEET
Only first-class passengers carried
REDUCED SUMMER FARES
CRUISES FROM NEW YORK
S.S. Almirante—Metapan—Santa Marta—Zacapa—22-Day Cruises, every Wednesday to Jamaica, Panama Canal, and Colombian Ports. Minimum fare $115 including meals and berth.
S. S. Pastores—Tenadores—Calamares 18-Day Cruises de Luxe, every Sat. to Jamaica, Panama Canal and Costa Rica. Minimum fare $80.00 including berth only, meals a la carte.
Short tours to Jamaica only and return $75.00
Additional weekly sailings from Boston and New Orleans to Havana, Panama and Central American Ports connecting for Pacific Ports of Central and South America. Write for Booklets.
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
Steamship Service
17 Battery Place
New York

EXCURSIONS.

4th of July Outings
On Great Swift Day Line Steamers
Hendrick Hudson
AND
Washington Irving
TO KINGSTON POINT
(the foot of the Catskills)
AND RETURN
200 Miles for $2.00
Also West Point, Newburgh & Poughkeepsie excursions. Leaving Desbrosses St., 9:00 and 10:00 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9:20 and 10:20 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:40 and 10:40 A. M.
4TH OF JULY AFTERNOON TRIP TO WEST POINT on Str. MARY POWELL, leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M., returning by boat or rail. $1.10.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE.
Tel. 4141 Spring.

Delightful Afternoon Excursion to West Point
Steamer Mary Powell
Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 42d St. 2 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Return to New York by Str. Robert Fulton, $1.00, or by rail, $1.10. Orchestra. See Parade, Public Buildings, etc.

4TH JULY TOURS
To All Prominent Resorts.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
Tel. 4530 Franklin. 396 Broadway, N. Y.

4TH JULY Special Short Tours to All Resorts. Expenses included. Send for Circular. Marsters, 1246 B'way, New York City.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
London—Paris—Bremen
||@Barbarossa.........July 2
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie...July 4
§Bremen.........July 4
*Kronprinz Wilhelm.....July 7
*George Washington.....July 11
§Berlin.........July 18
*Sails at 1 A. M.—§Via Plymouth and Boulogne S/M—@Carries (II.) and (III.) cabin—||Via Boulogne S/M.
Baltimore-Bremen direct.
One cabin (II.) Wednesdays.
THE MEDITERRANEAN
Koenig Albert.........July 4
Prinzess Irene.........Aug. 1
The North German Lloyd landed more passengers First Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage in the port of New York during 1913 than any other line, repeating its marvellous record of 1912.
Through rates from New York to Egypt, India FAR EAST and South America via Europe.
NORWAY-POLAR CRUISES July 24-Aug. 11.
Independent Trips. First class throughout Around the World $620.65 & Up
Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Broadway, N. Y.
The Key to Europe

BERMUDA
Average Summer Temperature 79°.
Authorized by Dept. Bermuda Gov't.
Very Low Summer Rates
Calling at St. Georges and Hamilton.
Sailings Weekly—Tickets Interchangeable.
S. S. Caribbean
Largest steamer in the trade. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y. Tel. 2360 Broad.
Twin Screw S. S. Bermudian
10,518 Tons Displ. Holds speed record, N. Y. & Bermuda, 39 hrs. 20 min. Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1760 Rector.
For Booklets apply to above S. S. Co.'s or to Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2081 B'way & 264 & 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av., or Any Ticket Agent.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS. (FRANCE.) Departures from New York Wednesday, 10 A. M., from Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
*La Savoie......July 1 | *La Touraine July 22
*La Lorraine...July 8 | *La Savoie......July 29
†France (new) July 15 | *La Lorraine Aug. 5
*Twin screw steamers. †Quadruple screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING, 3 P. M.
1 Class Cabin (II.) & 3d Class Pass'rs Only.
*Niagara..July 11 | †Rochambeau..Aug. 8
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
From Pier 56, N. R., (foot W. 14th St.)
Campania.........July 4, noon
From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
Columbia....July 11, noon | California..July 18, noon
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and Upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

AUSTRO-AMERICANA LINE
Fast Trip to Naples and Beyond
ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA
Kaiser Franz Joseph I. July 4 Aug. 19 Sep. 23
MARTHA WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, Sept. 19, Nov. 7
AND OTHER
SAILINGS SATURDAYS OR WEDNESDAYS 3 P.M.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., G.A., 17 Battery Place, N.Y.
EVERY TRIP A TOUR.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE
Rotterdam—Paris—London—Berlin
Vienna—Moscow—St. Petersburg.
DWINSK......July 4 | KURSK.........July 25
RUSSIA....July 14 | CZAR.........Aug. 4
1st Cabin ROTTERDAM, $65 & up; 2d cab., $40.
1st Cabin LIBAU, $75 & up; 2d cab., $40.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., G.P.A., 27 B'way, N.Y.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 State St., N. Y.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tuesday, 1 A. M.
LONDON—PARIS—ROTTERDAM.
†Rotterdam.......June 30 | †New Amsterdam.July 14
*Potsdam.........July 7 | *Noordam.........July 21
*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth and Boulogne.

FABRE LINES
The Southern Routes to the Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, and Marseilles, and to Algiers, Naples, Nice and Marseilles.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G.A., 17 State St., N.Y.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Caserta.......June 30 | Taormina......July 22
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE For All Points SOUTH.
New York Office, 501 Fifth Avenue.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS to any port.
Official Agent all Lines.
Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 225 5th Av., N. Y.

"Hudson River by Searchlight."
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 To ALBANY
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Dining Service a la Carte.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 129th St., 6 P. M. Tel. 9226 Spring.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lv. Battery Pier Daily, 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 2373.

CUNARD
Established 1840
FASTEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD
THE NEW MAGNIFICENT
S. S. "AQUITANIA"
Great Britain's largest ship. Fitted with every device for safety and aid to navigation. Motor lifeboats with wireless telegraph apparatus. Restaurants and Grill Room a la Carte without extra charge. Swimming Pool. Garden Lounges. Gymnasiums and Verandah Cafes in both saloon and second cabin.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE
LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA, via FISHGUARD
NEXT SAILINGS
"AQUITANIA" July 1 10:00 A. M.
"MAURETANIA" July 7 6:00 P. M.
"LUSITANIA" July 14 6:00 P. M.
AQUITANIA, July 21 4 P. M. *CARMANIA, July 29 3 P. M. LUSITANIA, Aug. 4 6 P.M. MAURETANIA, Aug. 11 6 P. M.
*Calls at Queenstown East Bound.
Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Patras, Trieste, Fiume
SAILING HOUR NOON. SEE ITINERARY.
Ivernia, July 1, 4 P. M. Carpathia, July 9. Ultonia, July 25. Saxonia, Aug. 1.
Round the World Trip, $474.85 & up. Special through rate to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and South America. Independent tours in Europe, etc.; send for booklet Cunard Tours.
REPRESENTATIVES FOR PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA. FREQUENT SAILINGS FOR INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA — CRUISES NORWEGIAN FJORDS, ETC. JUNE 30TH, JULY 17TH, AUGUST 7TH. ITINERARIES NOW READY.
Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., 21-24 State St., N. Y.

JULY 4TH EXCURSION $18.00
4 DAYS—ALL EXPENSES
New York to Old Point Comfort, Va., including meals and stateroom berth on steamer, luncheon at Hotel Chamberlin, thence via James River Night Line steamer to Richmond, Va., including supper, stateroom berth and breakfast the following morning; noonday luncheon at Hotel Jefferson, Murphy, or Richmond; leave Richmond same evening via steamer to Norfolk, Va., including supper, stateroom berth and breakfast the following morning; noonday luncheon at Norfolk on ship; leave Norfolk the same evening 7 P. M. for New York, including meals and stateroom berth, arriving New York following afternoon about 4 o'clock.
888 miles of all-water travel. Other trips at $14 to $23.
Steamers sail every week day at 3 P. M. from Pier 25, N. R., New York, foot of N. Moore St.
Send for illustrated pamphlet, Tour Department. 'Phone 3900 Franklin.
OLD DOMINION LINE
W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager. J. J. BROWN, Gen. Pass Agt.

Iron Steamboat Co
CONEY ISLAND
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET,
9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER,
9:45 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK,
10:55 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.
Deep Sea Fishing Str. "Taurus"
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Weekdays, 75 cents. Sundays & Holidays, $1.00.
Rockaway Beach
Steamer "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lv. Yonkers 8:35 A. M., W. 129th St. 9:40 A. M., *1:15 P. M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A. M., 2:15 P.M.; Rockaway Beach 12:30, 5:30 P.M.
*Transfer to Str. "Grand Republic."
Round Trip Tickets, 50c. Children 25c.
Full Time Tables are on inside of the back cover of Telephone Directories, at all hotel and ticket offices, or will be mailed on request.
Telephone Rector 872.

Mandalay
The New Steel Steamer
The finest of her kind. Every comfort.
Magnificent Dancing Deck.
Complete Orchestra.
Miss Nardin and Mr. Raymond McKay, formerly of the Hotel Martinique, in charge.
Day Trip—Newburgh and Return
Night Sail Up the Hudson
No Stop, Returning to W. 131st Street Only.
$1.00 Each Trip
DAILY AND SUNDAY.
MORNING. Leave Battery 9 a.m., W. 131st St., 10:15 a. m., Yonkers, 10:45 a.m.
EVENING. Leave Battery 7:30 p. m., W. 131st St., 8:30 p. m.
Delaware-Hudson S. S. Co., Inc.
32 Broadway. 'Phone 3263 Broad.

HIGHLAND LAKE AND BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 Miles INTERSTATE PARK UP THE HUDSON
Fast Steel Str. HIGHLANDER
Lvs. Battery, 9:30; W. 23d St., 10; W. 131st St., 10:30; Yonkers, 11 A. M.; Round Trip Daily, 50c.; Children, 25c.; Sundays & Holidays, 75c.; Children, 50c. Yonkers, 50c. Music, LARGE DANCING FLOOR. Refreshments. All outdoor sports. 3½ hours at Mt.
DAILY TRIPS TO
Inter-State Park Landings
(ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER)
Enjoy a Pleasant Day Under the Palisades.
Str. Bay Ridge lvs. W. 129th St. Pier, daily at 10:30 A. M., 2, 5 P. M. FARE 35 CTS. ROUND TRIP. Children Free. McAllister St'b't Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads, for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE, and
All Points in the Catskill Mountains and the Berkshires
Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily except Sunday.
Extra Service Over July 4th.
Clermont and Onteora leave New York 6:30 P. M., July 3d. Leave Catskill July 5th, 10:00 P. M. 'Phone 1097 Spring.

Popular SIGHT SEEING Yacht Clifton
A Fascinating Sail Around Manhattan Isle.
Lv. foot West 42d St., Weekdays & Suns., 10:30 and 2:30; 40 miles; 3 hours; lecturer, music. Sight Seeing Yacht Co., 173 5th Av., Flatiron Bldg. Tel. 5441 Gramercy.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
(ALBANY DAY LINE.)
All steamers daily, except Sunday. Ideal one-day outings. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant.
Str. "Washington Irving"
Leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays
Str. "Hendrick Hudson"
Leaves Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M. for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, returning in sunset and twilight.
Special 4th of July trips to Kingston Point and return, Strs. Washington Irving and Hendrick Hudson.
Steamer "MARY POWELL"
For West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings. Leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Daily, except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Steamer "ROBERT FULTON," $1.00, or by rail, $1.10.
On July 3d the Str. "Albany" will leave Desbrosses St., 1:40; W. 42d St., 1:55; W. 129th St., 2:15 P. M.; landing at Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and reaching Albany about 11 P. M.
Telephone: 4141 Spring.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y. Daily at 5:30 P. M. Strs. COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.
Providence Line, for Providence and Boston. Lv. Pier 15, N. R., ft. of Barclay St., daily except Sunday, 6 P. M. Strs. Providence and Plymouth.
New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Bedford Line for New Bedford, Wood's Hole, Marthas Vineyard, Nantucket, Matapoisett, Marion and Cape Cod Points. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.
Bridgeport Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., week days only, 3 P. M. Lv. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:45 P. M.
Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices, and at Piers. Phone Cortlandt 5121.
The New England Steamship Co.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.50 BOSTON $2.50
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $2.50; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS $1.00, $1.50, & $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M., from Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway;
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St., N. Y.

"The Public Be Pleased."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.75
PROVIDENCE Boat direct $1.75
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., ft. West Houston St. Berths free. All outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless Equipment. Uptown Office—Broadway & 23d St. 'Phone Spring 9491.

Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island & Sag Harbor.
Steamer "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier 3, E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays, (except June 30th and July 2d,) 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays (except July 4th) and on July 3d, 1:00 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Bankruptcy discharges.

John Z Adams,
Clarence R Hoadley,
Arthur W Rankin,
Daniel J Farrell,
Henry F Thomas,
Mary D Haines,
Fredk C Morrill,
Wm V Lomax,
Aaron Solomon,
Union Tool & Sup Co,
Harry Steinberg,
Alfred L Harstn,
Under objections:
Sarah S Larkin,
Patrick J Healy,
Henry E Ahearn,
Joseph Gladstone,
Barnet Waldman,
Aaron Greenberg,
Simon Rathkowsky,
David Reiebenberg,
H & M Basser,
Heilbron & Engelbardt,
Adolph Werthmann,
Adjourned cases:
Alfred Husch,
John H. Goetschius,
Henry E Schwartz,
David H Kurtz,
Oscar Wechsler,
A J Komarow,
Abraham Abrams,
Jacob Wiener,
Rudolph Hirschhorn,
Jacob M Seidenberg,
M & J Friedman,
Meyer L Fernald,
Motions:
C I Hoffman's Sons,
Alex Restaurant Corp,
Empire St Wood W,
Isaac Goldin,
Hotel St Andrew,
Max Rosenthal,
In re Rector's,
Asaro Rlty,
Taggert, Kendall,
Abraham Klubock,
John Frischknecht,
John W O'Brien,
Shie Laudau,
NY White Cross Milk,
Jackson Mack Mfg,
N Y R E Sec,
Sklomar&Kirschbaum,
Auerbach, Goldb'g & H
H Bischoff & Co,
Edwin J Samson,
Zucker, Livett & Loeb,
A N Jaballe,
John F Ghee,
Engineer & Mill Supp,
Shis Landau,
Max Sternberg,
Koppel Engelberg,
John F Ghee,
James J Fero,
Bloodgutt Safety Razr.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty calendar.

Eigenthaler<Olinda.
Mahoney<Concho.
Wolton<Concho.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Weeks, J. Litigated motions.

Schieffelin<McClellan.
Thompson<Am Blower
Salisbury<Mayer, &c.
McKeone<same.
In re Concrete Produs
Rishell<Meany.
Archer<CNY.
N J Hedden & Sons<same.
Ellis<P, NY & LI RR
Schoenman<Lausser.
Weiss<Weiss.
Hearst<Asso'd Press.
Wittmann<Meng.
Scharfman<Brill & Kaplan.
People ex rel Davis<Baker.
People ex rel Fitzpatrick<Waldo.
Mason Seaman<Hefferman.
Keith<Comen.
Jerseman<Rosenberg.
Ducas<Levy.
Flynn<CNY.
Granholy<James.
Bachrach<Furman.
Warner Godfrey<Triangle Waist.
Barnes<Bennen Rlty.
Meyers<Wells & Newton.
Hermanson<Hamb-Am Line.
Warfield<Press Pub.
Libman Con<Oltarsh Iron Works.
Reid<Lipper.
In re Rooney.
Glendening<W U Tel.
In re Husson.
In re Donohue (Courtney.)
Baltz<McLaughlin.
Casmento Roofg<Leask.
Denenholz<Goldwater.
In re CNY (Richard St.)
Zelinsky<Ginsberg.
Kaplan<Chas Schweinler Press.
Schub<same.
Kaplan<same.
In re Rosenberg.
Renn<Baker.
Napolis<La Spina.
Cole<Thomas.
Rauser<Rauser or Davenport.
Ferrone<Ferrone.
In re Storm (Sasse.)
Drew<Coleman.
Kensico Cemetery<N Y Trust.
Mortener<Schweinler Press.
Seaman<Guardian Tr.
Florsheim<Warner.
Goldstein<I R T.
CNY<Richardson.
In re Cahn (Loeb & Schoenfeld<Berge.)
In re Bohne McLaughlin.
In re E 227 St.
Chrisfell<Frank.
Davis<Zimmerman.
In re Silver & Bernstein.
In re Murphy (Prendergast.)
Neuschatz<Neuschatz,
St'd Mail Order<Kaufman.
In re Marshall (McGamen.)
In re same.
US Trust<Roedels.
Holstein<Steinberg.
Male<A, T & S F RR.
In re Koerting & Mathiesen.
Wooll<Wooll.
Heide<Messner.
McLaughlin<McLaughlin.
Snow<Snow, Jr.
Goldesman<Goldesman
Solomon<Story.
Tarbell<Pure Water.
Harbison Walker<Mitchen Imp.
Atkins<Trowbridge.
Robinson<McKnight.
Mut Life<Hudson Blg.
Binder<Arnstein.
Nassbaum<Dillon.
Brauer<Lawrence.
Emigrant Bk<same.
NY Life<Paterno Bros.
Troyano<McLaughlin.
Same<same.
Sinclair<Sinclair.
Justice<Justice.
Pat'k Reddy Con Co<Bway & 155 St Rlty.
Welp<Henes.
Marsh<Ward.
Hebron<Delmonico.
Fulgione<Whitehead.
In re Gilinson.
Karp<Consol Met Wks
Sacks<Liss.
Czorney<Czorney.
De Gratesse<De Gratesse.
Shawmut Tire<Latham-Phelps.
Same<same.
Zanetti<Zanetti.
Rahn<Chrystie.
Kent<Garofolo.
People<Von Siencynski.
Middletown Sav Bk<NY Real Est Sec.
In re Industl S & Ln.
Kenning<Kenning.
Eckstein<Doebell.
Forest<Ham-Am Line.
Wolfe<Watts.
Kramer<Kramer.
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Mackey<Stannard.
Grobelsky<Un Braid.
Chandler<Chandler.
Same<same.
Kindgen<Craig.
McDonald<McDonald.
Poolin<Paskin.
Winderman<Blitman.
In re Pabst Brew.
Dux<Spielberg.
Silberberg<Cregan.
Citizens' Sav Bk<Henley.
In re Com'w'th Trust.
Banque-C de Paris<Liebman.
In re CNY.
In re Rubano.
Kaufman<Reisman.
Hadley<Hadley.
Pan-Am TC Ry<Bright.
Nat R Con<same.
In re Humiston.
Falk<Ackerman.
Geverty<Beitelman.
Simpson Crawford<Kindler.
Presby<W'minster Presby Church.
Weisberger<Wolf.
Rosenberger<Caro.
Cent'l Trust<Hamlin.
People<White.
People ex rel Herman<Woolman.
Rosenberg<Jacobson.
Jacobson<Jacobson.

PART II.—Greenbaum, J.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.

Wills for probate:
Bertha A Nounenbacher,
Mary T Pendergast,
Sallie Colgate,
William L Middleton,
Leverett Barnes,
William H Burt.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.

Contested wills:
Mary A Murray,
Marie F Ulrich,
Estate of:
Joseph Horwitz.

City Court.

PART I.—Ransom, J.—Litigated motions.

Walter<Boyd.
Axelrod<NY Rys.
Fink<same.
Schmenska<same.
Ferdon<same.
Dubonowy<same.
Lowengrub<same.
Nustyn<same.
Same<same.
Madine<same.
Lemandre<same.
Sullivan<same.
Jackson<same.
Sterritt<same.
Weiner<same.
Newberg<same.
Brickel<same.
Larkin<same.
Wexler<same.
Sherman<same.
Partipka<same.
McAuliffe<same.
Mitler<same.
Helfgott<Cohen.
Oppenheim-Collins<Osborne.
Review of Reviews<Eagan.
Kight<Pearson.
Wagner<Dixon.
Greco<Santangelo.
Brandaw<Alexander.
Neufeld<Cohen.
Patterson<Cont Cas.
Grant<3d Ch of C Sci.
Hunnikin<Walker.
Grant<3d Ch of C Sci.
Susma<Bohaty.
Amer Sign<Ehler.
Frank<Scopas.
Hickson<Frankenberg.
Gordon<Cohen.
Schulman<Newman.
Rosenthal<Berge.
Cohen<Marco.
McCormick<White.
Landaw<Webb.
Same<same.
Plotnick<Rauchman.
Norfolk Lum<De Fago
Broder<Fishel & Co.
Epstein<Hiller.
Baker<Abrams.
Eichhorn<I R T.
Same<same.
Hafpry<Hart.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS.

PART I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Goeltz<Goeltz—Eugene L Bushe.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Platt, J.

People<F Various.
Same<Peter McLean.
Same<Harry Stern.

Surrogate's Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Sawyer, S.

Probate of wills:
Sarah H Dutton,
Mary Scully,
Ira Newton Fraim,
Louise Wetmore Husted,
Anna M Cox,
Alice L Arnold,
Daniel M Lounsbury.
In re estate:
Lewis W Spaulding.
Executor's acctg:
Mary Louise Farrington,
Odelia Helt,
Gerd Martens,
Charles B Hogg.
Trust acctg:
Matthew Dummett,
Adm'tor's acctg:
Ida A Downing.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Motions.

Bklyn Firepf Sash &c<Cornman.
Jenkins<Jenkins.
Otter<Davis.
Otter<Otter et al.
J Reis Co<Post.
Barker<Barker.
Dolan<Shannon.
Peo ex rel McGrath<Waldo.
People<Bruno.
Idaho Med Dev<Union Bnk.
Sullivan<Intl Cork.
Shannon<Lescher.
In re Corning.
Edole<Beck et al.
Ladin<Ladin.
In re L I Rl Est Exch.
Housel & an<Suwasset Rlty.
Schwartzstein<Orleans
Soffler<Frost.
Brauer<CNY.
Stanton<same.
Rhinehart<same.
Filler<Filler.
Neidig<Neidig.
Smith<Dunn.
Griffin<Bevan et al.
Schelling<Boyce et al.
Mendel & Stahl<Barasch & Bickel.
Lauro<Josephson.
Webb<Nat Order Daughters Isabella.
Stock<Std Oil.
In re Katz (Beier).
Mott<Rose.
Gregg<Gregg.
In re Carroll St. (McGarvey.)
Aaron<Thompson.
Gabriel<Rosenschein.
Donohue<CNY.
Eich<same.
McKay<same.
Grossbard Rlty<Same.
Madigan<same.
Rhodes<same.
Selchon<same.
Thibaut<same.
Sisto<same.
In re 71 St.
Neidig<Neidig.
Razinas<Woods.
Meier<Lichtman.
Hall<Butcher.
Ouket<Bram.
Kisiliewski<Phila & Rdg Coal.
Dime Sav Bank<Coffin et al.
Erasmus Rlty<Kalischer.
Weed<NY Rys.
Sussman<same.
Jackson<same.
Miller<same.
1st N Bk<Lafayette Tr
Naho (Ac 2)<Bauer et al.
In re 9 Av (Raymond.)
Jung<Model Home.
In re Av M.
In re E 12 St.
McCloskey<Degnon Cons.
Sexton<Sexton.
Casey<Cannon et al.
Braker<Struminger et al.
Pyle<Ocean Hill Con.
Sullivan<Intl Cork.
Bd of Ed. of ME Ch<Oetjon et al.
In re Schapiro (Peerless Radiator.)

PART II.—Crane J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Kelly, J.

Borger<Zibuloff.
Thompson<Thompson.

Highest number reached, 1,167.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Elizabeth Priehard,
Isabella Duffy.
Jennie Delvin,
Robert Zangel,
M J Palmer,
J H Dickenson,
Mary Ropp,
Thomas Lewis,
Sarah Losee,
C Root,
Lawrence Morris,
Edwin Woelder.
Acctg. in the ests:
Patrick Hynes,
Joseph Birdeman,
I Impellinger,
Samuel Cohen,
Philip Rothacker.
Estates of:
Caroline Barry,
John Logue.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.—The will of Henry Alexander.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Lawyers Title Ins<Fleischmann Rlty.
Inness<Ragetta.
In re Sheehy.
Bradbury<Sanderson.
Hohmann<Kronenb'ger
Nolan<Graham.
Lowenfeld<Lewis Rlty
Kroop<Kroop.
Nolan<Graham.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Brady, J.

Inquest:
Ideal G & Elec Fixt<Bronx-149th St Rlty.
Day calendar:
Patzke<Patzke.
Waller<Waller.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Schulz, S. Motion calendar.

Estates of:
Bernard Monaghan,
Max Kroman.
Adoption:
Katherine Shaughnessy, by Mary Gethins
Wills for probate:
Wilhelm Dolle,
Luke H. Murphy,
Louise Hillier,
Leonard F. Dietsch,
Phillip Klein,
Susan G. McNerney,
John Lucht.

TRIAL TERM.—Schulz, S. Contested wills.

Elizabeth O'Brien,
Mayer Siff,
Augusta L Simberlund

County Court.

CHAMBERS.—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

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FABYAN, N. H.
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SUMMONSES.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—UNION ESTATES COMPANY, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, JR., and EDITH LOWRY FLANAGAN, his wife; MONTROSE REALTY COMPANY, ALBERT KEEN, MARIE ANTOINETTE HOTEL COMPANY, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, May 25, 1914.

EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants, William L. Flanagan, Jr., and Edith Lowry Flanagan, his wife:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated June 22, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, June 27, 1914.

EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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SUMMONSES.

TO EUGENE KELLY AUSTIN, OF 113 William Street, New York City.

Whereas, MABEL HATCH AUSTIN, your wife, has filed a libel in the Court of Common Pleas No. 5 of Philadelphia County, State of Pennsylvania, of December Term 1913, No. 202, praying a divorce from you, on the ground that you have from a time beginning shortly after your marriage constantly and on days too numerous to mention offered such indignities to the person of her, your said wife, as to render her condition intolerable and her life burdensome, thereby forcing her to withdraw from your house and family.

Now you are hereby notified and required to appear in the said court, on or before Monday, the 3d day of August, 1914, to answer the complaint of the said Mabel Hatch Austin, and in default of such appearance you will be liable to have a divorce granted in your absence.

A. LINCOLN ACKER,
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A select home with all rights and privileges to private beach, yacht club, dock, and tennis courts; refined neighborhood; restricted location; an all-year home with every modern improvement. This locality is the show place of Long Island; an opportunity for some one; don't fail to look it up; only 35 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, New York; $500 needed; balance to suit; perfect title. C. McCaw, 243 West 34th St., New York.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW COLONIAL HOUSE

NORTH SHORE, LONG ISLAND
45 minutes out.
Hollow tile—frame construction.
6 sleeping rooms, 3 baths, 3 open fireplaces
Garage; dock; bathhouse.
Clean, sandy beach; deep water.
SMALL ACREAGE
Price Reduced
S. Osgood Pell & Co., Agents
542 Fifth Ave., cor. 45th St., N. Y.

SALTAIRE

In the cool embrace of the ocean.

BUNGALOWS FOR SALE FOR RENT

All improvements; low prices; easy terms.
CASINO NOW OPEN.
Call, 'phone, or write for booklet.
FIRE ISLAND BEACH DEV. CO.
1328 Broadway. Phone Greeley 1697

Pretty Bungalow Home

On 75,000 square feet of good rich soil; house 5 large rooms, big cement cellar under whole house; extra large living room; range and stationary tubs in kitchen; house well shaded; cedar grove; fine fruit; few minutes to depot and harbor; best of fishing, boating, &c.; an ideal home; will be sold at a sacrifice; must have $200 cash, balance $18 a month. Address C. Seaman, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open evenings until 8 P. M.

LADY WANTS TO SELL

Small bungalow on the water; all modern improvements; boating, bathing, and fishing; $200 down, balance on easy terms; also small water front plot. Address Chance, Box 94 Times.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Will add cash

and equity of $33,500 in two five-story cold water flats for new apartment house. Submit particulars of what you have.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES
149th St. and Third Av., Bronx, N. Y.

Mortgage Loans

Special funds for Bronx improved property in sums of from five to forty thousand dollars. Reasonable rates.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES
149th Street and Third Avenue.

$12,000 equity

in corner plot, 100x100, to exchange for apartment house.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES
149th Street and Third Avenue.

Third Avenue corner

Two story taxpayer, $17,000 equity, to exchange for vacant property and cash.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES
149th Street and Third Avenue

Bronx Exchange

Free and clear plot suitable for business building, to exchange for income property.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES
149th Street and Third Avenue

SUMMONSES.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—UNION ESTATES COMPANY, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, Jr., and EDITH LOWRY FLANAGAN, his wife; MONTROSE REALTY COMPANY; ALBERT KEEN; MARIE ANTOINETTE HOTEL COMPANY; LOUISINE W. FERRIER, Defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendant Louisine W. Ferrier:

You are hereby summoned to answer the supplemental complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the supplemental complaint.

Dated New York, June 2, 1914.

EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant Louisine W. Ferrier:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated June 22, 1914, and filed with the complaint and supplemental complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, June 27, 1914.

EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

STRICTLY **MILANO** FIREPROOF

125-27 W. 58th St.; 7 large rooms and bath; extra maids' room & bath; all improvements; for lease now or October 1st, $1,500-$1,700.

Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light, elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated station, and all surface lines. $1,200-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th.

Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,300. Supt., on premises.

21st St., 210 West. ELEVATOR APARTMENT 5-6 ROOMS, all improvements, $45 & Up
47TH, 218 E. 56TH, 232 E. 5 ROOMS and BATH, newly decorated. Rent $20-$23
W. J. ROOME & CO., 177 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Manhanset Apartment,
63 East 59th Street
$55 to $70.

3 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Hotel service. Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

TO SUBLET
A fine new apartment, renting unfurnished at
$175.00 Per Month,
can be had for
July and August,
Splendidly furnished,
at
$100.00 Per Month.
Apply on premises,
120 West 86th Street.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

ALONG THE **SOUND & HUDSON**
and Throughout Westchester County, PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, RYE, etc.
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6526 Murray Hill.

SALE or RENT
Homes and estates in Westchester County, especially in Scarsdale, Hartsdale, and White Plains.
ANGELL AND CO. SCARSDALE, N.Y. OFFICE, STATION PARK TELEPHONE 300 SCARSDALE

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NO, NOT THE ADIRONDACKS

—But the New Jersey Coast
—At Asbury-Belmar Estates

—within easy distance of Manhattan by P. R. R., C. R. R. of N. J. and the swift Sandy Hook Boats. Therefore ideal for the New York business or professional men. It has high elevation—overlooks River and Ocean—all kinds of water sports—fine 18-hole Golf Course and Country Club on the property.

ASBURY-BELMAR ESTATES

The lowest prices around New York, all advantages considered. For example, a Bungalow Plot the size of 10 City Lots can be bought for only $500! Large sites for Villas proportionately low. A 7-room Semi-Bungalow just finished for only $5,500, payable like rent.

Write for Booklet B today.

F. BRADLEY COX, Manager.
Suite 1853 50 Church Street
'Phone 2822 Cortlandt.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

For sale or rent, Spuyten Duyvil.
Inquire H. L. BROWNE, 1,267 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

LAWRENCE, L.I.

FOR SALE: An unusually attractive and luxuriously appointed all year Gentlemen's Country Estate at Lawrence, L. I., 37 minutes from New York.

JOHN F. SCOTT
47 W. 34th St., New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Store to lease.

Northwest corner Third Ave., 148th St. Suitable for department store.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES
149th Street and Third Avenue.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The storm disturbance now extends from Virginia to Ontario, with the principal centre over Virginia, and since Saturday night the rain area has covered the lake region, New England, and the Middle Atlantic States, with heavy falls of rain in many localities in the interior. It is decidedly cooler over the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the upper lake and western lower lake regions, and New England, with temperatures from five to nineteen degrees below the seasonal average.

With the exception of showers Monday in New England and the north portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and on Monday and Tuesday in the South Atlantic States generally fair weather will prevail Monday and Tuesday over the country. It will become somewhat unsettled over the plains States, with possibly scattered showers Monday night and Tuesday.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New Jersey—Thunder showers Monday morning followed by fair. Tuesday, fair; moderate to fresh winds, becoming northwest.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and Tuesday with moderate temperatures; moderate northwest winds.

Eastern New York—Thunder showers Monday morning followed by fair. Tuesday, fair; moderate to fresh shifting winds, becoming northwest.

South and North New England—Showers Monday. Tuesday, fair.

Western Pennsylvania—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Monday. Tuesday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	74	63	4 P. M.	83	63
6 A. M.	75	61	6 P. M.	81	68
9 A. M.	74	62	9 P. M.	77	59
12 M.	73	63	11 P. M.	72	59

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 61, at 8 P. M. it was 60. Maximum temperature 65 degrees at 2:30 P. M., minimum 59 degrees at 8:30 A. M. Humidity 87 per cent. at 8 A. M., 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.91 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.83 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

		Loss.
A.M.		
12:05	110 Manhattan Av.; Half Orphan Asylum	Slight
2:30	66 W. 109 St.; not given	Slight
2:35	390 Pearl St.; C. De Bello	Slight
4:50	1,070 Park Av.; C. Ludmer	Slight
8:00	302 Canal St.; not given	Slight
11:40	938 8 Av.; Otts Cafe	Slight
P.M.		
3:55	145 Attorney St.; J. Stern	Slight
4:55	220 E. 113 St.; not given	Slight
8:05	242 Canal St.; I. Maisel	Slight
9:20	1,587 Bathgate Av.; M. Friedlander	Slight
9:20	109-111 W. 27 St.; Rosen, Meyer & Solomon	$200
10:20	18 E. 21 St.; L. Mann	Slight

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

Four-family brownstone house reasonable. 316 East 125th St.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Winter Cottage, near beach; 9 rooms, 3 baths, large plot; near Sound Beach. Opportunity to rent and apply rent on purchase price. Excellent bathing, boating, fishing, golf, and tennis. Thomas J. Good, 505 Fifth Ave.

Model homes for sale, $4,500 up. Oliver Hubbard Co., 10 S. 3d Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

ELMHURST.
NINE-ROOM IDEAL HOME. Plot 65x200. Shade trees. All improvements, including sewer. Five minutes' walk to Pennsylvania R. R. Station. Twelve minutes to New York. Brooklyn cars pass property fronting on Corona Av. Price $12,000. Same house, with thirty lots, if desired, $35,000. A good proposition for a builder. For further particulars apply at the monumental works of Joseph Bermel, at Lutheran Cemetery, Queens Borough.

A private camp on the South Shore of Long Island; this consists of a handsome three-room, all-screened, Summer portable bungalow, in one of the finest and most healthy sections; very high elevation and near all water sports; this is an excellent opportunity to buy at a bargain a private camp; very easy terms to responsible party. Wright, Box 85 Times Downtown.

ESTATES OF GREAT NECK.
Twenty-seven minutes from Penn. station; electric train service; near water front; golf links, churches, schools; will sell or rent beautiful new hollow tile, stucco, all-year home; 8 rooms, 3 baths; lawn, shade, gardens, garage; plot 60x125; $1,000 cash; balance same as rent. A. G. Delamater, Great Neck Station. Telephone 350.

2½ ACRES, GOOD SOIL, CORNER.
Large 7-room house, attic and cellar; good condition, small barn; convenient to Sound shore, trolley, and centre village; $3,500; 10 per cent. cash, balance easy terms. Would make a fine chicken farm or country home. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I.

$250—JAMAICA HOUSES—$250.
$250, balance as rent, buys any one of 7 new houses—7 and 9 rooms; restricted neighborhood; near schools, churches, parks, and business centre; oak floors and trim; open plumbing; up to date in every respect; $4,500-$8,500. Frank L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

Must sell my two lots at Mineola this week. Each 25x100 ft.; water, gas, electricity, sidewalks; 6 minutes' walk from station. Title guaranteed. $180; easy terms. Elliott, Room 1,005, 47 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

For Sale—Must sell, sacrifice, Jamaica lots; excellent location. For particulars, reply N 149 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

SACRIFICE $7,500; easy terms; Mission Style Country Home on the water; plot 100x180 feet; fine old trees; high in healthy mountain; 700 ft. elev.; superb views, invigorating air; 44 minutes on Lackawanna R. R.; 2 min. to exp. station; 10 large rooms, 3 baths; library hall; unusually large living room with open fireplace; large veranda; a fine, well-built home, with every city convenience; unusual country advantages not paralleled near New York; parquet floors, electric light, steam-heating plant, beamed ceilings; walls paneled in hardwood; high-class neighborhood; schools, churches, select social organizations and country club; tennis, boating, fishing, bathing; best of outdoor recreations. For further particulars address Owner, Box 344 Times Downtown. Telephone 1523 Cort.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Heiderich, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York, (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

Farm of 90 acres, 9-room house, large barn, carriage house, chicken house, granary and other outbuildings, all in good shape; apple orchard; stream through the property; 50 acres under cultivation; will sell 50 acres and buildings if desired; must be sold to close estate. S. S. Walstrum, Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Westfield, N. J.—Handsome six and seven room cottages at low prices and on very easy terms; on large plots with plenty of room for chickens and vegetable garden; easy as paying rent; write for particulars. Home and Gardens Company, H. C. Lockwood, Agent, Woolworth Building, New York.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Cottages and building plots at beautiful Fanwood, N. J., sold on very easy terms; if looking for a good country home, write us. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Nature Lovers' Retreat—Bungalow on mountainside, overlooking river; established bungalow colony; commutation 13c.; open fireplace; 52-foot porch; $650. Unusual Value, 56 Times Downtown.

Real Opportunity—To rent, at $35, new nine-room semi-bungalow, 5 minutes station; large plot, fine section; every improvement. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Fertile farm land for commuters of 1 to 10 acres, without buildings, near R. R. station, hour out; $250 up. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

ASBURY PARK, ALLENHURST, DEAL.
Furnished cottages for rent.
W. C. Burroughs, Asbury Park, N. J.

Asbury Park to Long Branch; Summer homes. Jacob A. King, 206 Broadway, N. Y.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Brooklyn.

7-room brick house, $25. Phone 635 Bath Beach. Otto Singer, Kings Highway and West 8th St. Take West End L.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

GREENWICH.—Gentleman's country estate, 5 acres; beautifully parked; house, 20 rooms, overlooking the Sound; 4 baths, garage, gardener's cottage. Satisfactory terms. No exchange considered. C 55 Times.

Water-front plot for sale at attractive price, near Sound Beach, 105x150; all improvements. Terms. Thomas J. Good, 505 Fifth Av.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Narragansett Pier Casino.—Broker's office to rent, with board in place. Apply W. Herbert Caswell, Naragansett Pier, R. I.

England—For Sale or To Let.

ENGLAND.
Ancient, genuine monastic mansion, date 1443; London 3 hours (dining trains;) stone building, good sanitation; 375 feet above sea; freehold; 39 acres; $65,000; no agents. Details and pictures, G. S. 62, Gray's Inn Road, London, England.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

Private office, furnished, in desirable suite in financial district, with telephone and stenographic facilities; to a business gentleman in quest of refined surroundings the above will meet his requirements. Address G 302 Times Downtown.

ATTRACTICE CORNER OFFICE, Hudson Terminal Building, furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession. For further particulars apply to W. A. Pusch, telephone 1741 Hamilton.

Broadway, N. E. Cor. 39th St.
Splendid Light Offices.
Special Summer rates.

Country Property

Thirty cents a line.

For Sale.

SUMMER COTTAGES for sale or to rent. Send for booklet. Honce & Du Bois, Belmar, N. J. Phone 503.

To Let—Furnished.

Furnished six rooms, bath, open fireplace, large piazza, electricity, improvements; fine location; reasonable rent; bathing. Briggs, Rowayton, Conn.

A Bargain—Rent reduced; Mamaroneck, N. Y.; 11-room furnished house; nice grounds; near water; garage; sell cheap. Phone 124 R before 2. Box 656.

Wanted.

Family of two want comfortable furnished house, with large grounds, within one hour from the city; Westchester County preferred; will rent for balance of season; no communications considered unless price and full particulars are stated in first letter. Address S 16 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

BOYS find good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies, in country parsonage. S 12 Times.

Staten Island.

Refined boarders wanted in private house, St. George Heights; large grounds, shrubbery; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester County.

LIMITED NUMBER OF CHILDREN
carefully supervised on 50-acre estate along the Hudson, within New York City limits, June 10 to Sept. 10; rates moderate. Phone 367 Kingsbridge. Address Miss L. Friedrich, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Pleasant View House, Dover Plains, Dutchess County.—100 acres; excellent board; modern; $8-$9. Kayser, 520 West 122d St.

Long Island.

PRIVATE COTTAGE.—Exceptional Summer home; best residential section; five minutes' walk to beach; same distance to Edgemere Station; all modern improvements; excellent table service; special season rates. Address "Brackenridge," Atlantic Av., corner Cedar Av. Telephone 596 Far Rockaway.

EXCLUSIVE BOARDING.
Capacity limit, 10; rates, $15 to $20 per week. Mrs. Wilmot M. Smith, Patchogue, L. I.

EUREKA HOUSE—S. TALLEY, PROP.
CEDAR AVENUE—FAR ROCKAWAY.
Perfect home; spacious grounds; table best; boating, fishing. Refined people only. Moderate terms.

Accommodate few guests, exclusive sea shore resort; 40 minutes from Manhattan; Southern cooking; homelike; near Boardwalk. P 314 Times Downtown.

BAY SHORE, L. I.
Beautiful country home on Great South Bay; sailing, bathing, fishing; excellent table; delightful surroundings; $12 up. Box 114.

Board in country, 35 minutes out; quiet place for elderly people; private house; low price. Alma Hollberg, Hawthorne Av., Floral Park, N. Y.

Beechhurst.—Bathing, boating, fishing; only half hour's ride from Pennsylvania Station, N. Y.; private family. Shanks, 30th St. and 16th Av.

New York State.

LAKEWOOD FARM AND COTTAGES.
Elevation 3,000 ft.; private lake, bass fishing; excellent cuisine; magnificent scenery; refined patronage; references given and required; booklet and terms on application. A. B. Shaver, Mgr., Roscoe, Sullivan County, N. Y.

New England.

Woodlawn Farm, Prattsville, N. Y.—Large, airy rooms; table supplied from farm; rates $7 up. W. Boyd.

Ideal for health, Rosemary Cottage; cuisine Parisienne; permanent, week-ends. Fairfield, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

A YOUNG WOMAN wants Summer board with strictly private family; north or south shore Long Island; fond of children; good bathing; shady grounds; improvements; no boarding house; long distance out preferred; full particulars. F 320 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

New, elaborately furnished, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, high-class elevator apartments; reduced lowest Summer rates, $5, $12.50 weekly. Windermere, 343 St. Nicholas Av., corner 127th.

39th, 52 West.—Two rooms and bath; extension room; 8 windows; easterly, westerly, southerly exposure; delightfully cool; electricity; telephone extension; immediate possession.

121st, 509 West.—Columbia grounds opposite; near Subway, Parks, Drive; several choice furnished apartments to sublet; elegant building; restaurant, roof garden. See Mr. Yetman.

Exceptional opportunity.—Sublet, July and August, six rooms, fully furnished; beautiful view, overlooking Hudson. Kelsey, 620 West 122d.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Furnished apartment; 4 rooms, elevator, fireproof, all outside rooms; wide view, high, cool; fan; reasonable; July and August. Apartment 73.

164th, 601 West, Apt. 53.—Three rooms, bath, completely furnished, July, August, $25; refined tenant. Phone 4720 Audubon.

To Sublet.—At Bretton Hall, 86th-Broadway, 2 rooms and bath to Sept. 1; $45. Apt. 232. Athey.

SUMMER STUDENTS.
Four-room outside housekeeping apartment, elevator, couch beds. Apt. 62, 512 West 123d.

Sublet to October, apartment, two rooms, bath. Hotel Marlton, 3 West 8th.

Cool, two rooms, bath, kitchenette for Summer; elevator. Hart, 10 West 61st.

32 West 123d.—Two rooms, bath, $32; including maid service, piano, light.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Reasonable.—Four rooms, bath; all improvements; elevator, Subway. Millinery, 114 West 104th.

Apartments 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath. 26 West 43d St. Apply D. R. Jamieson, 500 5th Av.

84th, 117 West.—Apartment 7 rooms; high-class house; sublet very reasonable.

East Side.

19th St., 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; private house; modern; possession October; $50.

Business Opportunities

Forty cents a line.

PIGEONS pay dollars where chickens pay cents; small capital needed; small space required; always penned up; ready markets; send for May issue of our Journal; fully explained there; price, 10 cents. Reliable Squab Journal, Versaillies, Mo.

YOUNG MAN WITH $2,000 CAPITAL can learn of exceptional opportunity to connect with established growing concern, by addressing "Honesty," Box 148 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Pattern for 11 sizes of centrifugal pumps and the right to manufacture and sell Dixon Cascade Pump. Paul Handler, Treasurer, 194 Springfield Av., Newark, N. J.

Dry goods store with established trade; excellent opportunity for one wishing to invest in paying business; good location; no agents. S 18 Times.

Good opportunity for party with few thousand dollars to associate with a knitting mill; salesmen preferred. Z 308 Times Annex.

Have $10,000 to invest diamond brokerage business; will form partnership with experienced man having equal amount. N 154 Times.

About to open first-class family hotel and cafe in heart of city; splendid chance for a worker with little capital. N 134 Times.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, prosperous, wishes active partner; Dun's references; investment required. Z 319 Times Annex.

MOTION PICTURE THEATRE, 400 seats, for lease; others with airdromes. Pitzer & Smith, 32 Union Square and 1,480 Broadway.

WHAT USEFUL AND NEW ARTICLES have you to offer for mail order business? Submit samples, particulars. W 123 Times.

Established building material business desires active partner; $1,500 required. N 155 Times.

Business Notices

Forty cents a line.

Jewelry

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Pawn Tickets.

READY CASH FOR PAWN TICKETS and jewelry. Halpert Jewelry Co., Room 1,018, 1,480 Broadway, 42d St.

Business Loans.

Forty cents a line.

H. B. CLAFLIN CO. & ALLIED CONCERNS
We will make liberal advances on outstanding accounts against any of these firms.
WORMSER & CO.,
Commercial Bankers,
95 Fifth Av., New York.

COMMERCIAL BANKERS
are open for number of new accounts; specialty, financing manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on merchandise. Address Z 212 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL BANKERS
open for number of new accounts; manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on merchandise; principals only. Address in detail, Z 307 Times Annex.

Accounts financed, notes purchased. Loans on Real Estate. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty cents a line.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,005.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters; 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered. Phone Cortlandt 1332. Wm. Gray, 93 Nassau.

WE ADDRESS ENVELOPES PROMPTLY. Accurately, neatly, $1.40 per 1,000. Goldsmith, 151 West 84th St. Phone 1072 Greeley.

Storage

Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2867 Bryant.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47 (Opposite First Presbyterian Church).—Very desirable, cool rooms; transients and permanent; every convenience; table guests.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Front suite, single room; board optional; Summer rates.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (near 70th St.)—Large, small room; electricity; phone; table guests.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Cool rooms; front parlor; refined surroundings; transients; board optional.

53D, 57 WEST.—First-class rooms; board; excellent transportation; reduced rates; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single, double rooms; Summer rates; references.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms, private bath; board; reference; telephone.

57TH ST., 411 WEST.—Choice accommodations; single rooms, $7.50; large rooms, $10; superior cuisine.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, running water; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Room with bath; single rooms; table guests. Summer rates.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms near Subway and elevated express; table board; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; ref.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.
Desirable cool, airy rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, cool, airy rooms; excellent table; table guests.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Beautiful room; all conveniences; excellent table; Summer rates; Subway; references.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Exceptionally fine rooms, with board; private bath if desired.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Central Park.)—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; advantageous rentals now.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool rooms, single, en suite, private bath, excellent cuisine, Summer rates.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cool, homelike, single, en suite; private bath; Summer rates.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

82D, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished and attractively decorated rooms, with running water or private bath; parlor dining room.

82D, 54 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private baths; excellent table; Summer rates.

83D ST., 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; cool, quiet; permanent, transients; table excellent.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive home; easy access all car lines; references; German-Jewish cuisine.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; references; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large, small rooms, near Park; table boarders; telephone; reference.

113TH, 500 WEST.—Large room, with or without private bath; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Single and double rooms; home cooking; table guests accommodated.

122D, 156 WEST.—Well furnished rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference.

122D, 520 WEST.—Double and single rooms; Summer rates; excellent board. Kerker.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Desirable Summer location; rooms, with or without private baths; electricity.

Convent Av., 336 Washington Heights.—Comfortable, cool, large, small rooms; excellent board.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (near 137th St. Subway.)—Room and board; home cooking. Apartment 34.

ROCKHURST.—Country in city limits; high, cool, shady piazzas; grounds; country club opposite. Lesley, (Kingsbridge 104 M.) Spuyten Duyvil.

THE WOODBURY, 853 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—One block from Riverside; rooms with board.

Brooklyn.

1,320 GLENWOOD ROAD, FLATBUSH. Pleasant connecting rooms; table guests accommodated.

GREENE AV., 379.—Large and single rooms; good table; convenient location; telephone.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Parlor floor, suitable doctor; splendid rooms and location; private bath; would rent unfurnished or singly.

19TH, 151 EAST, (Fairfax Arms.)—Elegant rooms; high-class elevator house; bath, telephone; all-night service; light and airy; refined surroundings; moderate rates.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite, two rooms and bath.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; telephone.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Well-furnished, with bath, $4-$6; connecting rooms, $12.

48TH, (416 Madison Av.)—Desirable house; rooms, suites; Summer rates; near Subway.

49TH ST., 24 EAST.—Large and small rooms, bath, kitchenette, telephone; $4 to $8.

72D, 178 EAST.—Front room, 4 windows, big closet; $5; hall room, $3.

74TH, 156 EAST.—Kitchen and dining room; running water; hall room; convenient; telephone service.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private baths; Summer rates. Telephone 1321 Stuyvesant.

11TH ST., 105 WEST.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOM.

16TH, 136 WEST.—Private family will let large and small rooms; modern apartment; ground floor; reasonable. McLeod.

28D, 439 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; telephone service.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; room and suites, with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

44TH, 102 WEST, (Hotel Lynwood.)—Single room, $5 per week; double, $7; with bath, $8; parlor bedroom and bath, $12.50; elevator, electric lights.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; small rooms; gentlemen. Bryant 2295.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished front room; every convenience; telephone; select.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. Bryant 4589.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large, cool, airy room, private bath; small room; reasonable.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive, cool room, adjoining bath; special Summer rates; telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms; private baths; board optional; near Park.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Neatly furnished, cool room; all conveniences. Tel. Col. 2303.

65TH, 164 WEST.—Physician owning modern house; renovated rooms, twin beds, $3 to $5.

70TH, 307 WEST.—Small and large rooms, suitable for one or two people; private house, bath, and all conveniences.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Large front room; one flight; every convenience.

71ST, 135 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS.

71ST, 75 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, single or en suite; electricity, telephone; references. Morris.

72D ST., 134 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private shower baths; electricity; Summer prices.

73D WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Desirable rooms for gentlemen; private family. Z 322 Times.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one private bath; suitable physician; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—COOL ROOM; CONTINUOUS HOT WATER; REFERENCES.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Cool, beautiful rooms; breakfast. Phone 9959 Schuyler.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, with, without private bath; small room.

214 WEST 78TH ST.
COOL ROOMS. ALL WITH PRIVATE BATHS.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, cool room; shower bath; lavatory; telephone; all conveniences; man and wife, 2 gentlemen; reasonable.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, private bath; light housekeeping, $3-$10.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, cool, front room, modern conveniences; also single room.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, light room; running water; Summer rates; telephone.

82D, 68 WEST.—New house; family rooms, small room; excellent table; concessions.

84TH ST., 45 WEST.—Large, medium-sized rooms, adjoining bath; select neighborhood; breakfast; telephone.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; private house; Summer rates; telephone.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished front room, bath; references; gentlemen; private house.

89TH ST., 276 WEST.—Delightfully cool, comfortable, large, small rooms; electricity, shower; all conveniences.

93D, 109 WEST.—Large and small, handsomely furnished rooms; reasonable; all conveniences.

94TH ST., Off Broadway.—Two elegantly furnished rooms; private house; private family; gentlemen only. Telephone 5064 Riverside.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; board optional; Summer rates; references.

95TH ST., 122 WEST.—Beautiful front room, newly furnished; every convenience; hot water; $4 weekly.

96TH, 168 WEST.—Light, cool, cheerful room, with private family; near Subway express. Stevenson.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive; large room; bath; telephone; gentlemen.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive, cool, cheerful rooms, single or suite; high-class apartment; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $3-$7. McNamara.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Comfortably furnished, cool rooms, private family; reasonable.

114TH, 610 WEST.—LUXURIOUS ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY.

116TH AND RIVERSIDE.—Attractive, cool front room; congenial surroundings; elegant home; reasonable. 25 Claremont Av.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Opposite Columbia; two large, light rooms; private bath; kitchen privilege.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Airy rooms; single and en suite. Apartment 52.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Cool, single rooms; Summer rates; showers, electricity. Apartment 32.

119TH ST., 121 WEST.—Elegant parlor, private bath, telephone; refined home.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, suite; new, high-class apartment house. Apartment 107.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; near Subway, parks, drive; Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful double front room, with kitchenette; single room also; restaurant; roof garden; see Mr. Yetman.

122D ST., (3,089 Broadway.)—A refined, private family has large, cool, homelike, clean room; modern elevator apartment; near Subway; $3.50. Brown.

122D, 523 WEST.—Room, private bath, $5; others, $3 up; teacher accommodated. Sherman.

123D, 360 WEST.—Large single rooms; private house; Summer rates; elevated, Subway.

124TH, 538 WEST.—Connecting front rooms; telephone; kitchen privileges; also single. Kwartz.

141ST, 622 WEST.—Cool bedroom; privilege kitchen, living room; every convenience; single, double; private. McCue, Apt. 4-D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575, (corner 135th.)—Outside southern exposure facing Hudson; elevator, shower; adjoining bath; Summer rates; gentleman. Apt. 66.

ROOMS TO LET, large and small; all conveniences; summery. Telephone 7296 River.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful front room; electricity; running water; private family; also small room; 91st Subway; references; reasonable.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39 West.—Parlor front, overlooking park; also large bath, telephone.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING.—Rooms for young men; steam heat, electric light, hot and cold water, telephone in each room; all finely furnished; elevator service, gymnasium, swimming pool, all kinds of baths, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, and all club privileges; room $2.75-$4. Apply at once Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDFORD AV., 822, (Near Park Av.)—Large room, $2.50; sunny square room, $1.50. Flynn.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Twenty cents a line.

BACHELOR wants small furnished room, electricity, running water, private house, below 90th St., west side; state terms; must be reasonable. N 152 Times.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty cents a line.

COMPANION, Spanish speaking, for young lady; good home. 62 West 87th St.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, wanted. Friedman, 653 Prospect Av., Bronx, corner 152d.

ROCKAWAY PARK.
Lady teacher for general instruction to young lady. Apply by letter, stating experience, &c., Room 1,622, 11 Broadway, New York.

TWO CAPABLE YOUNG WOMEN wanted, who can give references as to reliability, to obtain orders in New Jersey and Long Island coast places for silk skirts and petticoats; the articles are of first-class manufacture and will command a ready sale among private purchasers, and women of good character and ready address will find the proposition remunerative on a commission basis. Address B 29 Times Annex.

VAUDEVILLE.—Girls for dancing vaudeville act; experience unnecessary; all booked; good salary. 1,440 Broadway, Mr. Shea, care Sheedey Offices.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course, Summer rates. Students subject to probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MANAGER.—Young man over 23 years of age, who thoroughly understands double entry bookkeeping, and is capable of taking complete charge of office of muslin underwear factory; excellent opportunity for advancement; state salary, experience, references, &c., or no attention paid. G 343 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted for interviewing; call after 9. Charles Commercial School, 29 West 17th.

SALESMAN.—A capable and conscientious man, between 24 and 30 years of age, to represent the International Correspondence Schools on Long Island; also one for West Hoboken and one for Brooklyn; men over 30 need not apply, also floaters need not apply; drawing account against commission; night work necessary. Call Monday after 2 o'clock, 307 Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—We desire a bright, clever young man with experience and selling ability to handle a prominent line of leather goods and belts for the East and Canada; commission basis. S 14 Times.

SALESMAN.—EXPERIENCED ON SILK and cotton petticoats wanted by a reliable manufacturer; good opportunity for right man; commission. Box B 60 Times Annex.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course, Summer rates. Students subject to probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1001 C, Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER, expert; trial balance; modern methods; controlling accounts; $12-$15. A. C., 46 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER—$6. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to place her chambermaid, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Apply Monday, Tuesday, 1 to 3 o'clock, 420 West 109th St., Apt. 53.

COMPANION, &c.—Young woman desires to spend Summer in country; is more anxious for this than the compensation; seeks situation as companion or other congenial work; excellent references. Kottman, 112 West 103d St.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS wishes day's work either as cook or laundress; finest references. Bergquist, 1,192 1st Av., (64.)

LAUNDRESS, first-class; home or out; open drying; reference. White, 54 West 99th.

NURSE.—Graduated; 34; speaks German, English; wishes position as companion, nurse, or masseuse; experienced in housekeeping, sewing, traveling; excellent references furnished from doctor and patient by letter. M. S., care Rogers, 110 Riverside Drive.

NURSE to care for elderly lady or invalid; experienced; references. Stewart Apt., River 1416, between 10 and 12.

STENOGRAPHER, graduate of good business school, will accept small salary, with future advancement. Margaret Broughton, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady desires position in patent law office; six years' experience; best references; $22. G 327 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience law, real estate, commercial; intelligent, accurate; references; would substitute. H. B., G 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 20, natty appearance; three months' experience; speaks French, German; $6. Freda, Room 508, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER, brainy, miscellaneous dictation; charge correspondence; hard worker; $10-$12. G. S., 98 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy, natty, good grammarian, speller; accurate transcriber; $8-$10. H. D., 74 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, educated beginner, anxious connect reliable concern; obliging; $6-$8. G. L. 54 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well educated, not afraid hard work. C., 939 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER; common sense, accurate transcriber, grammarian, speller; obliging; $8-$10. F. M., 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, intelligent beginner; business school graduate; $6. G 337 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY; executive, constructive ability; charge correspondence, office; $12-$15. B. D., 73 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER.—18; two years' experience; thoroughly competent; American; $8. G 333 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, highly recommended, will visit advanced or elementary pupils or tutor in family during Summer; English, French, German, music. S 9 Times.

TUTOR.—German lady, experienced teacher, (college preparatory work,) best references, wishes position as resident or non-resident tutor for Summer months; French, German, music. Pelbert, 35 Morton St., Newark, N. J.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANTS CERTIFIED.
No risk is taken when your work is done by CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS; simplified systems installed; books opened, closed, audited, untangled; investigations; charges moderate. Gross Accounting Co., Inc., 132 Nassau. Beekman 2960.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems that give exact information required to intelligently plan the development of your business; audits, investigations, reports. Fleming, 85 Nassau St. Telephone Cortlandt 1330.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT, expert and efficient in all lines, also high-grade executive, experienced, aggressive, and successful business man both here and abroad; recommended as capable, resourceful gentleman of sterling character and integrity. Charles H. Cox, 458 3d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, systematizer; thoroughly experienced man; capable taking full charge office; expense reducer; unusual references; moderate salary. F. B., 203 Broadway, Suite 707, New York. Phone 5530 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square, 3780.

ACCOUNTANT.—Room 508, 37 Liberty St.; 'phone 808 John. Special arrangements. $2.50 weekly; books opened, systematized, disentangled, &c.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, 25, now employed as advertising manager of large Southern daily, seeks position on Eastern publication where a hustler able to produce and keep others on the jump can be utilized; nominal salary to start; would accept position as classified manager, as I have had several years' experience in that field on metropolitan dailies; excellent references as to character and ability. Address Z 302 Times Annex.

A LIVE MAN in advertising, publicity, and special representation work, former political and financial newspaper writer, meets men easily, grasps ideas and gist of things instantly, writes with force and appeal, knows ways and economies of illustrated pamphlet get-up, responsible and energetic, desires to get with good business concern. Address B. G. W., Times, 2 Rector St., City.

BOOKKEEPER—OFFICE MANAGER.
Alert and aggressive man; thoroughly competent; sound business judgment; executive and salesman of proved ability. N 143 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) expert penman, neat, accurate, hard worker; trial balance, correspondence; Christian; $14. Bookkeeper, 411 Stanhope St., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, experienced controlling accounts, trial balance; well educated. G 309 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typewriter, seeks position as secretary or office manager. T 171 Times.

BOY, 18, public school graduate, honest and ambitious, wishes position; best references. Address E. H., 507 East 180th St.

BOY.—Reliable, industrious, well bred, graduate; knows switchboard; references. G 330 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, German, (34), expert on Pierce cars; operate and keep in repair any make car; first-class references. Wm. Lembeck, 24 16th St., Elmhurst, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman going abroad would like to place his chauffeur in good position; thoroughly competent; best of references. Telephone 1776 Columbus.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, careful driver, good references, wishes position. Christensen, 625 East 134th.

CHAUFFEUR, ex-coachman; single; experienced driver; gas cars; useful. M. C., 1,364 Broadway.

CLERK.—Young man, 20; best references; clean cut; knows switchboard, filing, typewriting, some bookkeeping. G 338 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR, &c.—Man who had his own business for years seeks position as collector, cashier, representative, or any position of trust. G 299 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN and office manager, 30, ten years with large manufacturing corporation, familiar with all office details, capable correspondent, possesses initiative and executive ability, wants position with reliable firm where future is assured. Z 288 Times.

LAWYER, college graduate, ten years' experience, seeks commercial opening; assist executive, correspondent, manager, anything. Lawyer, Room 406, World Building.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Young man, experienced bookkeeper, typewriter, salesman, desires position. N 136 Times.

SALESMAN, 22, experienced city and road man, desires position; any line; reliable firm; good references. G 356 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, going West, wants big side line at once. G 357 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, (Private.)—Southern man of college education and good breeding, with 10 years' banking experience, as private secretary; references. Address 202 Madison Av., Montgomery, Ala.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, executive, constructive ability, charge correspondence-office; knowledge French; $15-$18. N 118 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER. — Three years' experience; desires position; references; $9. F 356 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, general clerk; fine testimonials for ability, trustworthiness, willingness. G 341 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT of building construction open for engagement; experienced, reliable man, having best of credentials. N 115 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, long experience stock packing, shipping, receiving, in any line; good reference; willing. G 355 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24; general office work; reliable, trustworthy, and well recommended. H. G., 51 Hancock Av., Jersey City.

Employment Agencies

Thirty cents a line.

Situations Wanted—Domestic.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 114 West 59th. 'Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOKS, excellent young German; wages $35; waitress, $25; very best references. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

COUPLES, cooks, general workers; colored; city, country. Instant Relief Agency. Phone Morningside 7288.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young Irish girl, recently landed, $16; several competent girls, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

SERVANTS, colored, highest grade, city, country, procurable at Modern Agency, Audubon 7259.

700 trained, well seasoned waitresses; also domestic help procurable at Progressive Agency, Harlem 5370. 34 West 131st; references.

Schools

Thirty cents a line.

Dancing.

DANCING.—Miss Arthur and Mr. Margraff, 180 Madison Av., one block west Vanderbilt Hotel. Telephone Murray Hill 3493.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty cents a line.

Old mahogany bookcase and desk; genuine antique. Faulkner, 1,167 1st Av.

Pianos and Organs.

Steinway upright; spot cash buys this piano very cheap. 35 West 14th St.

Wheelock upright piano, in good repair, fine tone; $75. 35 West 14th St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. } TEL.
956 Broadway, at 23d St. } 5408
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. } FRANKLIN.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6358 Cortlandt.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av., between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

A. S. BORG, 146 WEST 23D ST.
Highest prices paid for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; liberal percentage for Provident tickets.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Horses and Carriages

Thirty cents a line.

Horses bought. Wiegel buys horses. Write, telephone Wiegel, 2,346 Prospect Av., Bronx.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITed States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS SOLOMON and LOUIS SOLOMON, individually and trading as SOLOMON BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 6th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 12:15 Amsterdam Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, meats, canned goods, bottled goods, fixtures, and tools used in the grocery and butcher business, 1 horse and wagon; also receiver's right, title, and interest in and to leases of said premises, &c. Inspection July 2d and 3d, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
JAMES S. CLAYTON, Receiver.
SAMUEL D. JONES, Attorney for Receiver, 60 Wall St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITed States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES L. PERKINS & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 29th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of electrotype plates of standard novels, dies, cuts, outstanding accounts, &c.
CHARLES A. THROCKMORTON, Trustee.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, 82 Beaver St.
MOSES R. RYTTENBERG, Attorney for Trustee, 135 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITed States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HALLBERG CONSTRUCTION CO., bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, June 29th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at 109 9th St., (rear of 158 Vernon Ave.,) Long Island City, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of vertical engine, punch, hand winch, pipes, tool chests, tools, rope, blocks, wheelbarrows, wrenches, accounts, certificate of stock in N. Y. Central Iron Works Co., etc.
JOHN FULLER, Trustee.
HENRY WOOG, Attorney for Trustee, 149 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE A. M. CROFTS CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 29th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 29 West 38th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of millinery, finished and unfinished hats, trimmings, office furniture, fixtures, &c.
WALTER L. BRYANT, Trustee.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Trustee, 141 Broadway, New York.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

USED CARS AND TRUCKS.
All makes; 100 to select from. Trucks from 1,000 lbs. to 5 tons at very low prices.
HAYES, DIEFENDERFER CO.
21 West 62d Street.

BARGAIN.—1913 5-passenger touring Velie in fine condition; had very moderate usage; upkeep very economical. Dr. A. C. Howe, 45 Oxford St., Brooklyn. Phone 2614 Prospect.

1913 Case 40 touring car; A1 condition; a bargain. J. I. Case, T. M. Company, 1,886 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARDS FOR HIRE.
Elegant 4-door latest models touring and closed cars, private appearance, to all resorts, 4 hours, $14.00.
LOW MONTHLY RATES.
PACKARD GARAGE,
163 West 48th St. Phone 2760 Bryant.

PACKARD, LATE MODEL.
Seven-passenger; best care in the city; hour, day, or month; prices reasonable to race track and Coney Island. Lenox Packard Renting Co. Telephone Lenox 8282, 57 East 88th St.

For Rent.—Packards and Renaults, by hour or trips anywhere; monthly; reasonable. Saraydar & Co., 160 East 57th. Plaza 3904.

For Hire.—7-passenger touring cars, hour, day, or monthly. Yorkville Garage, 113 East 77th, Telephone 7188 Lenox.

Packard touring, hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 234 West 109th. Riverside 945.

Packard, 7 passenger, for hire day, week, or month; reasonable. Gilbert. Telephone 7476 Columbus.

Beautiful touring car, $2 hourly, $275 monthly; owner drives; references. Lenox 8313.

Packards and Renaults de luxe, day, week, month; reasonable. Talet, Columbus 6802.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE ACADEMY 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

WEST SIDE S. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass Y. M. C. A. to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. 302 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Brooklyn. Owners' course featured. Eight years' successful experience. Write for free booklet and visitor's pass to School. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS. Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St. (at Broadway.) Col. 5356.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted – Pierce-Arrow 6-38, (landaulet.) Wallace, 124 West 84th. Schuyler 5632.

WANTED.—FORD, FOR CASH. 3 West 61st St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VINCENT M. YOUMANS, Bankrupt.—No. 7,254.
To the creditors of Vincent M. Youmans of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of July, 1904, the said Vincent M. Youmans was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that a first meeting of creditors was held and a trustee elected, and said trustee has filed his final account and has been discharged herein, and an order having been entered in said case June 15, 1914, you are hereby notified that a first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the ninth day of July, 1914, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, June 22, 1914.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 19,983.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM KLEIN, GEORGE WILLIAM KLEIN and HENRY KLEIN, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name of WILLIAM KLEIN & SONS, Bankrupts.
Creditors of said William Klein, George William Klein and Henry Klein, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name of William Klein & Sons, are hereby given notice that on June 19, 1914, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, July 9, 1914, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may then prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—BENJAMIN J. SUSSMAN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Benjamin J. Sussman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 11th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons interested are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, August 3rd, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted and an examination of the bankrupt thereon be had.
MACGRANE COXE,
Clerk.
New York, June 26th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 19,873.—In Bankruptcy.—ANDREW ZWIRMAN, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Andrew Zwirman are hereby given notice that on May 21st, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt; the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 9th, 1914, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 26th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 19,798.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS SIEGEL, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Morris Siegel are hereby given notice that on May 15, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, July 9, 1914, at 2 P. M. Creditors may then prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,002.—In Bankruptcy.—SOLOMON DE WALLTEARSS, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Solomon De Walltearss are hereby given notice that on June 23d, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, July 10th, 1914, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 19,967.—In Bankruptcy.—ALEX. M. SOMERFIELD, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Alex. M. Somerfield are hereby given notice that on June 13, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector St., N. Y. City, July 9, 1914, at 3 P. M. Creditors may then prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 19,975.—In Bankruptcy.—VINCENZO CAGGIANO, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Vincenzo Caggiano are hereby given notice that on June 16, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector St., N. Y. City, July 9, 1914, at 4 P. M. Creditors may then prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,000.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS LESSER, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Morris Lesser are hereby given notice that on June 23d, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, July 10th, 1914, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 19,997.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL SINDELBAND, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Samuel Sindelband are hereby given notice that on June 22d, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, July 9th, 1914, at 3:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 19,711.—In Bankruptcy.—L. A. STUDIOS, INC., Bankrupt.
Creditors of said L. A. Studios, Inc., are hereby given notice that on May 18th, 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, July 9th, 1914, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Lost and Found

Thirty-five Cents per agate line. Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Saturday evening, ladies' gold bar pin with three diamonds, between 43d and 44th Sts., between 6th Av. and Broadway. Reward; no questions asked. N 100 Times.

LOST—On Lexington Av., Thursday morning, black-striped alpaca jacket, mourning silk collar and cuffs. 309 Lexington Av.; reward.

LOST—Valuable jewelry, in yellow chamois glove, between Harlem and Bronx; liberal reward. Merchanz, 882 Kelly St., Bronx.

LOST—Saturday morning, in Harlem, ribbon fob, gold monogram "B. S. B."; reward. Return to B. S. B., 358 2d Av.

LOST—Camera, from Broadway car, between 59th and 77th Sts.; Eastman 3A; reward. F. Jort, 225 West 75th St.

LOST—Tie clasp, gold, original design monogram "H. H. G."; liberal reward. 2d floor, 45 Murray St.

LOST—Gold bag, taxicab, Sunday, initials "E. V. G."; reward. 4904 Spring. Z 293 Times Annex.

LOST—Gold-mounted cameo brooch; reward. B 57 Times Annex.

STOLEN.—Sea Cliff, L. I., June 19, runabout, sorrel mare, 15 hands, light tail, mane, white spot forehead, swelling left hind leg; kicks, bites. Liberal reward. Hegeman's Livery, Sea Cliff, L. I.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Female fox terrier, white with black spots, one brick ear and eye, extra high, half tail; reward if returned to Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel.

LOST—Brindle Boston, name Hillenbrand on collar; reward if returned to 412 West End Av.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

Please take notice that the photograph gallery conducted by JACQUES BONOMO, 745 6th Av., Manhattan, has been sold. All creditors are requested to present statements at said address. SAMUEL FRIEDMAN.

REFEREES' SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—George B. Lauck as Committee of the Property of John W. Quincy, an incompetent person, plaintiff, against Nellie Scott and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of June, 1914, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said Judgment named, will sell at Public Auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of July, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Marx, auctioneer, the premises directed in said Judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

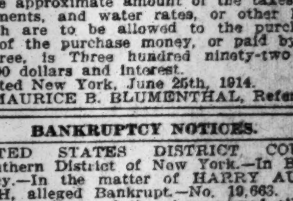
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 53d Street, distant 375 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 53d Street with the easterly side of 9th Avenue; running thence NORTHERLY at right angles with 53d Street and parallel with 9th Avenue, 47 feet 4 inches; thence SOUTHEASTERLY and on a line which makes on its southerly side an angle of 82 degrees 25 minutes 24 seconds with said last mentioned course, 39 feet 7¾ inches; thence SOUTHERLY and on a line which makes on its westerly side an angle of 91 degrees 38 minutes 16 seconds with said last mentioned course, 42 feet 4 inches, to the northerly side of said 53d Street; thence WESTERLY along said northerly side of W. 53d Street, 34 feet 11 inches more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being known by the street numbers 331-3 West 53d Street, Borough of Manhattan.

Being the same premises heretofore conveyed by William H. Hirsh, Referee, to David Scott by deed dated July 30, 1902, and recorded July 30, 1902, in L. 87, Sec. 4 of Conveyances, page 310, in the office of the Register of New York County, and being the same premises conveyed to James E. Martin by Nellie Scott, by deed dated August 6th, 1912, and this mortgage being given to secure the payment of part of the purchase price or consideration therein expressed.

Dated New York, June 25th, 1914.
MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL, Referee.
CANNON & CANNON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street numbers are 331 & 333 West 53d Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan:



331 & 333 West 53d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Ten thousand four hundred thirty-three and 24-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from the 18th day of June, 1914, together with costs and allowance, amounting to Three hundred sixty-nine and 75-100 Dollars, with interest thereon from June 23d, 1914, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Two hundred ninety-two and 64-100 dollars and interest.

Dated New York, June 25th, 1914.
MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY AUERBACH, alleged Bankrupt.—No. 19,963.
To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:
That pursuant to an order of Honorable Learned Hand, Judge, dated June 19, 1914, the matter has been referred to me as Referee, for the purpose of proceedings before adjudication.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1914, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, June 23d, 1914.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—ABRAHAM SILVERMAN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Abraham Silverman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 28th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons interested are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 6th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted and an examination of the bankrupt thereon be had.
MACGRANE COXE,
Clerk.
New York, June 25th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 19,992.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES M. MYERS, individually and as a member of the firm of NELSON CONTRACTING CO., Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Charles M. Myers, individually and as a member of the firm of Nelson Contracting Co., are hereby given notice that on June 20, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, July 9, 1914, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may then prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 19,970.—In Bankruptcy.—J. MARCUS, WOODWORKING COMPANY OF WILLIAMSBRIDGE, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said J. Marcus, Woodworking Company of Williamsbridge, are hereby given notice that on June 15, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, New York City, July 9, 1914, at 3:30 P. M. Creditors may then prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,065.—In Bankruptcy.—ROBERT HOWISON, Bankrupt.
Robert Howison was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 23d, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 115 Broadway, City of New York, on July 9th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated June 25th, 1914.

HUDSON'S SKEETER HUNTERS HAVE WON

They'll Celebrate at a Dinner the Cleaning Up of That New Jersey County.

WILL PROVE UP THEIR WORK

And Seek to Persuade Bergen County Officials to Provide Funds for a Similar Crusade.

Hudson County's Board of Mosquito Exterminating Commissioners will shortly meet at a dinner to celebrate the ridding of the county of mosquito breeding places. Chief Mosquito Exterminator William S. Delaney, who began as a pioneer in the work in Northern New Jersey in 1907, and has continued at it unceasingly to date, has reported to the County Commissioners that there is not a mosquito breeding place left in the county. In Jersey City, Hoboken, and Bayonne there has not been a single mosquito reported this season, although in other parts of the State, notably in Bergen and Essex Counties, the pests have been busy since May 1.

The dinner will be held within two weeks, while the three cities continue free from the mosquito nuisance, as the indications are that by the end of July high winds will blow enough mosquitos from Staten Island and from breeding places in Bergen and Essex Counties to make it uncomfortable for residents.

The Mosquito Commissioners will invite officials from other counties which have not seriously taken up mosquito extermination work to attend the dinner, and will show them how their failure to do so is resulting in injury to the State. They will point out that the work in Hudson County has brought comfort and relief to residents and added to the ratables of the county by inducing hundreds of New Yorkers to take up their residences there.

The only trouble with mosquitos in Hudson County so far this year has been in West Hudson, Arlington, Kearny, Harrison and East Newark, and that has been due to the proximity of those municipalities to Bergen County, whose Board of Freeholders has refused to appropriate money for mosquito exterminating work, although Supreme Court Justice Charles W. Parker more than a year ago appointed a Mosquito Exterminating Commission. This commission studied the situation and presented a budget to the Board of Freeholders, but the Freeholders refused to appropriate the necessary funds.

In Passaic County when the Freeholders refused to appropriate money for mosquito exterminating work the Mosquito Commission took the matter to court. Supreme Court Justice Minturn granted a writ of mandamus compelling the Freeholders to give to the commission any money it might demand for the work, holding that under the mosquito exterminating act the commission could expend, if necessary, one-half a mill for each one dollar of ratables in the county. The Passaic County Freeholders appealed from Justice Minturn's decision and the Court of Errors and Appeals upheld the mandatory provision of the law.

"If Bergen County continues to suffer from the mosquito pest," an official of Hudson County said yesterday, "it will be because no citizen is sufficiently interested to sue out a writ of mandamus to compel the granting of an appropriation and because the Mosquito Commission has not asserted its legal prerogatives. While Bergen County continues to suffer because of this stand of the Bergen Freeholders, Hudson County, which spends more than $27,000 a year in exterminating work, also suffers for the laches of the Bergen County officials.

Mr. Delaney explained yesterday that the only mosquitos which have been found this year in Hudson County have been on the border line of Bergen County.

"When mosquitos are out working," said he, "and a light wind springs up they drop to the grass and remain there until the blow is over, but when a heavy gale arises thousands of them will be caught upon the wind and carried a mile or two. We do not get as many mosquitos from Essex County as we do from Bergen, as Essex County has been working for three years at the exterminating work, and, while the county has not yet been cleared of all breeding places, much good has been accomplished."

Mr. Delaney has under him a force of fourteen mosquito exterminators, trained men who have passed a civil service test and are efficient workers. He has also a large force of laborers. Not all of the laborers working under his control are paid by the county, as the railroad companies, the Erie excepted, have co-operated by giving Delaney all the help he has required to clear railroad property of pest-breeding spots. It was, in fact, by the co-operation of the railroad companies that Delaney was in 1910 and 1911 able to perform the work in Hudson County that convinced the Legislature that mosquito extermination was possible in New Jersey, and led it to pass during Gov. Woodrow Wilson's term the mosquito exterminating commission law.

That law was drawn by Delaney and approved by the late John B. Smith, State Entomologist. Delaney studied the problem with Prof. Smith and obtained from the Board of Finance an appropriation of $2,500 to carry out in a small way the plans devised by Prof. Smith. Delaney covered the catch basin areas in the city streets and stagnant pools with crude oil, and did some ditching of the meadows on the west side of the city, bordering on the Hackensack River. Good results were obtained even during the first Summer. In 1910 so great had been the results of his work the County Board of Health employed him to start a county-wide campaign against mosquitos. The Board of Freeholders would not provide money for the work, so Delaney went to the railroad corporations and got them to do it. With the aid of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, all the mosquito-breeding places along the line of that railroad, from Communipaw to Bayonne, were eliminated. The Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, and Lackawanna Railroads co-operated in ditching the meadow lands in the sections of the city their lines traversed, and the mosquito pest was reduced to a minimum.

In 1912 the mosquito exterminating law was passed, and under this law Hudson County spent $27,000 in 1913 for mosquito extermination work. The appropriation for this year's work is $29,000. Each of the fourteen mosquito inspectors has a district for which he is responsible. Citizens co-operate with the inspectors in all parts of the county. The inspectors must also supervise the semi-monthly pouring of oil in the sewer basins, of which there are 18,000 in the county. Upon the meadows ditches are constructed, by means of which the surface of the marsh land is dried, and with the tide ebbing and flowing in the ditches the mosquito larvae cannot breed there.

BEACH DISABLED LAUNCH.

New Yorkers Aided by Life Savers When in Peril Near Seabright.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 28.—The Seal, a forty-foot auxiliary boat, came ashore this afternoon directly in front of Life-Saving Station 3 at Seabright, N. J. The boat was manned by Bullard Palmer of New York and two companions. They were on their way from Atlantic City to New York.

Capt. Greene of the life savers saw the boat in distress several miles off shore and sent up signals. When the craft was within about 300 feet of the beach he and his crew shot a line to it, and the boat was towed ashore. With the aid of several teams of horses, it was pulled over to the life saving station. Palmer said that it was becoming dark, and the sea was so high that when the boat would not answer the rudder he decided to beach it.

JERSEY COMMUTERS REBEL.

Called to Public Hearing Over Alleged Dirty Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 28.—Walter G. Winne of Hasbrouck Heights, Secretary of the New Jersey and New York Railroad Commuters' Association, has sent out to every commuter on that railroad a card bearing the following appeal:

"To commuters: The New Jersey and New York Railroad Commuters' Association filed a complaint with the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of Jersey charging

"That the windows of passenger coaches are dirty and filthy.

"That the interior of the coaches is in a dirty and unsanitary condition.

"Smoking cars are used as ladies' coaches, and on such occasions the interior of the cars are dirty and are littered with ashes and fragments of cigars and cigarettes, and the air is stale and unwholesome.

"The railroad company has filed an answer denying the truth of each of these charges. You and every traveler on the road knows that these charges are true, and that the company is not treating its passengers with ordinary decency and respect.

"Are you tired of riding in cars fit only for cattle? If so, be present at the hearing of our complaint at Chancery Chambers, Jersey City, on Thursday, July 2, at 10:30.

"We will be represented by counsel. Come and tell the Board of Utility Commissioners the truth as to conditions of cars."

HER GAS STOVE EXPLODED.

Girl's Clothes Set Afire, Mother Hurt, and Their Home Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 28.—Helen Kovac, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Anna Kovac of 160 Third Street, is in a serious condition in the General Hospital as the result of injuries received late this afternoon when a gas stove exploded in the kitchen of her home. She was preparing supper for herself and her mother, who is a widow. When she struck a match to light the stove, gas which had been escaping into the oven exploded. The door of the oven flew open and the girl's dress caught fire.

Frightened by the explosion and the flames, Miss Kovac threw the kitchen window open and jumped out. Neighbors saw her fall to the ground, two floors below, and hurried to her assistance. They succeeded in smothering the fire in her clothes, but not until her left arm and side had been badly burned. She was hurried to the hospital, where it was found that she was also suffering from the effects of the fall.

Mrs. Kovac, who was passing the kitchen door at the time of the explosion, was knocked to the floor and bruised. She received medical attention in the home of a neighbor. The burning gas jet set fire to the apartment, which was destroyed before the flames were gotten under control. The first floor apartment was flooded with water. The total damage is estimated at $2,000.

THROWN THROUGH WINDOW.

Boy's Ear Severed in Bicycle Accident in Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 28.—Joseph Dubukas, 13 years old, of 14 Hobart Place, Passaic, was injured severely early this evening when he fell from his bicycle through the plate glass window of a store at 213 Monroe Street. Young Dubukas was riding his new wheel, on which he had just learned to balance himself, along Monroe Street, when two children ran out in the street in front of him.

In an effort to avoid hitting the children, the youth turned his wheel sharply toward the curbstone. The quick turn caused him to lose control of the bicycle, and when it struck the curb at an angle he was thrown across the pavement and crashed into a window with such force that his head was forced through the glass. Persons in the street who heard the crash of the breaking glass ran to his assistance. They found that the boy had been cut seriously about the neck and head. His left ear had been severed. After trying for nearly fifteen minutes to release the injured boy, a man broke a larger hole in the window and he fell to the street. He was taken to the office of Dr. Maurice Korshet, at Columbia Avenue and Monroe Street, where his wounds were dressed. It was thought he was not injured mortally.

FIND MISSING GIRL'S BODY.

Miss Schanck Committed Suicide in a Creek Near Trenton.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 28.—The body of Miss Grace Schanck, 20 years old, of Prospect Street in this city, who had been missing since last October, was found this afternoon in Sanhican Creek. Her parents identified the body by the clothing and a barpin that the girl wore on the day she disappeared.

Miss Schanck had been shopping with her mother on the day she disappeared, but left her, saying that she would visit an aunt on the outskirts of the city. It is now believed the girl, who had been ill, committed suicide.

Charged with Trampling on Flag.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, N. J., June 28.—As a sequel to the anti-Socialist demonstration early in May, when the Stars and Stripes were pulled down from a mast at a cemetery and the red flag hoisted in its place, Arthur Kaller, a German, was arrested here today and held in default of $1,000 bail. Kaller is charged by James Holley, a neighbor, with having thrown a flag on the ground and trampled on it on May 3, two days after the red flag incident.

Frank A. Magowan in Collapse.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 28.—Frank A. Magowan, former Mayor of Trenton, once a wealthy rubber manufacturer, has just been admitted to the State Hospital here, a physical wreck. Mr. Magowan was known both in New York and Philadelphia, having been a prominent promoter in the former place.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Although married eighteen months, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Dougherty have managed to keep knowledge of the fact a secret until now. Mrs. Dougherty is a daughter of Traffic Policeman Cornelius C. Benfer. Dougherty is a clerk in the Prudential Insurance office. Benfer two years ago refused to consent to their marriage, and on Christmas Day, 1912, they went to Harrison and were married by the Rev. Thomas J. Callery of the Holy Cross Church. Mrs. Dougherty has since lived with her parents. Mrs. Benfer, her mother, is ill, but as soon as she recovers Mrs. Dougherty will go to the home of her husband. Benfer is still unforgiving.

HACKENSACK.—Theodore Boettger has declined to serve as Treasurer of the newly formed Chamber of Commerce of Bergen County in a letter which has created something of a sensation. Judge William M. Seufert told the meeting that Mr. Boettger said he was willing to serve as an officer. Mr. Boettger says he never heard of the organization until he read of it in the newspapers, and adds: "If the gentlemen who are interested in the Chamber of Commerce would join with the Union League Club and work with it more can be accomplished than by having the forces divided."

MONTCLAIR.—Members of the First Congregational Society have authorized a committee of twenty-five, headed by George Welwood Murray, to proceed with the work of rebuilding their church, which was destroyed by fire, placing upon the committee the responsibility for checking undue expense beyond $255,000, which, it is estimated, will be the cost of the structure. A memorial tower in honor of the late Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford, pastor of the church for more than forty years, is included in the accepted plans.

MONTCLAIR.—Ground will be broken this morning at the corner of Park and Chestnut Streets for a new $460,000 high school. Herbert M. Dutch, Principal of the high school, will use a silver-mounted spade trimmed with the colors of the Montclair High School to remove the first shovelful of earth. The school will have a capacity of 1,200.

HILTON.—The Rev. Reese A. Silk of New York today began his duties as pastor of the Hilton Christian Church, a call from which congregation he accepted last week.

JERSEY GUARD SHOT BY INSANE CONVICT

Attendants Who Discovered Plan to Escape Thought Threat to Kill a Crazy Prank.

IGNORED POINTED PISTOL

"Quit Fooling," They Told Armed Inmate, Who Then Wounded ex-Soldier Mortally.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 28.—Patrick J. Collins, 27 years old, of 349 West Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, was shot and probably wounded mortally early this morning by William Wall, an insane convict in the State Hospital at Morris Plains, near here. Wall, who is 26 years old and lived formerly in Paterson, N. J., where he was arrested twice on theft charges before it was learned that he was insane, was attempting to escape when he shot Collins, one of the night attendants at the hospital.

Edward Carroll, a night patrolman at the institution, was making his rounds about 5 o'clock this morning, when he noticed that the cot in which Wall slept was empty. The ward for insane convicts is crowded, and there were twenty-five other men asleep in the room at the time. Carroll notified Collins that the man was missing, and together they began a search for him under the cots. He was found finally beneath one of the cots, hiding behind the overhanging blankets of the bed, and was fully dressed. He made no resistance at first, and was taken back to his own cot and told to undress and go to bed.

As the attendants were about to leave they noticed that the window bars of a window in the adjoining room had been forced, and went into the room to investigate. The screws in the lower window sash had been removed and the sash taken out, they found, and marks on the screws of the upper sash indicated that they had been tampered with. While they were examining the window, Wall crept up behind them. They did not know of his presence until he suddenly shouted, "Hands up! I've got you now." Both men jumped about at the same time and saw the lunatic pointing something at them which glistened. Thinking it an insane prank to frighten them with a shiny tobacco tin, Carroll laughed and said, "Stop your fooling, now, and go back to bed."

"I'm not fooling; I mean business," the convict said in a low tone, glaring at the attendants. He fired two shots at them, but both shots missed and Collins sprang at the maniac. Wall fired again and Collins sank to the floor unconscious, with a bullet in his chest near his heart. Carroll seized Wall's right hand, in which he held the revolver, and a score of attendants and others who had heard the shots ran to his assistance and disarmed the man. Collins was carried to another room, where physicians operated upon him at once. Tonight it was said that his recovery was doubtful.

Wall was taken to a cell, and Prosecutor Charles Reed and County Detective Brennan were called to the hospital. They found the screw-driver with which Wall had unfastened the window bars and removed the lower sash, and they believe that he was working on the upper sash when he heard the attendants searching for him and sneaked back to the sleeping room to hide under a cot. In trying to ascertain how the convict got possession of the revolver and screw-driver, the investigators learned that two men visited Wall last Thursday. He had been bathed on Wednesday, in accordance with the custom at the institution, and his bedclothes were searched carefully at that time, but no trace of either the screw-driver or revolver was seen. His bedclothes had not been searched since Wednesday, and it is the theory of the investigators that the weapon was smuggled in to the prisoner by his visitors on Thursday. The other prisoners in the ward were questioned, but no information regarding the attempted escape could be gained, and Wall refused to say anything.

Dr. Evans, head of the hospital, refused to divulge the names which the two men had signed to the visitors' register on Thursday, on the ground that he believed there would be a better chance of apprehending them if their names were not made public. He said, however, that the names were believed to be fictitious. Detective Brennan went to Paterson this afternoon to see Wall's mother, sister, and brother Charles, who live at 118 Slater Street. The brother, whom Brennan said he was especially anxious to see, was not at home. He also tried to see a man named John Woodcock of Paterson, who was also absent. Later he announced that he expected to make two arrests tomorrow which might throw light on the crime.

Wall escaped from the hospital in June of last year, and was not found until November, when he was arrested in this city. He was sent to the Rahway Reformatory in June, 1910, after having been arrested for stealing from Lackawanna freight trains in Paterson, and was paroled five months later. He was soon arrested on another theft charge, sent back to the reformatory, and examined for traces of insanity. It was found that he was mentally unbalanced, and he was transferred to the State Hospital on May 5, 1913.

Collins, the guard who was shot, was formerly in the United States Army, and served on the Texas border and in Panama.

POPE'S PEACE MESSAGE

To be Sent to 23,000 Priests by Carnegie Church Union.

The Church Peace Union, founded in February by Andrew Carnegie with an endowment of $2,000,000, will begin its educational activities in behalf of disarmament and arbitration among the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church here by sending to each of the 23,000 priests of the United States and Canada a copy of the allocution of Pope Pius, delivered in May, when thirteen new Cardinals were created.

The allocution, which is one of the most important of papal documents, was regarded in peace circles as remarkable for its strong expressions on the subject of international peace. The Pope's references to "men of distinction and force planning schemes for preventing the calamities of war, and for insuring the blessings of peace" were the subject of speculation in Rome. It was suggested at the time that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan might have been in mind.

The plan to distribute the allocution to priests was worked out by Dr. Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Carnegie Union, and Dr. James J. Walsh, the well-known physician and writer on Catholic subjects.

"This is a project that is bound to be appreciated by our clergy," said Dr. Walsh yesterday. "Such allocutions are delivered in secret, but are usually published for the purpose of making clear the attitude of the Holy See on a given question. They appear in the 'Acta Sanctae Sedis,' and the higher dignitaries of the church get copies, but as a rule the text of the allocutions are not sent out to the clergy generally. It will help along the peace idea to have the parish priest in every part of the country have the papal utterances on the question, and I have suggested that we send out earlier papal documents on the subject of arbitration."

Dr. Walsh pointed out that each of the Popes of the thirteenth century, Pope Innocent III., Honorius III., and Alexander III., had developed the idea of international arbitration in their day. Dr. Walsh is one of the three Catholics on the board of twenty-eight trustees of the Carnegie Union.

Dr. Lynch announced that the letter on international peace sent by Pope Pius to the then apostolic delegate at Washington in September, 1911, an address of Cardinal Gibbons, who is one of the trustees of the union, as well as the writings of Mgr. Giesswein and the late Cardinal Kopp, noted German Catholics in the peace movement, would also be sent to American and Canadian priests.

MARION ONLY HALF ORPHAN.

Refuses to Appoint Guardian for Prof. Tombo's Daughter.

Marion Adelaide Tombo, the 11-year-old daughter of the late Prof. Rudolf Tombo, Jr., of Columbia University, cannot have as her guardian the man whom her father selected for her, according to a decision handed down by Surrogate Cohalan. Prof. Tombo died on May 21 in his home at 380 Riverside Drive. In his will he appointed J. Boyce Smith, Jr., as Marion's guardian, but when Mr. Smith applied for letters of testamentary guardianship Surrogate Cohalan refused to issue them to him on the ground that Marion had a parent living.

Prof. Tombo was assistant professor of Germanic languages and literature at Columbia. In 1910 he was sent to Germany as Columbia's exchange professor to the University of Berlin. While there he gained considerable notoriety because of his controversy with Prof. Hugo Münsterberg who was in Berlin as an exchange professor from Harvard. Shortly before his death Prof. Tombo planned to deliver a series of lectures, but was forced to give this up because of the nervous breakdown, from which his death resulted.

Prof. Tombo married in December, 1901, and Marion was born in 1903. Her mother, who is still living, had her marriage with Prof. Tombo annulled in 1911. Mr. Smith, in petitioning to be appointed the child's guardian, contended that because the marriage was annulled Marion had no mother under the law and was now an orphan.

Woman in Jail for Board Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 28.—Unable to pay a board bill of $11.25 or get a bondsman, Miss Katherine Welch, formerly a teacher in the Princeton schools, is in jail here to await trial. The young woman is proving a puzzle to the county authorities. She says that as she has done nothing to warrant her arrest she does not see why she should do anything to help herself gain freedom again, and she threatens to hunger strike.

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HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:30. MATS. WED. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30. BY ALL MEANS SEE The Dummy A NOVEL DETECTIVE COMEDY. For an Evening of Rare Enjoyment.

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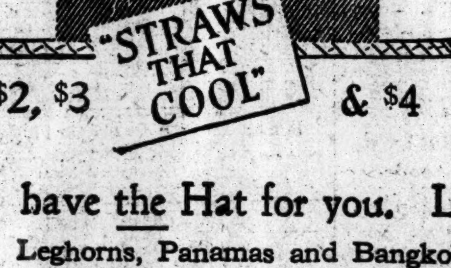

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